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Development of Surge II Program With Application to the Sabine-Calcasieu Area for Hurricane Carla and Design Hurricanes

by

Robert O. Reid, Andrew C. Vastano, and Thomas J. Reid

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SURGE II is a program for calculation of storm surges and tides in a bay or estuary of the type where frictional resistance dominates over Coriolis force. It includes the provision for subgrid scale barriers and channels as well as allowing for overtopping of barriers and flooding of and recession from normally dry regions adjoining the bay or estuary. The theory and numerical algorithm is discussed in detail. A user's guide for the program is also provided. Application of the program, in respect to astronomical tides and (continued) over

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hurricane surges, is made for the Sabine-Calcasieu region which straddles the Texas and Louisiana boundary. For normal tide conditions, cities such as Beaumont, Orange, and Lake Charles are connected to the sea via rivers, which in the numerical model must be represented as subgrid scale channels as long as the basic grid scale is of the order of a nautical mile. Under hurricane surge conditions, however, the overland flooding can greatly expand their connection to the sea.

Calibration of channel friction is carried out via the astronomical tide simulation. Calibration of the block friction is carried out using data on a previous storm of record, Hurricane Carla. An example application is provided for standard project hurricanes (SPH). The response for a large radius SPH of slow speed and one of moderate speed of translation is examined. Also, the effect of rainfall is examined by running the latter storm with and without rainfall.

PREFACE

This report is published to assist coastal engineers in the study of storm surge and inland flooding for use in the planning and design of protective coastal works. The work was carried out under the coastal processes program of the U.S. Army Coastal Engineering Research Center (CERC).

The report was prepared by Robert O. Reid, Andrew C. Vastano, and Thomas J. Reid, Coastal Studies, Inc., who are also on the staff of the Department of Oceanography, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas, under CERC Contract No. DACW64-74-C-0015 to the U.S. Army Engineer District, Galveston.

The authors acknowledge the help of many individuals of the Galveston District, in providing most of the data necessary in schematizing the Sabine-Calcasieu system, the data for tidal calibration, the wind fields and observed water level data for Hurricane Carla, and the necessary input data for the Standard Project Hurricanes. G. Marinos and M. Choate assisted with various stages of the development and carried out the runs for the Standard Project Hurricane via the GE series 400 computer.

G. Marinos was the Galveston District contract monitor for the report under the general supervision of S. Tanner, Chief, Coastal Planning Section. Dr. Jon Hubertz was the CERC technical monitor of the report under the general supervision of Dr. D.L. Harris, Chief, Coastal Oceanography Branch, Research Division.

Comments on this publication are invited.

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JOHN H. COUSINS
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Commander and Director

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CONVERSION FACTORS, U.S. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC (SI) UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

U.S. customary units of measurement used in this report can be converted to metric (SI) units as follows:

Multiply	by	To obtain
inches	25.4	millimeters
	2.54	centimeters
square inches	6.452	square centimeters
cubic inches	16.39	cubic centimeters
feet	30.48	centimeters
	0.3048	meters
square feet	0.0929	square meters
cubic feet	0.0283	cubic meters
yards	0.9144	meters
square yards	0.836	square meters
cubic yards	0.7646	cubic meters
miles	1.6093	kilometers
square miles	259.0	hectares
knots	1.8532	kilometers per hour
acres	0.4047	hectares
foot-pounds	1.3558	newton meters
millibars	1.0197×10^{-3}	kilograms per square centimeter
ounces	28.35	grams
pounds	453.6	grams
	0.4536	kilograms
ton, long	1.0160	metric tons
ton, short	0.9072	metric tons
degrees (angle)	0.1745	radians
Fahrenheit degrees	5/9	Celsius degrees or Kelvins[1]

[1] To obtain Celsius (C) temperature readings from Fahrenheit (F) readings, use formula: $C = (5/9)(F - 32)$.

To obtain Kelvin (K) readings, use formula: $K = (5/9)(F - 32) + 273.15$.

SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS

A	cross-sectional area of a channel
A_b	effective surface area of a block
A_c	cross-sectional area of a channel
A_s	surface area of an estuary at MSL
a_o	amplitude of input tide to an estuary
B	$8/3\pi\ m(A_s\omega)^2\ a_o$, a parameter which determines the phase lag of tidal response in an estuary
BN	right-hand side of equation (48)
BP	right-hand side of equation (46)
b	$(\partial A/\partial s)_H$ const., a characteristic of a channel
C_d	dimensionless discharge coefficient characterizing a constricted opening between bay and sea
C_g	admittance coefficient (*with dimensions of velocity*); nominally represents the wave speed in the sea
C_o	dimensionless overflow coefficient (generally less than 0.5 for a broad-crested barrier)
C_s	dimensionless discharge coefficient for a submerged barrier (generally less than $\sqrt{2}$)
D	total depth of water at position x,y at time t
$\overline{D}$	a mean depth for the effective fetch across a block; also mean depth for a channel $(D_N + D_P)/2$
D_b	depth of water over the crest of a barrier
D_c	effective depth of a channel A_c/w
D_{max}	maximum depth to be expected anywhere in the system during a storm surge
F_L	contribution to the forcing term in equation (17) due to lateral transfer of mass and momentum
f	dimensionless bed resistance coefficient for blocks
f_c	channel bed friction coefficient

G	damping factor for channels, see equation (44)
G_1	damping factor for x-transport on blocks, see equation (35)
G_2	damping factor for y-transport on blocks, see equation (36)
g	acceleration due to gravity
H	water level elevation relative to local MSL datum
HB	water elevation on the water-connected block of a channel
HC	common water elevation for a channel junction
HM	mean water level anomaly of connected channel and blocks
HX	water level at the lower end of an x-channel
HY	water level at the left end of a y-channel
H_A	H at point B in a channel
H_b	water level on the high side of a barrier
H_g	input tide level at time t outside a bay entrance
H(i,j)	water level anomaly H for block identified by x and y indexes i,j
H*	tentative predicted H for a ponding block in the absence of any contribution by longitudinal discharge to or from the channel which terminates adjacent to that block
H'	value of H at new time level
H'_p	new H value at point P in channel
H_1 & H_2	water levels on the two sides of a barrier (both of which exceed Z_b), equation (10)
i	x-index for grid blocks
j	y-index for grid blocks
K	dimensionless wind-stress coefficient, equation (6)
L	effective fetch length

L_f	net time rate of gain of water volume per unit distance along the channel by lateral transfer and rainfall
L_m	net time rate of gain of momentum (divided by water density) per unit distance along channel
m	$fL/gD_cA_c^2$ or $1/g(C_dA_d)^2$
N	denotes negative characteristic
n	time index
P	wind "push" term $X\Delta t$ or $Y\Delta t$; also denotes positive characteristic
Q	volume transport through cross-sectional area of a channel
$\overline{Q}$	mean Q value for channel, equation (45)
$QCXP_K$	flow at the upper end of an x-channel for channel block K
$QCYN_K$	flow at the left end of a y-channel for channel block K
$QCYP_K$	flow at the right end of a y-channel for channel block K
$QCXN_K$	flow at the lower end of an x-channel for channel block K
Q_A	Q at point A of positive characteristic
Q_B	Q at point B of negative characteristic
Q_d	discharge from channel to ponding block
q_f	the flow (per unit length of channel) from the channel to the adjacent block
q_i	lateral volume flux per unit length into the channel
q_n	outward component of volume flux at a boundary
q_o	lateral volume flux per unit length out of the channel
q_t	flow (per unit length of channel) from the channel block to the channel (across the interior side of the channel)
Q'	new Q value
Q'_N	new Q at point N

SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS--Continued

Q_P'	new Q at point P
Q_r'	specified river discharge
R	rainfall rate
R(i,j)	rainfall rate for block i,j
r	relative amplitude response
s	distance along the axis of a channel
T	tidal period
T_s	longitudinal component of wind stress (divided by water density) or appropriate wind-stress component (X or Y) corresponding to time level t for the associated channel block
t	time
U	vertically integrated x-component of volume transport per unit width
UCF(K)	lateral transport, per unit width per unit time, nominally from an x-channel of block K to an adjacent block; also denoted UCF_K
UCT(K)	lateral transport, per unit width per unit time, nominally to an x-channel from the interior of block I; also denoted UCT_K
UN	U value on left side of block
U(i,j)	value of U at the left side of block i,j
U(i+1,j)	value of U at the right side of block i,j
u	typical fluid speed in the bay
U'	value of U at new time level
V	vertically integrated y component of volume transport per unit width
VCF(K)	lateral transport per unit width per unit time, nominally from an y-channel of block K to an adjacent block; also denoted VCF_K

VCT(K)	lateral transport per unit width per unit time, nominally to an y-channel from the interior of block K; also denoted VCT_K
VN_I	value of V at the lower side of a block
V(i,j)	value of V at the lower side of block i,j
V(i,j+1)	value of V at the upper side of block i,j
V'	value of V at new time level
W	windspeed at 10-meter elevation over the water
W_c	a critical speed taken as 14 knots (7 meters per second)
w	surface width of a channel (conveyance width)
X	x-component of the wind stress divided by the density of the water
X(i+1,j)	value of X for right side of block i,j
x	horizontal Cartesian coordinate nominally alongshore, positive to the right when facing shore
Y	y-component of the wind stress divided by the density of the water
Y(i,j+1)	value of Y for top side of block i,j
y	horizontal Cartesian coordinate nominally normal to shore, positive landward
Z	elevation of the seabed relative to MSL datum
Z(i,j)	value of Z for block i,j
Z_b	barrier crest elevation
Z_c	channel bed elevation
α	$(gD)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Delta t/\Delta s$ (Courant number); also L_c/D_cA_c, equation (77)
Γ	$L(C_bD_b)^2/\overline{D}\Delta t$
ΔH	a head differential dependent upon barrier type
Δq	net lateral flow to the channel per unit length of channel

SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS--Continued

Δs	grid size for blocks (distance between successive H values in both the x and y directions); also written ΔS or DELS
Δt	time step (time interval between successive H values at given location); also written DELT
θ	the angle between the wind velocity vector and the x-axis
λ	$w\ (g\overline{D})^{\frac{1}{2}}/G$
π	3.14159 ...
σ	$wf\|Q\|/A^2$
ϕ	latitude
Ω	absolute angular speed of the earth
ω	radian frequency $2\pi/T$

DEVELOPMENT OF SURGE II PROGRAM WITH APPLICATION TO THE SABINE-CALCASIEU AREA FOR HURRICANE CARLA AND DESIGN HURRICANES

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I. INTRODUCTION

Numerical techniques for the solution of equations representing storm surges in coastal areas were significantly augmented in 1966 by the development of a two-dimensional model (referred to in this study as the SURGE I program) for the U.S. Army Engineer District, Galveston (Reid and Bodine, 1968). At about the same time a number of bay models emerged. Notable among these are the models of Leenderste (1967) and Masch, et al. (1969), which have been applied to problems of both surge and circulation in bays. These models include the Coriolis force which is neglected in the Reid-Bodine model. However, the Reid-Bodine model produced the first successful inclusion of flooding, recession, barriers, and flow over barriers in the study of inundation of low-lying coasts. The actual model is a nonlinear system of equations and boundary conditions solved by numerical integration of time-dependent, forced motion. Its use produces the water response to stormwinds over the region for a given storm tide at the seaward boundary. The initial application was a hindcast of the Hurricane Carla surge generated in Galveston Bay during 9 to 12 September 1961.

During Hurricane Carla, the wetted perimeter of Galveston Bay essentially doubled, as accurately reproduced in the hindcast computations. Serial observations of water levels for the storm period available from stations throughout the bay were compared to levels computed with the numerical algorithm. These records produced a standard deviation of less than 4 inches, overall. The maximum deviation of the water level prediction was 1.5 feet and occurred at the grid square corresponding to the location of the Pelican Island Bridge which spans the channel between Galveston and the Pelican Islands. Although this disparity was relatively large, its effect on the computations was effectively reduced by the smoothing operation of the numerical integration. However, this difference points out a basic problem confronting any model--the minimum definition of topographic features.

The basic problem of indicating subgrid scale effects in numerical modeling is normally solved by parameterization of the omitted physical mechanism. Often, an analytic relationship is introduced that requires the specification of empirically derived constants; e.g., the wind-stress equation for the transfer of momentum from wind to water. Another simple and pertinent instance is the *a priori* rotation of wind vectors over certain grid squares in the Hurricane Carla computations for Galveston Bay. The model Galveston entrance channel was not in the proper orientation on the Cartesian numerical grid system and, as a result, did not admit a realistic amount of water to the bay. A programed shift in the wind vectors indicated this subgrid scale feature.

SURGE I has been applied to the study of Texas coastline surge susceptibility. The topographic features of this region are characterized by barrier islands and shallow, river-fed bay systems surrounded by near sea level land and marshes. The specific applications of the program have therefore centered interest on the immediate environs of a bay. The requirement for surge studies of appreciable distances inland from the bay system has only recently been placed on the numerical model. The propagation of the surge to higher ground through necessary subgrid scale topographic features has required an extension of the basic algorithm.

The new algorithm developed for the study of the Sabine-Calcasieu region is referred to as the SURGE II program. This program incorporates all the features of SURGE I with the further option of representing variable depth and width channels along the sides of each grid square. The flow computations for the channels interact with the normal grid square computations and permit a complete suite of flooding conditions for overtopping of levees. In this manner SURGE II provides a time-dependent, subgrid scale transport of water through the model.

II. THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SURGE II

1. Summary of Two-Dimensional Theory.

The development of SURGE II was based on the SURGE I concept by Reid and Bodine (1968). A part of this study is presented here to provide a complete description of SURGE II.

The advection of momentum (or field acceleration) is considered negligible except at singular regions of the bay (submerged barriers and narrow channels) where the effect is included implicitly through the use of appropriate nonlinear discharge relations. The effect of the earth's rotation is also neglected; this approximation appears justifiable for systems of small spatial scale and shallow depth where frictional forces are more dominant.

Within the normal domain of the bay and immediate adjoining sea, the vertically integrated equations of motion and of continuity appropriate to the problem are taken as follows:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + gD\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = X - fqUD^{-2} \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + gD\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = Y - fqVD^{-2} \qquad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = R\,, \qquad (3)$$

where

x and y = horizontal Cartesian coordinates;

t = time;

U and V = vertically integrated x and y components, respectively, of transport per unit width;

g = gravity;

H = water level elevation relative to the local mean sea level (MSL) datum;

D = depth of water at position x, y at time t;

q = magnitude of the transport per unit width;

f = dimensionless bed-resistance coefficient;

R = rainfall rate;

X and Y = x and y components of the wind stress divided by the density of the water (the density assumed constant).

Normal values of f are in the range 10^{-3} to 10^{-2} for typical seabed conditions.

The value of q is obtained from U and V by

$$q = (U^2 + V^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{4}$$

which is a positive quantity.

The kinematic forms of the wind-stress components in the absence of rainfall are taken as

$$X = K\,W^2 \cos\theta$$

$$Y = K\,W^2 \sin\theta\,, \tag{5}$$

where W is the windspeed at a 10-meter elevation over the water, and θ is the angle between the wind velocity vector and the x-axis. The dimensionless coefficient, K, used in the calculations is presumed to be a function of windspeed as implied by the van Dorn (1953) relation for wind stress. Specifically, it is assumed that

$$K = K_1 \qquad \text{for } W \leq W_c$$

$$K = K_1 + K_2 \left(1 - \frac{W_c}{W}\right)^2 \quad \text{for } W \geq W_c\,, \tag{6}$$

where the constants K_1 and K_2 are taken as 1.2×10^{-6} and 1.8×10^{-6}, respectively, and W_c is a critical speed which is taken as 14 knots (7 meters per second). For large windspeeds, K approaches the limiting value of 3.6×10^{-6} which corresponds to a resistance coefficient of about 3.0×10^{-3} if the ratio of air density to water density is taken as 1.2×10^{-3}.

In the presence of rainfall an added flux of momentum proportional to RW occurs (van Dorn, 1953). The effect can be included by augmenting K by R/W. For heavy rainfall, the resulting K is increased about 10 percent.

The variables H and D are related by the simple expression,

$$D = H - Z \quad , \tag{7}$$

where Z is the elevation of the seabed relative to the MSL datum. Presumably, Z is a function of x and y only; i.e., the time-dependent scour of the seabed is ignored.

The above equations ignore the direct effect of variable atmospheric pressure which is relatively minor in a small, shallow bay. The effect over the sea is included implicitly through the specification of an appropriate surge height versus time in the adjoining sea where the combined effects of winds and differential atmospheric pressure give rise to a coastal storm surge. This is presumed to be determined independently of the detailed calculations for the bay and enters as a boundary condition.

a. Boundary Conditions. Four different types of boundary conditions are used in this system of computations. Two of these conditions apply to the water-land boundary, one condition applies to the artificial boundary representing the seaward end of the bay system, and one applies at partial barriers internal to the system. (Additional internal conditions are needed in the presence of imbedded channels as discussed later in Section III,2.) All four conditions relate the normal component of flow at the boundary to the state of the water level at the boundary.

In general, the boundary between bay water and land depends on the water elevation and the land topography. The shoreline for different uniform elevations of the surface of the bay is readily established from a knowledge of the topography. For a bay with low-lying terrain, the rate of increase of surface area of water per unit increase of water level can be considerable. In the actual rising stage of storm tide the amount of inundation is controlled by the rate at which the water can flow into the potential ponding areas. In the present scheme, which uses a representation of the bay in terms of a discrete grid, the elevation of the seabed or land is regarded as uniform over each grid square, thus forming a two-dimensional, stairstep-type approximation of the actual topography. The boundary condition on the normal component of flow, q_n, at the juncture of a flooded square and a dry square is taken as

$$q_n = 0 , \tag{8}$$

if the elevation, H, of the water is less than that of the adjacent dryland. However, if the water level is greater than that of the dryland, then the rate of flooding, q_n, per unit length of land barrier, is given by

$$q_n = \pm C_o D_b (g D_b)^{\frac{1}{2}} , \tag{9}$$

where D_b is water depth over the crest of the barrier, and C_o is an appropriate dimensionless overflow coefficient, generally less than 0.5 for a broad-crested barrier. The choice of sign depends on whether the flooding is from bay to land or from flooded land back to the bay during the recession stage.

Equation (9) is considered valid for any barrier within or at the boundary of the system for which the water level on one side of the barrier is greater than the barrier crest elevation, Z_b, and for which the water level on the other side is less than Z_b. Moreover, D_b is simply $H_b - Z_b$, where H_b is the water level on the high side.

In the case where the water level on both sides of an internal barrier exceeds the barrier-crest elevation, the discharge is taken as that for a submerged wier,

$$q_n = \pm C_s D_b (g|H_1 - H_2|)^{\frac{1}{2}} , \tag{10}$$

where D_b is the water depth over the crest of the barrier, H_1 and H_2 are the water levels on the two sides of the barrier (both of which exceed Z_b), and C_s is an appropriate dimensionless discharge coefficient for the submerged barrier (generally less than $\sqrt{2}$). In this case, D_b is taken as $(H_1 + H_2)/2 - Z_b$. Again, the sign is taken such that the flow is directed toward the low-head side of the barrier. Both equations (9) and (10) presume that the velocity of approach to the barrier is much less than the velocity over the barrier.

In the numerical computational scheme, emphasis is placed on the evaluation of flow and water levels within a bay which is connected to a sea of essentially unlimited extent. An appropriate boundary condition is required either at the mouth of the bay system or along some line within the sea which delineates the outer limit of the computational grid. The correct approach would be to treat the development of the surge in the sea and bay as a single problem. However, the difference in spatial resolution required for the two different regions of the system, as well as computer storage limitations, makes this impractical. The assumption is made that the effect of the conditions in the bay has only a minor influence on the development of the surge in the sea and over the Continental Shelf. The evaluation of the latter can be determined independently of the bay problem or obtained from observation and used as an outer boundary condition for the bay.

The simplest condition at the seaward boundary is of the form

$$H = H_g \, , \tag{11}$$

where H_g is the prescribed water level which would exist in the absence of the bay at time t at the outer boundary of the bay system. SURGE II presently uses this condition at the seaward boundary and at lateral boundaries on the limited shelf part of the system. An alternative condition for the lateral boundaries on the shelf is to prescribe that $\partial U/\partial x = 0$ at these boundaries where x is taken alongshore (Jelesnianski, 1966, 1967). An alternative condition for the seaward boundary is one which allows for radiation of energy to the sea. The latter condition is of the form

$$H = H_g + q_n/C_g \, , \tag{12}$$

where q_n is taken positive outwards from the bay to the sea, and C_g is an appropriate admittance coefficient (with dimensions of velocity). Nominally, C_g represents the wave speed in the sea. The generalized condition (eq. 12) is nearly equivalent to the simplest condition (eq. 11) if C_g greatly exceeds the wave speed for the bay.

b. Initial Conditions. Since the system includes allowance for frictional dissipation as well as radiation of energy, the solution for given fields of X and Y and given boundary function, H_g, should be reasonably insensitive to the nature of the initial conditions after a suitable lapse of time from the initial state. Thus, the initial conditions can be somewhat arbitrary. As in the laboratory model experiments, it is reasonable to start from a state of equilibrium in which U and V are zero and H is uniform throughout the system, in order to minimize the introduction of transient oscillations related to the starting conditions. Moreover, a reasonable period (depending on the characteristic decay time) can be allowed for the system to reach that state where its response reflects only the effect of the forcing functions.

2. Theory of Embedded Channels.

Let s denote distance along the axis of a channel whose cross-sectional area is A and surface width is w at position s and time t. Let Q be the volume transport through A in the positive sense of s, and let H be the water elevation above MSL datum at the same section. In general, A and w are known functions of H for a given cross section, as determined by the geometry of the cross section (Fig. 1). In particular, $\partial A/\partial H = w$ for given s. The width w is to be the "conveyance" width, as used by Dronkers (1964).

The channel is considered an "open system" in the sense that water and momentum may enter or leave the channel laterally; i.e., exchange of fluid with adjacent bay area or flooded land can exist. If the longitudinal velocity in the channel is considered uniform for evaluating the

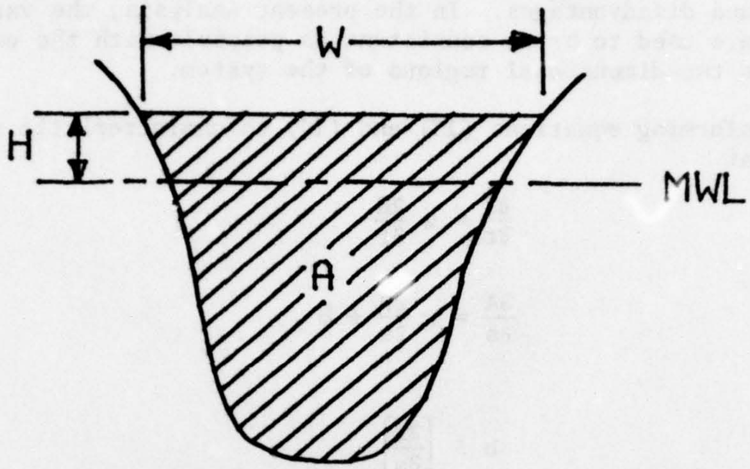

Figure 1. Schematic channel cross section showing pertinent parameters.

longitudinal transport of momentum, then the equations of motion and continuity for a given channel reach are (Stoker, 1957, Ch. 11; Dronkers, 1964, Ch. 9)

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s}\,(Q^2/A) + gA\,\frac{\partial H}{\partial s} = wT_s - \sigma Q + L_m \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial s} = L_f\,, \quad (14)$$

where

T_S = longitudinal component of wind stress (divided by water density);

$\sigma = wf|Q|/A^2$ where f is a dimensionless channel-friction coefficient;

L_f = net time rate for gain of water volume per unit distance along the channel by lateral transfer and rainfall;

L_m = associated net time rate of gain of momentum (divided by water density) per unit distance along channel.

The units of L_f are square feet per second; L_m has the units cubic feet per second squared.

It is convenient in the analysis of the channel dynamics to transform the above equations into a characteristic form. There are several different possible characteristic forms. The approach used by Stoker (1957) is to work with u and H (where $u \equiv Q/A$) as the dependent variables. Dronkers (1964) works with either Q and H directly or with Q and total head $(H + (Q/A)^2/2g)$. Each method has certain

advantages and disadvantages. In the present analysis, the variables Q and H are used to be as consistent as possible with the computations in the two-dimensional regions of the system.

In transforming equations (13) and (14) to characteristic form, it is noted that

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} = w \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial s} = w \frac{\partial H}{\partial s} + b , \tag{15}$$

where

$$b \equiv \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial s}\right)_{H \text{ const}} . \tag{16}$$

(For a channel of uniform cross section the latter quantity would be zero.) It can be shown, following Dronkers' (1964) analysis and considering equation (15), that a characteristic form of equations (13) and (14) is

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} + w\left(-\frac{Q}{A} \pm \sqrt{\frac{gA}{w}}\right)\frac{dH}{dt} = \left\{wT_s - \sigma Q + L_m + b\left(\frac{Q}{A}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{Q}{A} \pm \sqrt{\frac{gA}{w}}\right)L_f\right\} \tag{17}$$

along the path $s(t)$ where

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{Q}{A} \pm \sqrt{\frac{gA}{w}} . \tag{18}$$

The path line where the plus or minus sign is taken in equation (18) is referred to as the positive P characteristic or the negative N characteristic path, respectively. These are illustrated in Figure 2 where x corresponds to s, the two paths having point C in common. Equation (17) with the upper sign applies along P and equation (17)

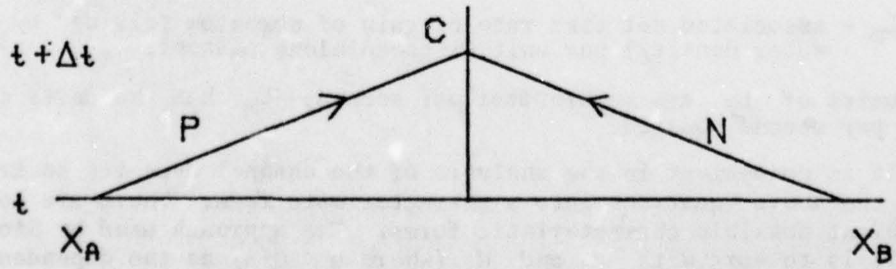

Figure 2. Schematic positive and negative characteristic paths to a common point in the x, t diagram.

with the lower sign applies on path N. Thus, information with regard to Q and H at points x_A and x_B at time t and along the two paths can, in principle, be used to predict the values of Q and H at point C from two equations.

For a laterally closed channel (L_f, $L_m = 0$) of a uniform cross section ($b = 0$) without friction ($\sigma = 0$), in the absence of wind stress ($T_s = 0$), then the quantity in braces on the right-hand side of equation (17) vanishes. In this case only the information at points A and B of Figure 2 is needed to predict values of H and Q at C. To show that equation (17) is consistent with Stoker's (1957) analysis for this special case, let $u = Q/A$ and $D = A/w$. For a uniform cross section at given H, $dH/dt = dD/dt$, so equation (17) reduces to

$$\frac{d(DU)}{dt} + (-\,u \pm \sqrt{gD}\,)\,\frac{dD}{dt} = 0 \qquad (19)$$

along

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = u \pm \sqrt{gD}. \qquad (20)$$

Equation (19) simplifies further to

$$wD\,\frac{d}{dt}\,(u \pm 2\sqrt{gD}) = 0. \qquad (21)$$

Thus, for this special case $(u + 2\sqrt{gD})$ is conserved along P where $dx/dt = u + \sqrt{gD}$, while $(u - 2\sqrt{gD})$ is conserved along N where $dx/dt = u - \sqrt{gD}$. Thus, u and D (hence, Q and H) can readily be evaluated at C.

In the more general case the time integral of the right-hand side of equation (17) must be estimated in a rational way. This is considered later in Section III,2. Also, in the general case it is usually not possible to put the left-hand side of equation (17) in the simple form shown in equation (21).

a. Lateral Transfer Terms. In the absence of direct rainfall, L_f must equal the net gain of volume per unit length per unit time due to lateral flow into the channel on either or both sides. Let q_i and q_o, respectively, represent the volume fluxes per unit length into and out of the channel. Then, $L_f = q_i - q_o$ in the absence of rainfall, or

$$L_f = q_i - q_o + wR \qquad (22)$$

with rainfall. The corresponding lateral transfer of momentum (divided by water density) is

$$L_m = q_i\,u_i - q_o\,u_o, \qquad (23)$$

the transfer from rainfall being included in the wind-stress term as discussed in Section II,1. In equation (23) the quantity u_o is simply Q/A for the channel while u_i is the channel-directed component of velocity of fluid from the adjoining block water area. In equation (17) the terms L_m and L_f contribute to the right-hand side the quantity,

$$F_L \equiv L_m - \frac{Q}{A} L_f \pm \sqrt{\frac{gA}{w}} L_f . \qquad (24)$$

Using equations (22) and (23) yields

$$F_L = q_i (u_i - u_o) - wRu_o \pm \left(\frac{gA}{w}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (q_i - q_o + wR). \qquad (25)$$

The lateral flows into or out of the channel can be evaluated by relations such as equations (8), (9), and (10). This is also discussed in Section III,2.

b. Simplifications. The SURGE II program uses certain simplifications of the above equations. For normal conditions, the propagational speed $(gA/w)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ significantly exceeds the speeds u_i or u_o; i.e., Q/A. Accordingly, F is approximated by

$$F_L = \pm \left(\frac{gA}{w}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} L_f . \qquad (26)$$

Elsewhere in equations (17) and (18), Q/A is neglected compared with $(gA/w)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Moreover, each channel reach within a grid block is considered of uniform width and bottom elevation Z_c; however, w and Z_c vary from one reach to another. Thus, $b = 0$ for each reach and

$$A/w = D = H - Z_c . \qquad (27)$$

Under these conditions equations (17) and (18) take the form,

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} \pm w\sqrt{gD}\,\frac{dH}{dt} = \left\{wT_s - f|Q|Q/(D^2w) \pm \sqrt{gD}\,(q_i - q_o + wR)\right\} \qquad (28)$$

along

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{gD} \qquad (29)$$

where $T_s = X$ or Y as $s = x$ or y, depending on channel orientation. Equation (28) can also be expressed in the form,

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(Q \pm \frac{2}{3} wD\sqrt{gD}\right) = F \qquad (30)$$

for a given channel reach where F is the right-hand side of equation (28). The neglect of Q/A relative to $\sqrt{gD}$ in the above approximate channel equations is tantamount to neglect of longitudinal advection of momentum in the original equation (13), an approximation already made in the two-dimensional equations in Section II, 1.

III. SURGE II PROGRAM

Numerical algorithms for two-dimensional blocks and subgrid scale channels are given in this section, and the coupling between these is discussed. A complete listing of the SURGE II program is in Appendix A. A description of the program, as adapted for the GE-400 computer, and the required input and output options are discussed in Appendix B. Appendix C is a user's guide to the SURGE II program. The block algorithm is essentially as discussed by Reid and Bodine (1968) except for a change in the barrier computation and incorporation of coupling with the subgrid scale channels.

1. Block Algorithm.

In the numerical analog of the prognostic equations (1), (2), and (3), values of H are evaluated on a uniform Cartesian mesh at spacing, Δs, for uniform time steps, Δt. The values of H are representative of the water level for the grid square i, j which is centered at $x = (i - 1/2)\ \Delta s$, $y = (j - 1/2)\ \Delta s$, at time $n\Delta t$, in which i, j, and n are integers. Values of Z are specified as permanent storage for the same locations as H so that D can be evaluated as needed at these locations. Values of U are evaluated at even half steps of x, odd half steps of y, and odd half steps of t (Fig. 3). This staggered system gives the least storage consistent with a given spatial resolution. It corresponds to the simplest scheme discussed by Platzman (1958) and requires only half the storage compared with the coupled scheme used by Miyazaki (1963).

The variables X and Y are supplied at spatial locations consistent with U and V, respectively, but at even half steps of t. Values of H_g are supplied for positions and times on the outer boundary of the bay consistent with the locations and times for the H values on that line. Values of R are supplied at locations consistent with H but at a one-half time step out of phase with H. Arrays of X, Y, and R, for a single value of j and n, and the array of H_g values for given n are read from tape as required. The fields of X and Y are generated from a coarse spatial and temporal array evaluated from the basic meteorological data and then evaluated for the detailed mesh by linear interpolation.

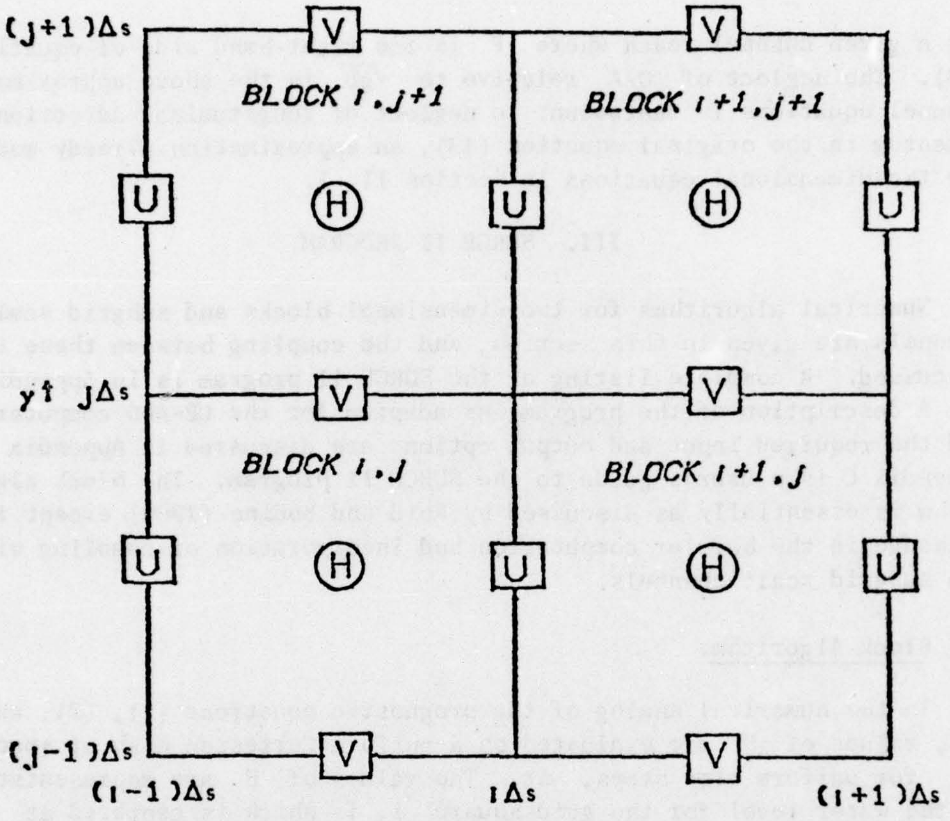

Figure 3. Example of grid blocks showing staggered arrangement of variables U, V, and H.

Information pertinent to the position, elevations, and discharge coefficients for barriers (those not resolved by the limitations of the grid system) is stored as permanent storage along with the field of Z.

The numerical analogs of equations (1), (2), and (3) use values of U, V, H, Z, X, Y, and R at locations shown in Figure 4 for a typical calculation. In the present application a common value of R for given time is used for the whole spatial array. The following notation is used in the recursion equations: H(i,j) represents H centered in block i, j at $t = n\Delta t$; U(i,j) represents U for the left side of block i,j at $t = (n - 1/2)\,\Delta t$; v(i,j) represents V for the lower side of block i,j at $t = (n - 1/2)\,\Delta t$.

Primed symbols are used to denote values of these variables at time step Δt later. Thus, the difference U' - U is centered in time at the level of H, and the difference H' - H is centered in time at the level of U' or V'. The notation for Z or D is consistent with that of H.

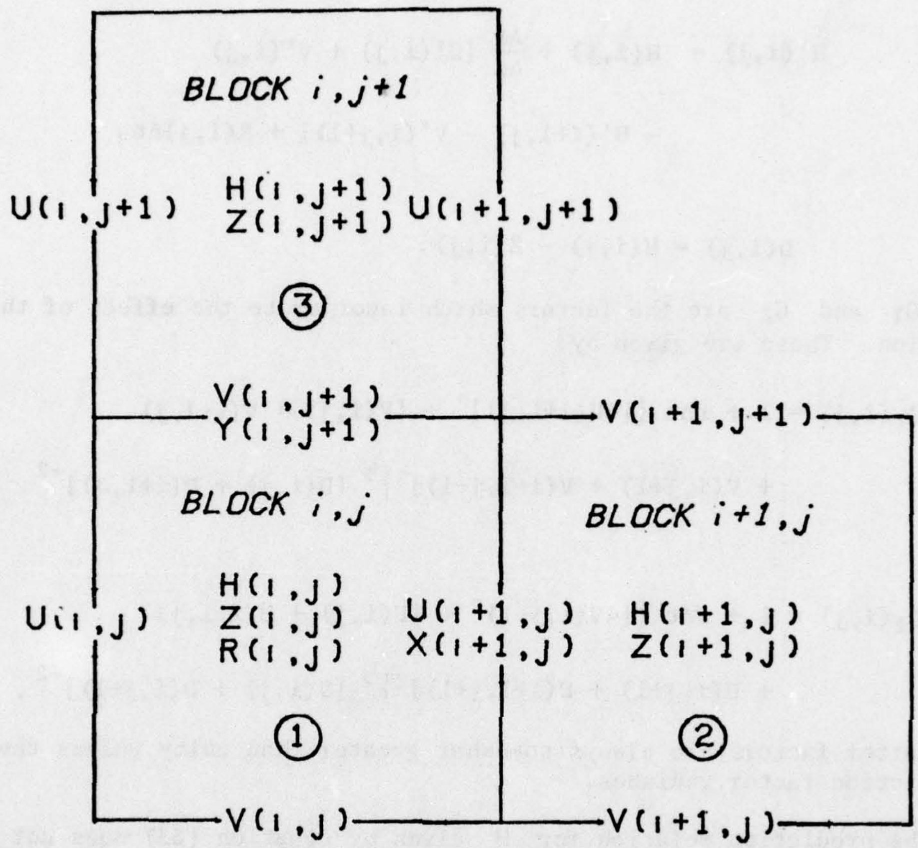

Figure 4. Basic block triad showing variables used in computation of U, V, and H for block 1.

The frictional terms in equations (1) and (2) are represented by $fAU'D^{-2}$ and $fQV'D^{-2}$, respectively, where the estimation of Q and D is centered spatially at the position for U' or V'. Since U, V, and D are not available at common locations, this requires a suitable spatial average in order to obtain centered values of Q and D. The resulting recursion equations for U, V, and H, using centered differences for the spatial derivatives, are as follows:

$$U'(i+1,j) = \frac{1}{G_1(i,j)} \{U(i+1,j) + \frac{g\Delta t}{2\Delta s} [D(i+1,j) + D(i,j)] [H(i,j) - H(i+1,j)] + X(i+1,j)\Delta t\} \quad (31)$$

$$V'(i,j+1) = \frac{1}{G_2(i,j)} \{V(i,j+1) + \frac{g\Delta t}{2\Delta s} [D(i,j+1) + D(i,j)] [H(i,j) - H(i,j+1)] + Y(i,j+1)\Delta t\} \quad (32)$$

$$H'(i,j) = H(i,j) + \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta s} [U'(i,j) + V'(i,j)$$

$$- U'(i+1,j) - V'(i,j+1)] + R(i,j)\Delta t, \quad (33)$$

where

$$D(i,j) = H(i,j) - Z(i,j), \quad (34)$$

and G_1 and G_2 are the factors which incorporate the effect of the friction. These are given by:

$$G_1(i,j) = 1 + f\Delta t \{[4U(i+1,j)]^2 + [V(i,j) + V(i+1,j)$$

$$+ V(i,j+1) + V(i+1,j+1)]^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} [D(i,j) + D(i+1,J)]^{-2} \quad (35)$$

and

$$G_2(i,j) = 1 + f\Delta t \{[4V(i,j+1)^2 + [U(i,j) + U(i+1,j)$$

$$+ U(i,j+1) + U(i+1,j+1)]^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} [D(i,j) + D(i,j+1)]^{-2}. \quad (36)$$

The latter factors are always somewhat greater than unity unless the flow or friction factor vanishes.

The prediction relation for H given by equation (33) does not consider any possible contribution of flow to or from the block due to the presence of a subgrid scale channel. This will be considered in a subsequent section.

It should also be emphasized that the effect of Coriolis force is not considered. The relative importance of the Coriolis force compared with bottom friction can be estimated in terms of the ratio, r, of these two forces which is of the order,

$$r = \lambda D/fu, \quad (37)$$

where

λ = Coriolis parameter ($2\Omega \sin \phi$, Ω being the absolute angular speed of the earth and ϕ the latitude);

D = mean depth;

f = bottom-friction coefficient;

u = typical fluid speed in the bay.

For 30° latitude $\lambda = 7.3 \times 10^{-5}$; typical D and f for gulf coast bays are 10 feet and 2×10^{-3}, respectively. For u = 3 feet per second, which is reasonable for storm conditions, r is only 1/10. However, for normal circulational regimes u may be only a fraction of 1 foot per second and r is of order unity. Hence, while it may be justifiable to neglect the Coriolis term for short-duration storm surge studies for shallow bays of limited horizontal dimensions it cannot be neglected in long-term circulational studies.

Although it does not appear difficult to add the effect of Coriolis force, it can be shown (Platzman, 1958) that a different scheme for the U, V, and H arrays is necessary for numerically stable computations using an explicit time-marching procedure as used here. The coupled scheme required for stable explicit computations at least doubles the computing time. The present scheme could be used with an implicit time-marching procedure to maintain stability and similar accuracy, but this too can be achieved only at the cost of an increase in computing time by a factor of at least two. In the presence of friction, the destabilizing effect of the Coriolis terms in an explicit scheme such as that used by Masch (1969) is suppressed; however, this is accomplished only at the sacrifice in rendition of the frictional terms. Thus, the omission of the Coriolis force from a program intended primarily for gulf coast estuaries is motivated primarily for reasons of economy of operation, in respect to surge calculations.

a. Stability. Numerical stability requires that Δt be taken at less than the value $\Delta S/(2gD_{max})^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where D_{max} is the maximum depth to be expected anywhere in the system during the storm surge (Platzman, 1958).

b. Barrier Algorithm. Equations (9) and (10) are assumed to apply for values of q_n, D_b, and ΔH at the same time and in the immediate vicinity of the barrier. In the grid scheme used, however, the flow and the water level are staggered in time; moreover, the water levels like H_1 and H_2 represent in effect the spatial average for blocks 1 and 2, respectively, at a given time rather than local values in the vicinity of a given barrier, which in the schematization are presumed to occur on lines separating two blocks. As a consequence the above relations cannot be applied directly. Instead, the evaluation of U or V across a barrier (if the water level allows such flow) is carried out by a modified version of the predictive equations (1) and (2), or their numerical counterparts, equations (31) and (32), where f is replaced by an effective value related to the barrier discharge coefficient so as to be consistent with equations (9) or (10). The effect is to maintain proper time phasing and to consider possible tilt of water level across the block; i.e., difference of H at barrier relative to the mean value for the block.

Specifically, the frictional terms in equation (1) or (2) are taken as $(\overline{D}/LC_b^2)|q_n'|q_n'/D_b^2$ where C_b is the barrier discharge coefficient

(C_o or C_s, depending on type of barrier), q_n' is the transport per unit width normal to the barrier (either U' or V', depending on barrier orientation), D_b is the water depth over the barrier, and $\overline{D}$ is a mean depth for the effective fetch L across the blocks. The gravitational slope term involves the same scale length, L, and mean depth, $\overline{D}$. The resulting relation for prediction of q_n' at a barrier, given q_n at the previous time step, is:

$$|q_n'|q_n' + \Gamma q_n' = F , \tag{38}$$

where

$$\Gamma \equiv \frac{L(C_b D_b)^2}{\overline{D}\Delta t} \tag{39}$$

and

$$F \equiv g(C_b D_b)^2 \Delta H + \Gamma \cdot (q_n + P) , \tag{40}$$

P being the wind "push" term ($X\Delta t$ or $Y\Delta t$), and ΔH a head differential dependent on barrier type. For steady state ($q_n' = q_n$) and no wind ($P = 0$), the above reduces to

$$q_n' = \pm C_b D_b \sqrt{g|\Delta H|} , \tag{41}$$

which is consistent with equation (9) or (10) with C_b and ΔH taken as C_o and D_b or C_s and $(H_1 - H_2)$, respectively, depending on the barrier. The more general relation (eq. 38) provides an added effect of the wind and of the inertia of the water on the blocks. For a submerged barrier, L is taken equal to ΔS; i.e., from the center of block 1 to the center of block 2. For an overflow barrier, L is taken as half this distance since the inertia and wind setup are effective only on the higher of the two blocks.

Thus, C_b, L, H, and D_b are taken as follows:

Submerged barrier ($H_1 > Z_b$ and $H_2 > Z_b$)

$$C_b = C_s$$

$$L = \Delta S \qquad \Delta H = H_1 - H_2$$

$$D_b = \left[(H_1 + H_2)/2\right] - Z_b$$

(42)

Overflow barrier ($H_1 > Z_b$ or $H_2 > Z_b$)

$$C_b = C_o \qquad L = \Delta S/2 \qquad D_b = |\Delta H| \qquad \Delta H = \begin{cases} H_1 - Z_b & \text{(a)} \\ \text{or} & \\ Z_b - H_2 & \text{(b)} \end{cases} ,$$

where Z_b is the elevation of the barrier crest, relation (a) being for $H_1 > Z_b$ and (b) for $H_2 > Z_b$. If Z_b exceeds both H_1 and H_2, then $q_n' = 0$. The meaningful solution of the quadratic equation (38) is

$$q_n' = \pm \{[|F| + (\Gamma/2)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \Gamma/2\}, \tag{43}$$

where the sign is taken as that of F, as verified from equation (38).

The above relations for barriers differ from that used in Reid and Bodine (1968) and in the original SURGE I program. The present barrier relations have a more realistic response when applied to the numerical simulation of a natural oscillation of a bay having a submerged barrier across it.

c. Barrier Specification. Since only certain blocks contain barriers, they must be identified by I, J location; specifically, the program identifies the Kth barrier block by location I = IB(K) and J = JB(K), K = 1,2 ... KM. A given barrier block potentially has a barrier on the right and upper side of the block in an x, y plot. These are designated x and y, respectively; i.e., an x barrier is one normal to the x-axis (the flow over it being in the x sense). For both potential barriers on a barrier block, values of Z_b, C_o, and C_s must be prescribed. A real barrier is one where Z_b is larger than the Z value for either of the adjoining blocks. A null barrier is one where Z_b equals the larger of the Z values for the adjoining blocks (thus, in effect, the higher block is a potential barrier). The program requires that information pertinent to both null barriers (Z_b, C_o, and C_s) and real barriers be provided.

d. Volume Check. During the recession stage of flooding when water is draining off flooded blocks (via the barrier overflow relation), it is possible for the volume leaving in one time step as computed from $q_n'\Delta t$ to exceed the available volume. Therefore, a test is included in the program such that if this occurs, the flow is adjusted to only drain the block dry (D = 0), and the flow to adjacent blocks adjusted to be consistent.

e. Depth Check. When the water depth is very shallow the effect of the wind is such that a given block could become partially dry unless the fluid is flowing fast enough for the bottom stress to balance the wind stress. To avoid anomalous computations for very small D (e.g., in areas where rainfall is occurring over regions above the surge level), the wind stress is arbitrarily set zero when D is less than 0.1 foot.

2. Channel Algorithm.

a. Channel Specification. As in the case of barriers, those blocks on which channels occur are identified by the I and J values; for channel block K these are denoted by ICG(K) and JCG(K), respectively, where K = 1,2 ... KCM. Also each "channel block" may contain two channels, one on the right denoted the x channel and one on the upper side denoted the y channel. Each of these channel reaches is characterized by a

channel width (w), a channel-bed elevation (Z_c), and a channel-friction coefficient (f_c). Figure 5 shows a schematic of a channel block indicating nomenclature for dimensions as used in the SURGE II program. Figure 6 shows the dependent variables pertinent to the channels as used in the program and stored for the channel block K. These include the channel flows, Q, at each end of the channel, one end designated N, the other P (corresponding to the negative and positive characteristic ends of the channel, respectively). Also included is the height, H, of the water level at the point in common to the two channels for block K (HC(K)). The lateral transport (per unit width per unit time) nominally to the channel from block K and from the channel is also indicated: UCT(K) and UCF(K), respectively, for the channel normal to the x-axis, and VCT(K) and VCF(K), respectively, for the channel normal to the y-axis. In the formulas in this study, these are referred to as q_t and q_f, respectively. Note that UCF(K) and VCF(K) correspond to U and V, respectively, on the right and upper sides of the general block flow. Also, the quantity HP(K) corresponds to the block (pool) height for the channel block. Values of H at the "negative" ends of the channels for channel block K are stored as HC values in adjacent channel blocks to minimize duplication of storage.

b. *Computation of Channel Variables*. The time phasing of block variables versus channel variables is indicated in Table 1. The H values occur at common times thus facilitating evaluation of head differentials used in determining lateral flow between channel and adjacent blocks.

Table 1. Time phasing of computations for blocks and channels.

Time	Block	Channel
$t + \Delta t$	H	H,Q
$t + \Delta t/2$	Q	
t	H	H,Q
$t - \Delta t/2$	Q	
$t - \Delta t$	H	H,Q

For a given channel reach, application of equations (28) and (29) can be made for two characteristic paths, as shown schematically in Figure 7. As in the case of the block computations, the friction term in equation (28) is taken proportional to the product of a new Q and

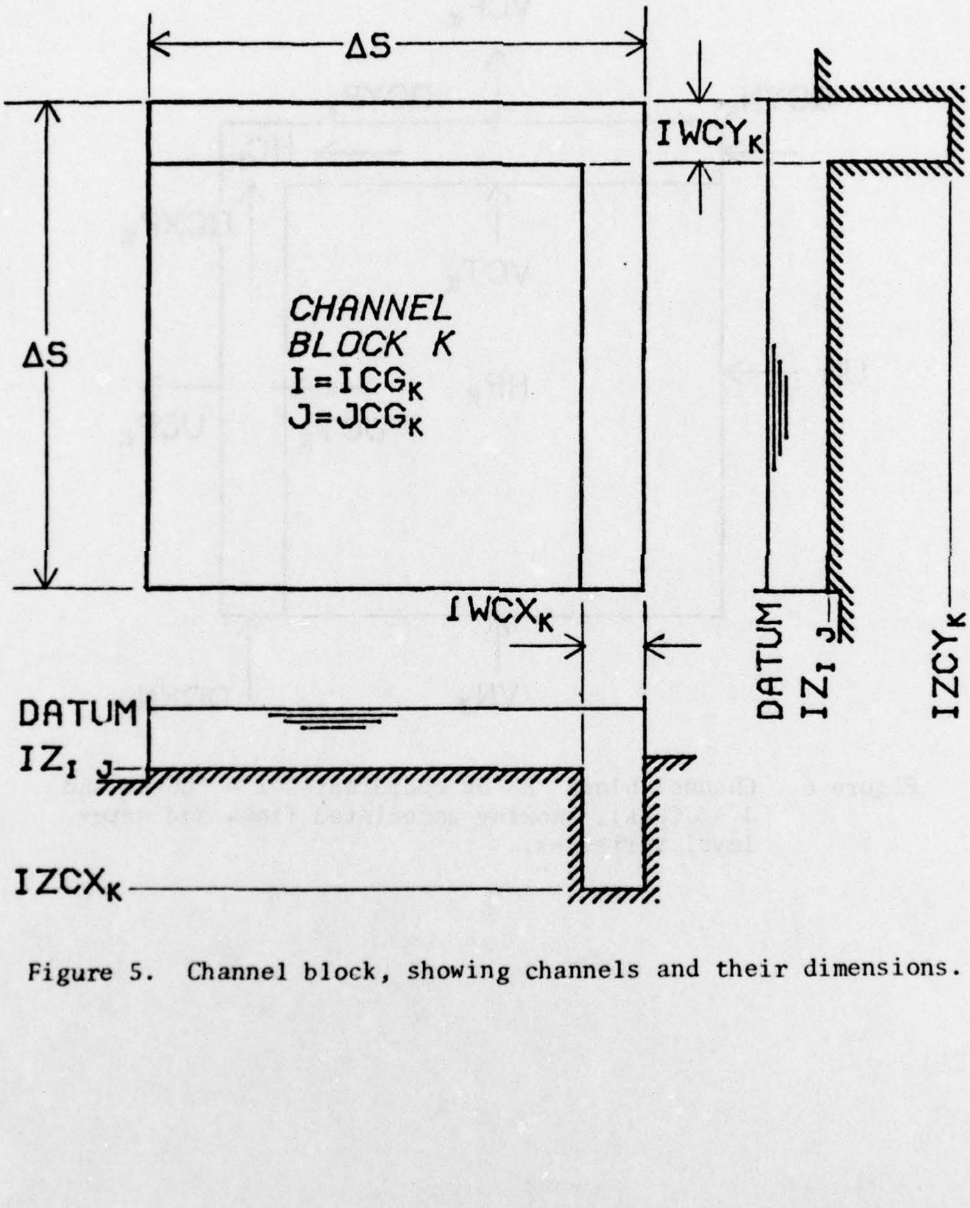

Figure 5. Channel block, showing channels and their dimensions.

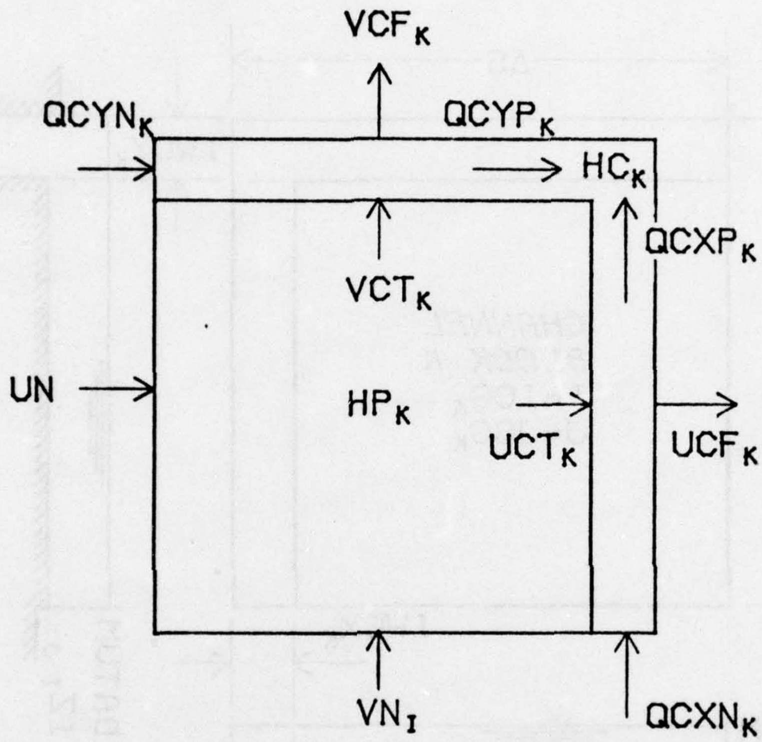

Figure 6. Channel block K at coordinates I = ICG(K) and J = JCG(K), showing associated flows and water level variables.

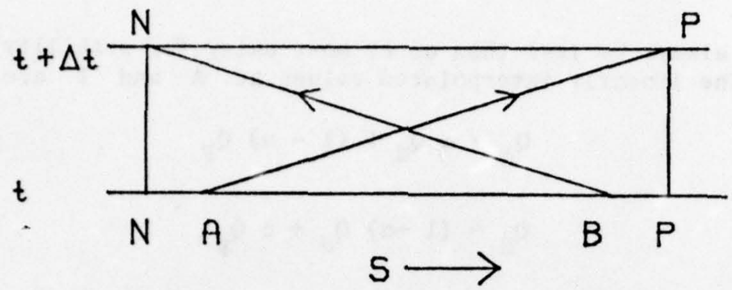

Figure 7. Characteristic paths on the time-distance diagram for an individual channel reach.

the absolute value of the old Q. Specifically, for the positive characteristic path from A to P' in Figure 7, equation (28) is approximated by

$$(Q'_P - Q_A) + w\sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,(H'_P - H_A) = [WT_s - f_c|\overline{Q}|Q'_P/(\overline{D})^2 w + \sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,\Delta q]\,\Delta t\,, \tag{44}$$

where $\overline{D} = (D_N + D_P)/2$, T_s is the appropriate wind-stress component (X or Y) corresponding to time level t for the associated channel block, Δq is the net lateral flow per unit width, and $\overline{Q}$ is taken as

$$\overline{Q} = [(Q_N^2 + Q_P^2)/2]^{\frac{1}{2}}\,. \tag{45}$$

The subscripts on Q, H, and D designate the points at which these apply (see Fig. 7) and primes denote new time level.

After regrouping terms, equation (44) can be written as

$$Q'_P + (w\sqrt{g\overline{D}}/G)H'_P = [(Q_A + w\sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,H_A) + (WT_s + \sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,\Delta q)\,\Delta t]/G\,, \tag{46}$$

where

$$G \equiv 1 + f_c\Delta t|\overline{Q}|/(\overline{D})^2 w\,. \tag{47}$$

Similarly, for the negative characteristic from B to N',

$$Q'_N - (w\sqrt{g\overline{D}}/G)H'_N = [(Q_B - w\sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,H_B) + (WT_s - \sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,\Delta t]/G\,, \tag{48}$$

where $\overline{D}$ and G are as defined for the positive characteristic.

The values of Q and H at points A and B are determined by interpolation from values at N and P at time t, using equation (29) for the path. The distance from A to P or B to N, using the mean wave speed for the channel at time t is $\sqrt{g\overline{D}}\Delta t$. The interval N to P is equal to Δs. Let

$$\alpha \equiv \sqrt{g\overline{D}}\,\Delta t/\Delta s\,; \tag{49}$$

this should always be less than or at most unity for stability of computation. The linearly interpolated values at A and B are then

$$Q_A = \alpha\, Q_N + (1 - \alpha)\, Q_P$$

$$Q_B = (1 - \alpha)\, Q_N + \alpha\, Q_P , \tag{50}$$

and similarly for H_A and H_B in terms of H_N and H_P.

The evaluation of Δq is the most sensitive part of the computations and is discussed in a subsequent section. Presuming Δq is known, the problem of evaluating the new Q and H individually at the channel-end points is considered. Note that equations (46) and (48) yield predictions for linear combinations of Q and H at two different points. Thus, information from adjoining channels, or other information in the case of channel end points, is needed to solve for the new channel Q and H. For a simple continuous channel without branches and consisting of a series of reaches of length Δs but not necessarily of equal width or depth, then Q and H are readily solved at a common junction, using the information from the positive characteristic from one channel and the negative characteristic from the adjoining channel. However, branches do occur and it is therefore desirable to use a sufficiently general procedure which will accommodate either branching channels or continuous channels.

In the scheme chosen for representing channels in SURGE II it is possible to have four channels merging at a common junction. Figure 8 shows this junction with four different volume transports, but with a common H. The designation of the different Q shown in this figure is that used in the coded program (see App. B); QC for channel transport, X or Y denoting the channel (not the direction of flow), and N or P denoting whether the flow is at the negative or positive end of a given channel reach. Each is identified by a channel block index K.

For any given channel reach equations (46) and (48) predict, for a given point, values of the quantities

$$BP \equiv Q' + \lambda H'$$

$$BN \equiv Q' - \lambda H' , \tag{51}$$

where

$$\lambda \equiv w\, \sqrt{gD}/G . \tag{52}$$

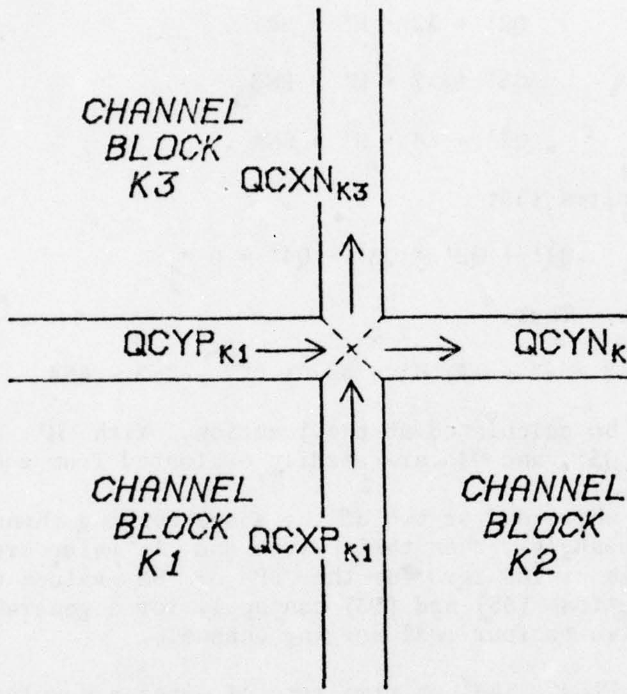

Figure 8. General channel junction, showing flows and channel identification.

For simplicity of notation let 1, 2, 3, and 4 denote the merging channels with 1 being the lower channel, 2 the left channel, 3 the upper channel, and 4 the right channel (Fig. 8). Then, with this notation

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q1' + \lambda 1 \cdot H' &= BP1 \\
Q2' + \lambda 2 \cdot H' &= BP2 \\
Q3' - \lambda 3 \cdot H' &= BN3 \\
Q4' - \lambda 4 \cdot H' &= BN4 \ .
\end{aligned}
\tag{53}
$$

Now, continuity requires that

$$Q1' + Q2' - Q3' - Q4' = 0 \tag{54}$$

at a common junction. Thus,

$$(\lambda 1 + \lambda 2 + \lambda 3 + \lambda 4)\ H' = BP1 + BP2 - BN3 - BN4 \tag{55}$$

from which H' can be calculated at the junction. With H' known, the values of Q1', Q2', Q3', and Q4' are readily evaluated from equation (40).

For those cases where one or two of the above merging channels do not exist (i.e., null channels), then their width and λ value are zero. Moreover, the program yields zero for the BP or BN values of any null channel. Thus, equations (55) and (53) can apply for a general junction consisting of from two to four real merging channels.

c. Net Lateral Flow. The net time rate of water accumulation in the channel per unit length due to lateral exchange with blocks and by rainfall is

$$\Delta q = q_t - q_f + wR \ , \tag{56}$$

where q_t corresponds (if positive) to the flow (per unit length of channel) from the channel block to the channel (across the "interior" side of the channel, Fig. 6) and q_f (if positive) is the flow (per unit length of channel) from the channel to the adjacent block. These flows can be positive, negative, or zero. To allow for channels which have widths w much smaller than the block grid size Δs, and since the above q values are comparable to those which exist across the sides of blocks, the change in channel water level can be very sensitive to the difference $q_t - q_f$. Hence, special care must be taken in the model to avoid possible instabilities caused by improper calculation of these transverse flows. However, there is no particular difficulty with the rainfall term in equation (56) which is generally at least one order of magnitude smaller than that of the "net" lateral flow. In a sense, the potential difficulty with the transverse flows, q_t and q_f, arises because the Δt chosen for stable calculation on the blocks is usually

too large for stable calculation for narrow channels, unless the coupling with blocks exists only in respect to longitudinal flow from the channels to blocks at end points of such channels.

On a given side of a channel, basically four physically distinct situations can occur: (a) a barrier (levee) or block ground level of sufficient height exists to prevent lateral flow; (b) overflow exists from an adjacent flooded block into a channel where the water level is less than the adjacent barrier or ground level; (c) overflow of adjacent barrier (levee) exists from the channel to an adjacent dry block or one where the water level is lower than the barrier elevation; or (d) both the channel water level and the water level on the adjacent block exceed the height of any intervening barrier and the lateral flow depends on the difference of water level. These four situations are illustrated in Figure 9. In the fourth situation, the water level could also be lower on the channel side with the associated lateral flow reversed.

For situation (a) there is no problem, the appropriate lateral flow (q_t or q_f) being constrained to zero value. For situation (c), the predictive-type barrier relation (eq. 55), with auxiliary relations (eqs. 39 and 40), could be used. In principle, the above predictive barrier relations should apply for situation (b) as well, provided that L in equation (39) is taken as the channel width w. However, since w can be much less than Δs for many applications, Γ can be so small that the relation for q_n' reduces virtually to a diagnostic-type relation of equation (40), or more specifically of equation (9) for barrier overflow. Since situation (b) might occur on one side of the channel and situation (c) on the other, and since both should be evaluated by relations compatible with a common time level, the simple diagnostic relation (eq. 9) has been adopted for both situations in the SURGE II program. This, however, still demands special checks and possible adjustments, as will be discussed later. Finally for situation (d), a submerged barrier-type calculation might seem appropriate if the depth over such a barrier is small compared with that of the channel or adjacent block; however, use of such relations in preliminary versions of the program proved to be very vulnerable to numerical instability. The reason for this is related to the above discussion concerning the usual case where $w/\Delta s$ is very small. As a consequence, for situations of type (d), a special calculation is required which treats the channel as essentially an integral part of the associated channel block or the adjacent block.

As stated above, for overflow situations (b) or (c), i.e., to or from the channel, the relation,

$$q_n = \pm\ C_o D_b (g D_b)^{\frac{1}{2}} , \qquad (57)$$

is used where $D_b = H - Z_b$, H being the water level on the high side of the barrier. While this relation gives a valid value of q_n (q_t or q_f) at the time t, the value of q_n may change significantly over the prediction interval Δt if $(gD_b)^{\frac{1}{2}} > w/\Delta t$.

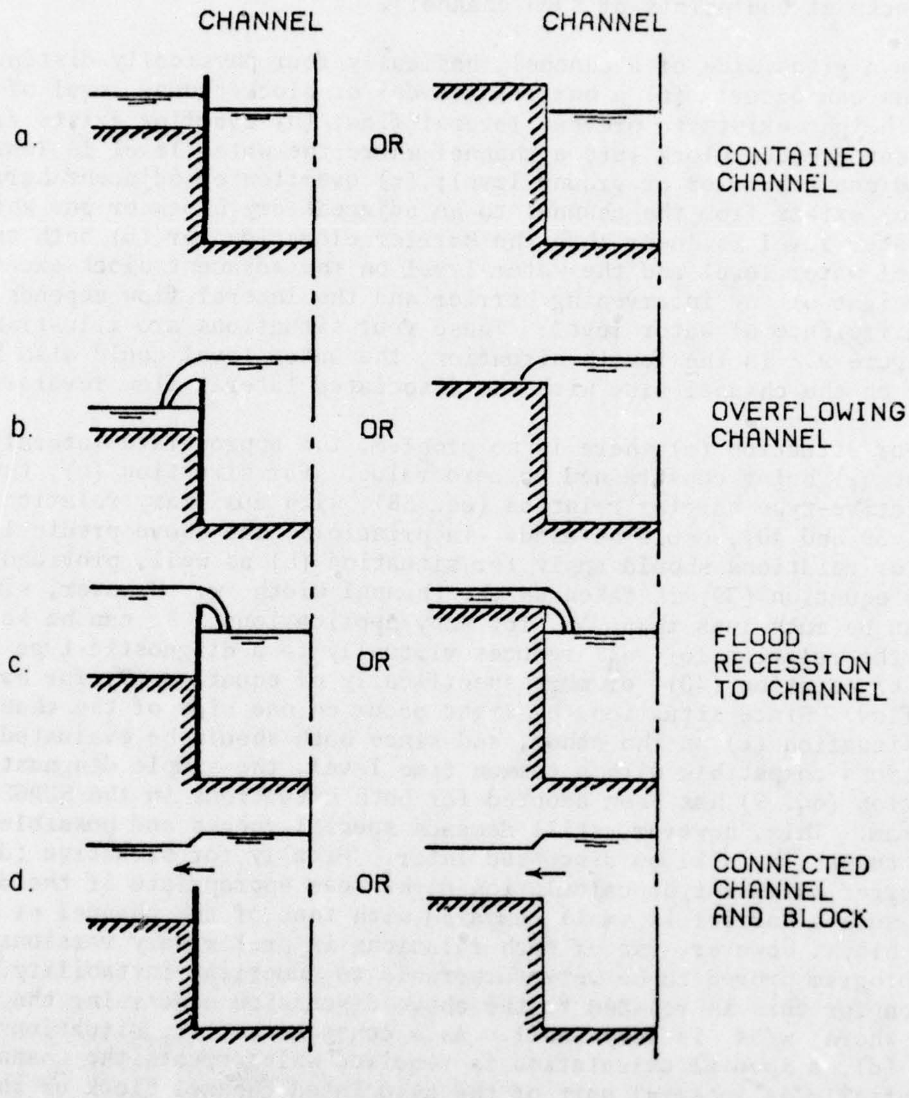

Figure 9. Different situations along a given side of a channel.

Under such circumstances, an approximate prediction based on the initial values of q_n could lead to physically impossible changes of channel level. Thus, tests are included in the program to constrain the lateral flow, such that $q_t - q_f$ alone will not cause the channel level, H_c, to fall below a minimum possible value nor rise above a maximum possible value, depending on the situation. Six different situations requiring tests are illustrated in Figure 10 (the "mirror" version of each is also a possible situation). Situations where one side of the channel is blocked are special cases of those indicated. For situations A, C, and E, outflow exceeds inflow and the horizontal dashline represents a minimum level based on the sill depth of the channel. On the other hand, for situations B, D, and F, the horizontal dashline represents a maximum possible level. In each case, the maximum possible change in H_c is indicated as ΔH_c.

For any of the situations illustrated in Figure 10, the SURGE II program compares $|q_t - q_f|$ with $|wH_c/\Delta t|$. If the latter is exceeded by the trial value of $|q_t - q_f|$ then an adjustment is made in q_t or q_f such that $|q_t - q_f|$ equals $|w\Delta H_c/\Delta t|$. For cases A, B, C, and D, both q_t and q_f are prorated by a common factor to satisfy the above constraint. For cases E and F, only the overflow q is adjusted to be consistent with the above constraint.

For situation (d) where the channel and block are connected by a continuous water surface (Fig. 10), the net lateral flow to the channel, Δq, is taken to be that which would be required to bring HC to a value equal to the existing mean level, HM, of the connected channel and block. For a channel connected to a block on one side only then,

$$HM = \frac{HB \cdot L + HC \cdot W}{(L+W)}, \tag{58}$$

where HB is the water elevation on the water-connected block, L is its width, while HC and W are the water elevation and width for the channel. The block width L is $\Delta S - W$ if the connected block is the channel block containing the channel, or is ΔS for an adjacent water-connected block. If the channel is water connected on both sides, then the above relation is replaced by an appropriate average over both blocks plus the channel.

The Δq for either of these situations is taken as

$$\Delta q = (HM - HC)w/\Delta t \; . \tag{59}$$

To determine the individual q_t and q_f on either side of the channel, the mean of these is taken to be that which is calculated as the flow

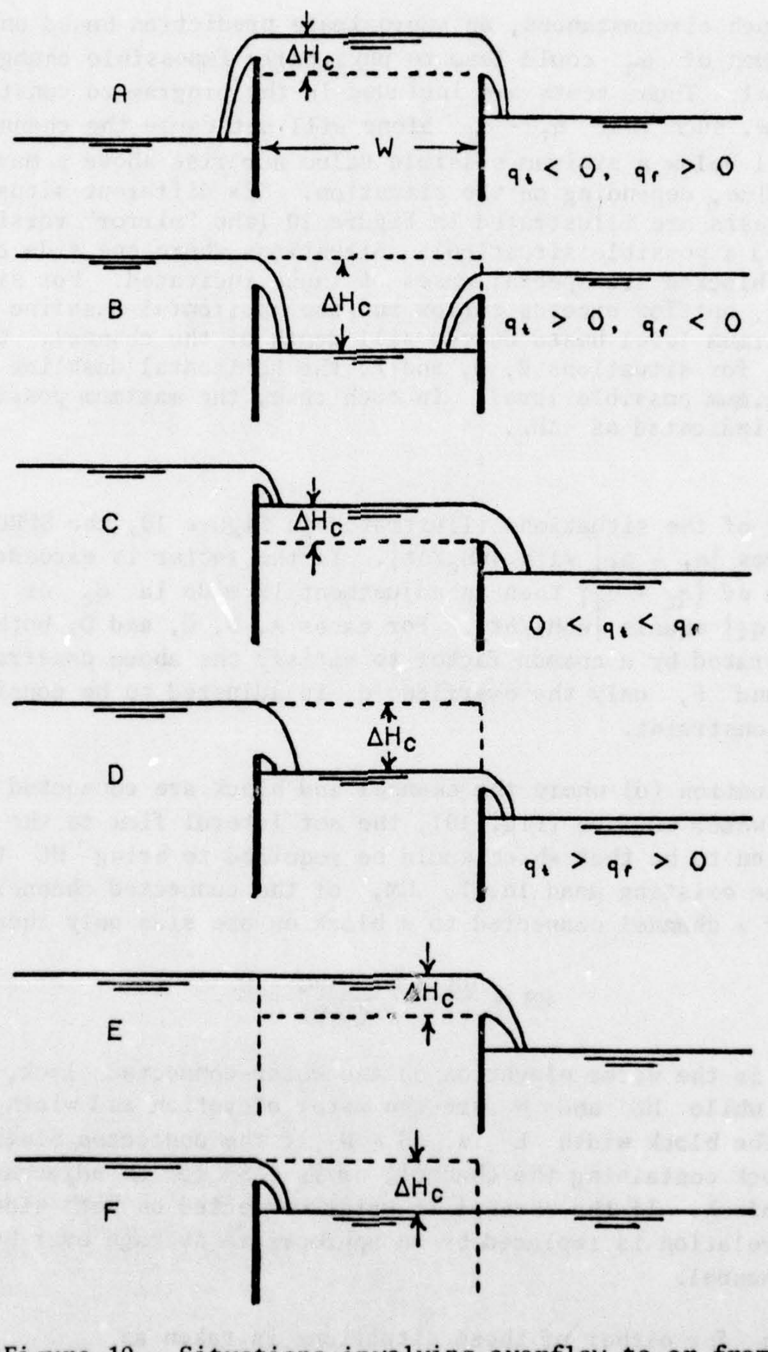

Figure 10. Situations involving overflow to or from a channel which require special checks.

between blocks, ignoring the presence of the channel (but considering barriers). Letting this be denoted q_m, then

$$q_t = q_m + \Delta q/2$$

and (60)

$$q_f = q_m - \Delta q/2 \ .$$

This system of calculation leads to stable results.

d. Channel End-Point Computations. At the end point of a given channel system, special computations are required. Two types of end conditions are used: an "H-end condition" is used where a channel discharges into a lake, bay, or sea, in which case the channel H value at the end point is taken equal to the H of the adjacent channel block into which the channel discharges (or vice versa); a "Q-end condition" is used at the head of a channel or river at which point the discharge is specified.

For a Q-end point

$$Q' = \pm Q'_r$$

$$H' = (Q' - B)/\lambda \ , \tag{61}$$

where Q'_r is the specified river discharge (taken as zero if not specified); B equals BP or -BN, as defined by equation (51), for end points occurring at the positive or negative end of the channel reach, respectively, and λ is as defined in equation (52). The sign of Q' is taken such that Q' is directed into the channel, depending on the channel-end orientation. There are four possible orientations (see App. B, Fig. B-3).

The H-end points also have four possible configurations; these are depicted along with the associated adjacent "ponding" areas (i.e., a block with $Z < 0$) in Figure 11. For an H-end point neither the longitudinal flow to or from the channel nor the H at the junction with the ponding block is specified *a priori*. It is required only that the predicted H at the channel-end point and that of the ponding block be the same. Let H^* be the (tentative) predicted H for the ponding block in the absence of any contribution by longitudinal discharge to or from the channel which terminates adjacent to that block. Thus, H^* corresponds to the H resulting from the routine block calculation using equation (33) with appropriate adjustments for contained channels as might occur for situations 3 and 4 shown in Figure 11. These adjustments are discussed in a subsequent subsection. The correct predicted H for the ponding block in the presence of longitudinal discharge from a channel is given by

$$H' = H^* + (Q'_d + Q_d)\Delta t/2A_b \ , \tag{62}$$

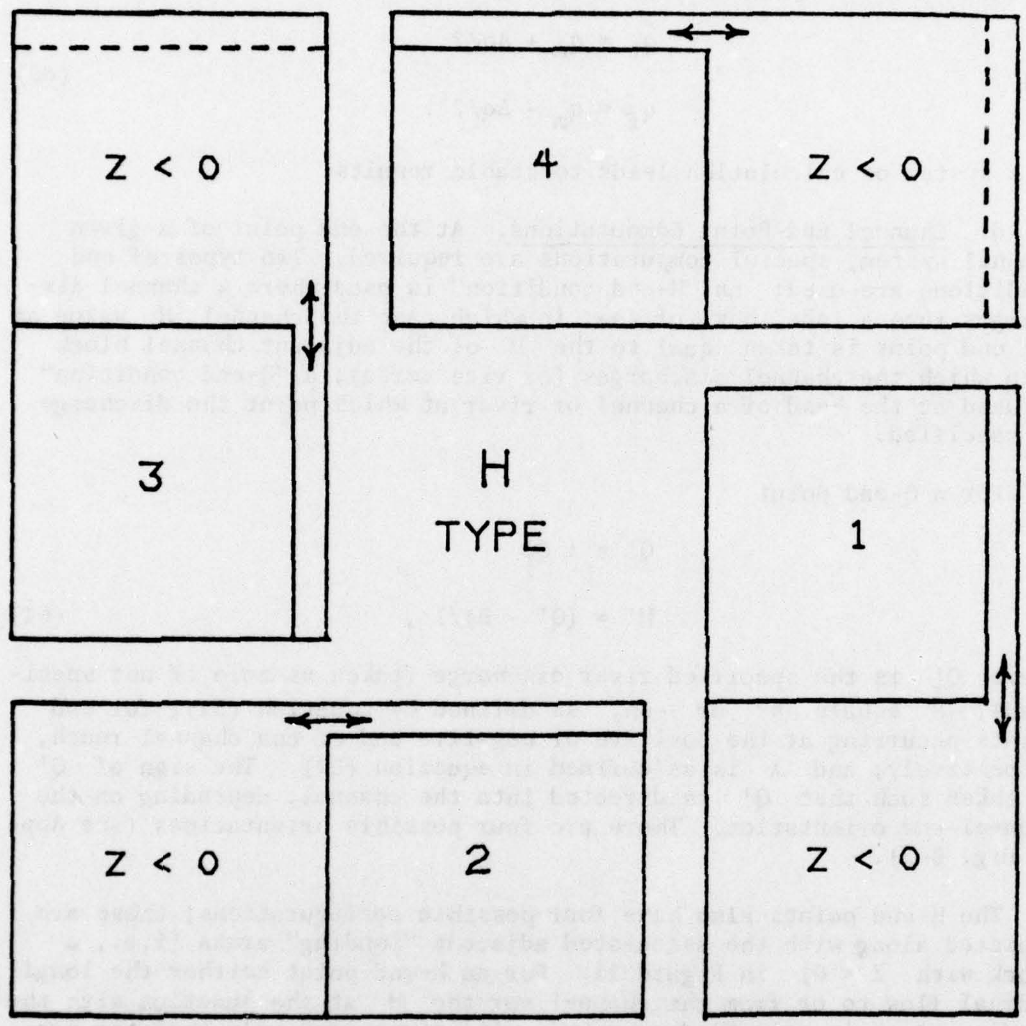

Figure 11. Possible end-point configurations and index identification (1 to 4).

where Q_d' and Q_d are the new and previous values, respectively, of the discharge from channel to ponding block, and A_b is the effective surface area of the block. For situations 1 and 2 in Figure 11, $A_b = (\Delta s)^2$, but for situations 3 and 4 a channel might exist on the ponding block in which case $A_b = (\Delta s - w)\Delta s$.

Equation (62) involves two unknowns H' and Q_d'. However, for the channel,

$$Q_d' + \lambda H' = B \, , \tag{63}$$

where $B = -BN$ for end-point type 1 or 2 and $B = BP$ for end-point type 3 or 4, BN, BP and λ being those quantities defined by equations (46) to (52). Note that for end-point type 1 or 2, Q_d' is the negative of the QC value for the channel.

The resulting H' and Q_d' for an "H-end" condition are

$$H' = (F + B\Delta t/2A_b)/(1 + \lambda\Delta t/2A_b) \tag{64}$$

$$Q' = (B - \lambda F)/(1 + \lambda\Delta t/2A_b) \quad , \tag{65}$$

where

$$F \equiv H^* + Q_d\Delta t/2A_b \, . \tag{66}$$

e. Calculation of H on Channel Blocks. For blocks with $D > 0$ and containing one or two channel reaches, the prediction relation for H given by equation (33) is not valid. The correct relation for a channel block k having location i,j is

$$H'(i,j) = H(i,j) + [U'(i,j) - UCT'(k)]\Delta t/(\Delta s - wx)$$

$$+ [V'(i,j) - VCT'(k)]\Delta t/(\Delta s - wy) \tag{67}$$

where UCT and VCT are as shown in Figure 6 and correspond to the q_t discussed previously. If only one channel exists (i.e., if wx or wy is zero), then

$$UCT'(k) = U'(i+1,j) \text{ if } wx = 0$$

or

$$VCT'(k) = V'(i,j+1) \text{ if } wy = 0 \, .$$

IV. APPLICATION TO THE SABINE-CALCASIEU SYSTEM

1. Adopted Grid and Simulated Topography.

The Sabine-Calcasieu system geographically bridges the Texas-Louisiana border and is physically linked by a system of manmade channels and a low-lying region extending 25 miles between Sabine Lake and Lake Calcasieu.

A local chart of the region is shown in Figure 12. The rectangular border indicates the region included in the numerical analog. The selection of the size of this rectangle is dictated by the basic hydrodynamic features required to adequately represent the region and then the logistical and economic limitations placed on the computations by the availability of computer storage. The region selected is 56 × 40 nautical miles. The grid size (DELX) is taken as 2 nautical miles, so that IM = 28 and JM = 20.

Figure 13 is a contoured plot of the schematized topography superimposed on the selected grid system. The offshore topography is regular with the exception of a shallow region adjacent to Sabine Pass and a slight embayment lying between Sabine Pass and the outlet from Lake Calcasieu at Cameron. Both lakes are adequately represented by the grid interval of 2 nautical miles. Figure 14 clearly delineates three high topographic areas in the numerical model: the Beaumont rise in the northwest, the Orange rise, and a more gradual rise northeastward to the Lake Charles area. The low-lying region between the lakes, immediately behind the shoreline barrier, and forward of the rises, forms a large ponding area during the inundation sequences. Between each rise a major channel is present, the Neches River, the Sabine River, and in the Lake Charles region, the Calcasieu River runs northeastward from Lake Calcasieu.

The deepest block in the system is -24 feet (MSL). Assuming a 10-foot surge, a value of DELT equal to or less than 260 seconds (Sec. III, 1,b) is required. The value chosen for DELT is 240 seconds.

2. Channel and Barrier Schematization.

The numerical discretization of the area shown in Figure 12 is given as an overlay in Figure 15. In this illustration the channel network (shown by full lines) shows the landward interconnection of Sabine and Calcasieu as well as the link with the Intracoastal Waterway as the lower left- and right-hand channels. Each channel segment has been provided the physical characteristics of width and cross-sectional area that best reproduce the pertinent information for the channel reach that was provided by the Corps of Engineers. The extent of the channel system was chosen on the basis of past inundation history and the judgment of the authors.

The barrier system, also shown in Figure 15, represents the major manmade and natural obstructions to flow above MSL. At the shoreline the major dune line is continuous with the exception of an apparent open area east of Sabine Pass. The block elevation of that area equals the adjacent barrier heights. Jetties are included at each of the openings to the Gulf of Mexico. Within the region the majority of barriers are manmade levees erected for protection. The heights of all barriers were chosen on the basis of data provided by the Corps of Engineers.

Appendix D has a listing of all data used for the Sabine-Calcasieu region in the simulation of the Hurricane Carla surge. The topography,

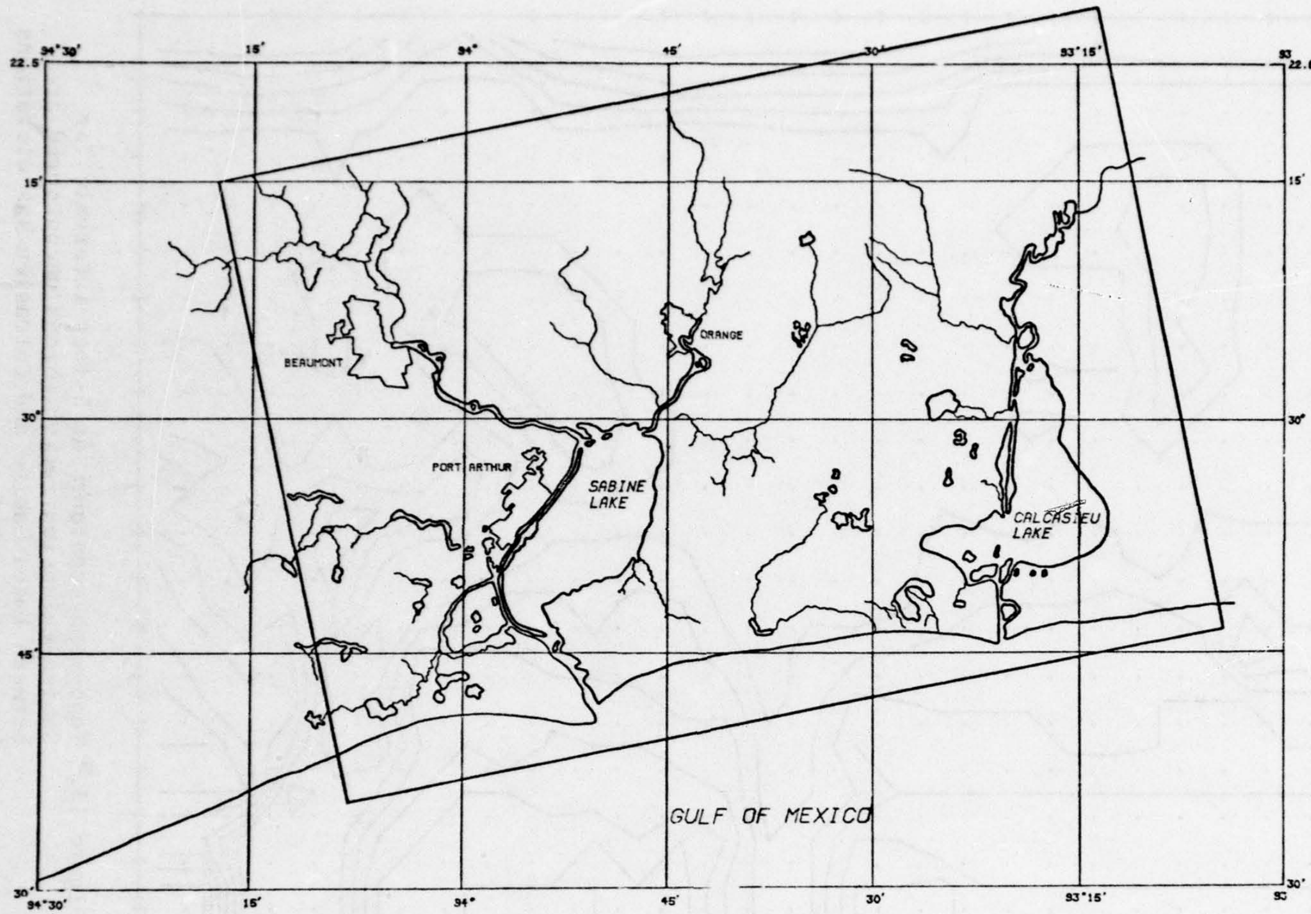

Figure 12. Map of Sabine-Calcasieu region showing grid boundary.

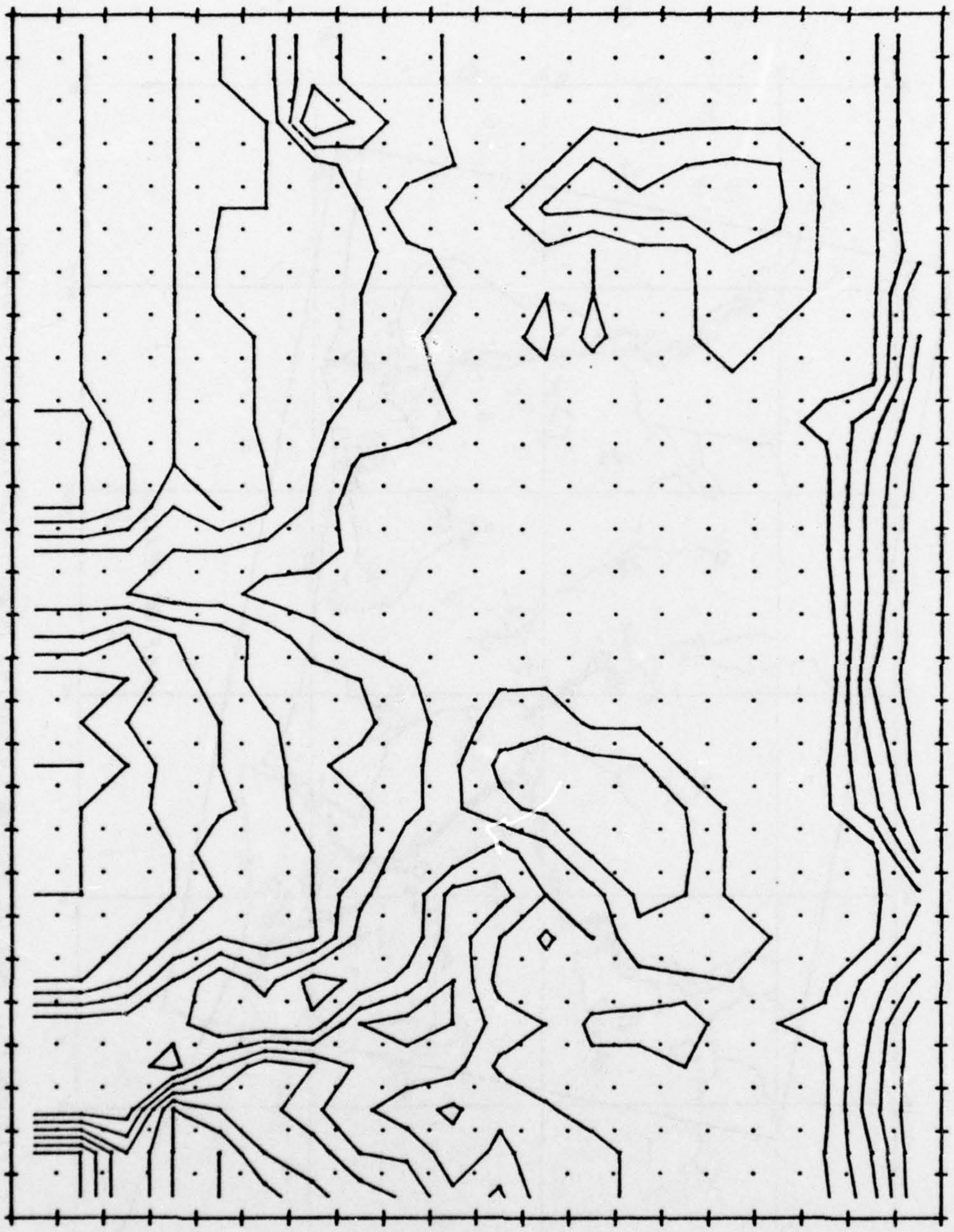

Figure 13. Topography contours at 5-foot intervals for Sabine-Calcasieu region (broad uncontoured area between Lakes Sabine and Calcasieu has elevations between 0 and 5 feet).

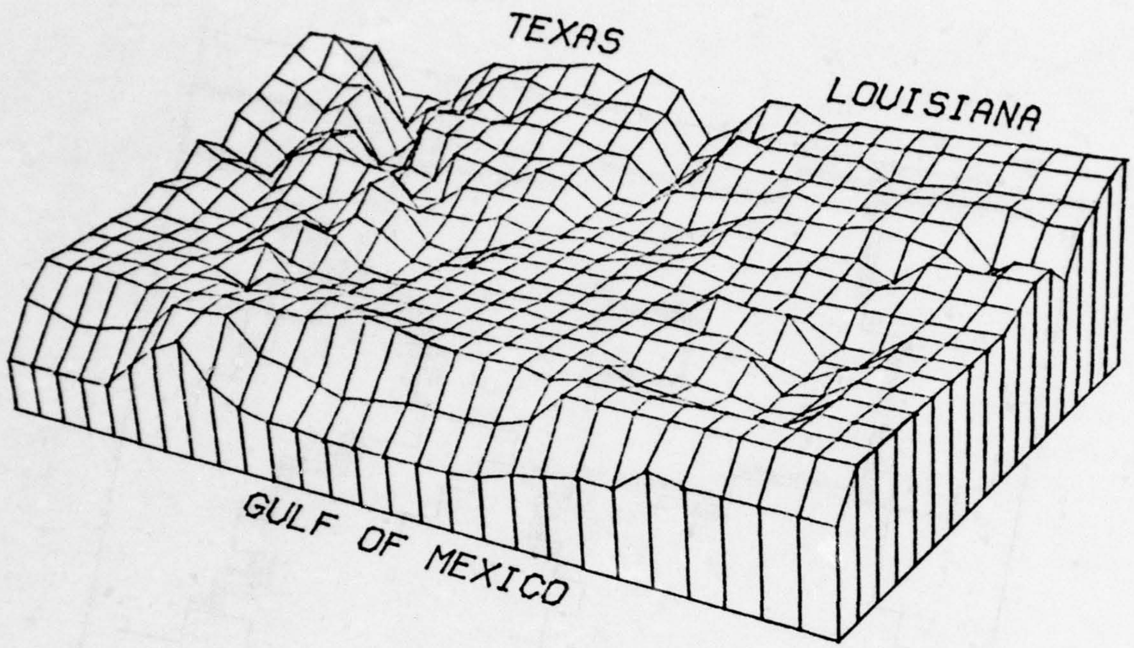

Figure 14. Topography in perspective for the Sabine-Calcasieu region.

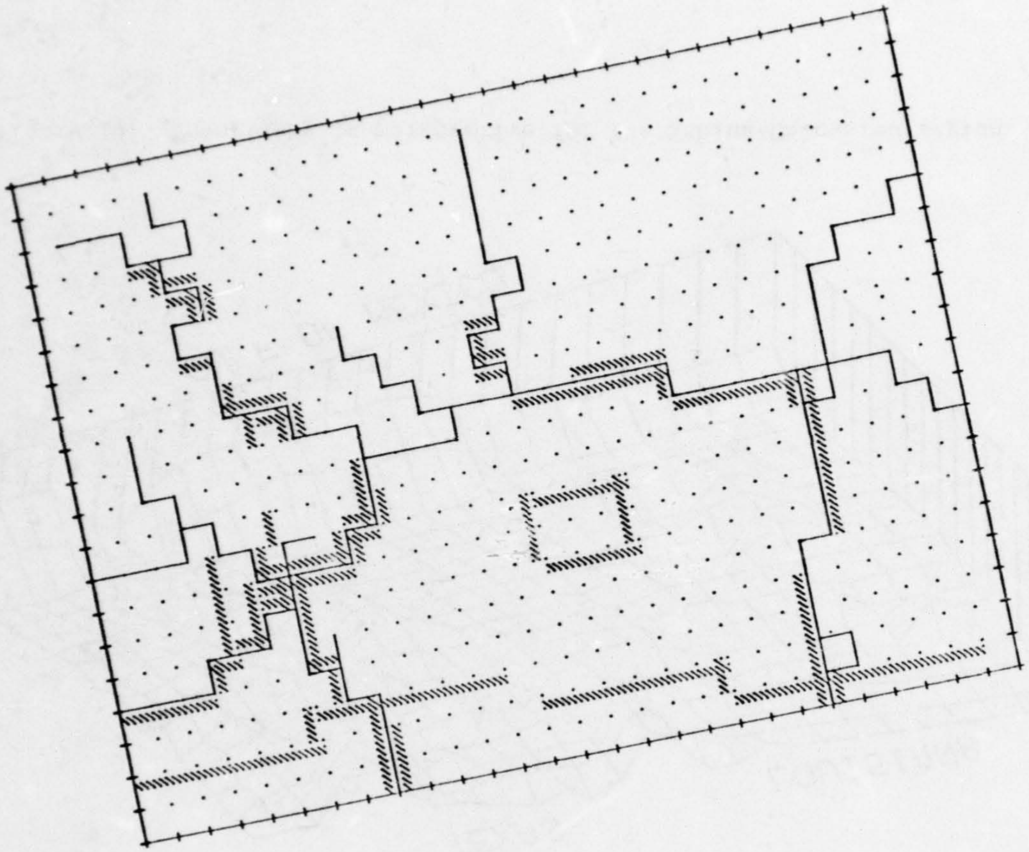

Figure 15. Overlay of grid (dots), channels (full lines) and barriers (hatched) on scale of Figure 12.

barrier data, and channel data are the same for the astrotide simulations and the standard project storms. There are 91 barrier blocks and 121 channel blocks of which 53 are common to barrier blocks. Examples of null channel blocks are for K = 4, 6, 18, 21, 24, etc., a total of 19.

Appendix E shows a plot of the block topography with the channel and barriers superimposed. This plot is given on two pages; x (or I) runs from left to right and y (or J) runs from bottom to the top of the page (I values are indicated along the top of both pages and J along the left side of the first page). Also in Appendix E is a listing of the key arrays for channels as generated by the program. Note that the final array size for channels is 128 (KCMP), there being 6 channels which terminate on the boundary of the grid.

As an illustration of barrier input note from Appendix E that for block (2,2) a y barrier exists, but not an x barrier. The bed elevation of block (2,2) is -10 feet while that of block (3,2) is -13 feet. Thus, a value of ZX of -10 feet should have been input for this block. The listing of the barrier input data in Appendix D gives the information for block (2,2) at K = 12 with ZX = -100 (tenths of feet) which checks. The actual barrier on the upper side indicates a positive 6 feet. However, barrier block K = 13 at the adjacent block (3,2) shows a ZX value of -12 feet. Reference to the topography in Appendix E indicates that this is the elevation of adjoining block (4,2) which is higher than block (3,2) and hence is the correct entry.

For an illustration of the sign coding concerning barriers along channels, refer to the channel input data in Appendix D and the plot in Appendix E. Channel block K = 1 located at (8,1) shows a negative IWCX and a negative IZCX which is the coding for double levees of equal height with the channel in between. This is the location of the double jetty entrance channel for the Sabine region. Channel block 5 at location (7,4) shows a (+,-) signature for the x channel and a (+,+) signature for the y channel. Hence, the barrier for the x channel is on the inner lateral boundary while that for the y channel is on the outer lateral boundary (see App. C,6). Reference to Appendix E key array listings shows KCB = 37 for channel block 5. Barrier block 37 has the same location (7,4) and indicates valid barriers of a 5-foot elevation above MSL for both the x and y channels.

3. River Input and Hydrograph Gage Locations.

There are three river discharge locations provided for the Sabine-Calcasieu region. These locations, as given in block 9 of the input (App. D), are (28,15), (4,19), and (14,19) which are respectively for the Calcasieu River near Lake Charles, the Neches River north of Beaumont, and the Sabine River north of Orange.

Nine gage locations for the astrotide calibration and Hurricane Carla simulation are shown as small circles in Figure 16. All of these with the exception of the North Sabine Lake gage are located on channels.

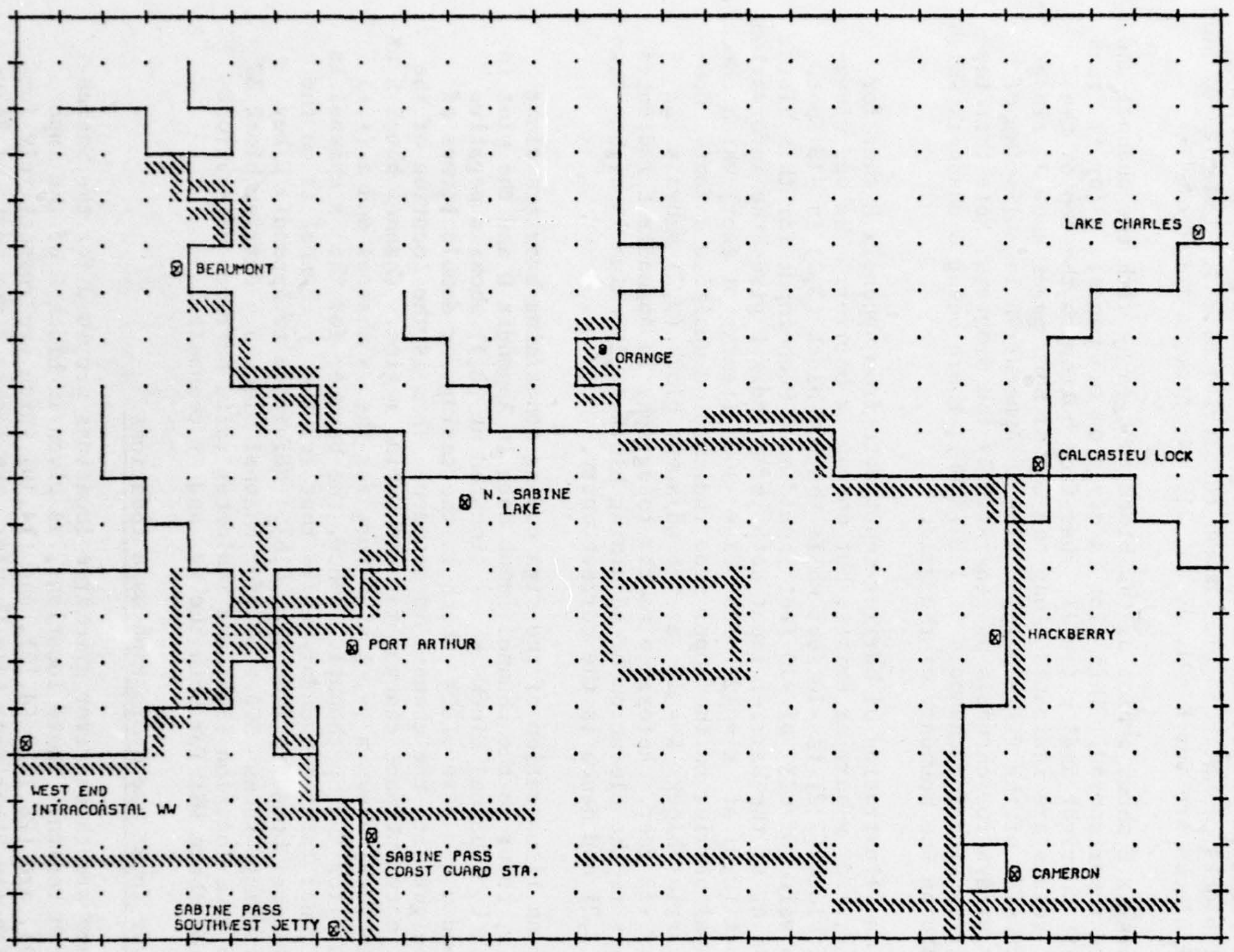

Figure 16. Plot of channels and barriers showing locations of hydrograph gages (⊗).

V. TIDAL CALIBRATION

1. Tide Data.

The tidal calibration is a required step in the preparation of the numerical storm surge model. These computations permit the adjustment of the parameters representing the frictional effects in the channels and low-lying regions of tidal inundation. The calibration adjusts the tidal flows in order to adequately predict proper phasing and tidal excursions in the model region. Comparisons are made with actual tide records from geographical locations corresponding to blocks or channels in the grid.

Calibration of the Sabine-Calcasieu region was carried out for the springtide conditions that existed from 0000 hours, 22 August to 0000 hours, 27 August 1973. Tide recordings at nine locations in the region were furnished by two U.S. Army Engineer Districts (Fig. 16): Sabine Pass (southwest jetty), Port Arthur, north Sabine Lake, Brakes Bayou (Beaumont), and Orange, Texas, provided by the Galveston District; Cameron, Hackberry, Calcasieu Lock, and Lake Charles, Louisiana, provided by the New Orleans District.

The tidal calibration must be accomplished during a period when the tide is effectively the only forcing function operating on the system. This requires no abnormal riverflows into the region and winds which will not substantially alter the slope of the water surfaces. Such conditions existed for the first 96 hours of the 120-hour record period and this interval was used in the tidal calibration.

2. Estimation of f_c for Entrance Channels.

Many of the bays or lagoons along the Texas coast are of such dimensions that their largest natural period is small compared with the tide period. Moreover, virtually all have narrow connections with the Gulf of Mexico. These two features conspire to produce a reduction of tidal range and a significant lag within the bay compared with the gulf tide. In addition, the tidal range is nearly uniform throughout the bay except possibly in some of the upper reaches of adjoining rivers. For these systems, the approximate response can be calculated in terms of the channel-friction coefficient, f_c, (or discharge coefficient) plus appropriate dimensions of the bay and entrance channel (Love, 1959). These relations can be used to get at least a preliminary estimate of f_c from the observed response.

Consider a bay of total MSL surface area, A_S, which is connected to the sea by a channel of cross-sectional area A_c, surface width W, effective depth D_c (defined as A_c/W), length L_c, and channel-bed friction coefficient f_c.

Let H be the volumetric response in the bay at time t (where $H \cdot A_s$ represents the impounded tidal volume above MSL at time t); let Q be the tidal flux from the sea to the bay. Then,

$$A_s \frac{dH}{dt} = Q \; . \tag{68}$$

Neglecting the inertia effects in the channel for the slow tidal variation, the slope force in the channel is balanced by friction at any time t; thus,

$$H_g - H = m|Q|Q \; , \tag{69}$$

where H_g is the given tide level at time t outside the bay entrance and m is a dimensional constant for the system given by

$$m = \frac{fL}{gD_c A_c^2} \; . \tag{70}$$

This can also be written in the form,

$$m = \frac{1}{g(C_d \cdot A_c)^2} \; ,$$

where C_d is the discharge coefficient characterizing the constricted opening between bay and sea.

Assuming the input tide H_g is simple harmonic with period T and amplitude a_o then,

$$H_g = a_o \cos \omega t \; , \tag{71}$$

where $\omega = 2\pi/T$. Ignoring the second-order compound tide due to non-linearity in equation (69), the response will be roughly of the form,

$$H = ra_o \cos(\omega t - \phi) , \tag{72}$$

where ϕ is a phase lag and r is the relative amplitude response. If these are substituted into equations (68) and (69) and the quantity $|Q|Q$ expanded in the Fourier series form, it can be shown that

$$r = \cos \phi \tag{73}$$

and

$$\sin \phi = \frac{\sqrt{1 + B^2} - 1}{B} \; , \tag{74}$$

where

$$B = \frac{8}{3\pi} m (A_s \omega)^2 a_o \tag{75}$$

(Love, 1959). A plot of r and ϕ versus the dimensionless parameter B is shown in Figure 17. The timelag of the high tide in the bay relative to that outside the bay is simply $T = \phi/2\pi$, for ϕ in radians (or $T = \phi/360$ for ϕ in degrees).

Thus, if r or ϕ is estimated from observations it is possible to get an estimate of B. Generally, the value obtained from the observed r will differ from that obtained from the observed ϕ; in this event an average of the values of B can be used to estimate f_c. In terms of B, f_c is given by

$$f_c = \frac{3\pi}{8} \frac{gB}{\alpha^2 A_s^2 \omega^2 a_o} , \tag{76}$$

where

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{L_c}{D_c A_c^2} . \tag{77}$$

It is emphasized that the above analysis pertains to a bay system connected to the sea by a single channel of uniform dimensions. The results can be generalized for the case of a series of N channels of different dimensions or of N channels in parallel or combination of both (as in the Sabine-Calcasieu system) by using an effective value of α^2.

Let α_n^2 designate the value of α^2 for an individual channel as evaluated by equation (77). Then, the effective value of α^2 for a series of N channels is simply

$$\alpha_s^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_n^2 . \tag{78}$$

However, for N channels in parallel the effective α^2 is given by

$$\alpha_p^2 = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_n^{-1} \right)^{-2} \tag{79}$$

For a series containing a parallel subset, the effective α^2, for the latter is used in equation (78). If two or more complex entrance channels are in parallel then the effective values of α are used in place of α_n in equation (79).

The use of this procedure will be illustrated for the Sabine-Calcasieu system. In the numerical simulation scheme there is a total of 40 blocks of 2 × 2 nautical miles covered with water and in communication with the sea. This represents a surface area of 5.91×10^9 square feet. In addition, the channels contribute a total of 0.64×10^9 square feet. Thus, the total surface area for the combined system is $A_s = 6.55 \times 10^9$ square feet (3.77×10^9 square feet for the Sabine part and 2.78×10^9 square

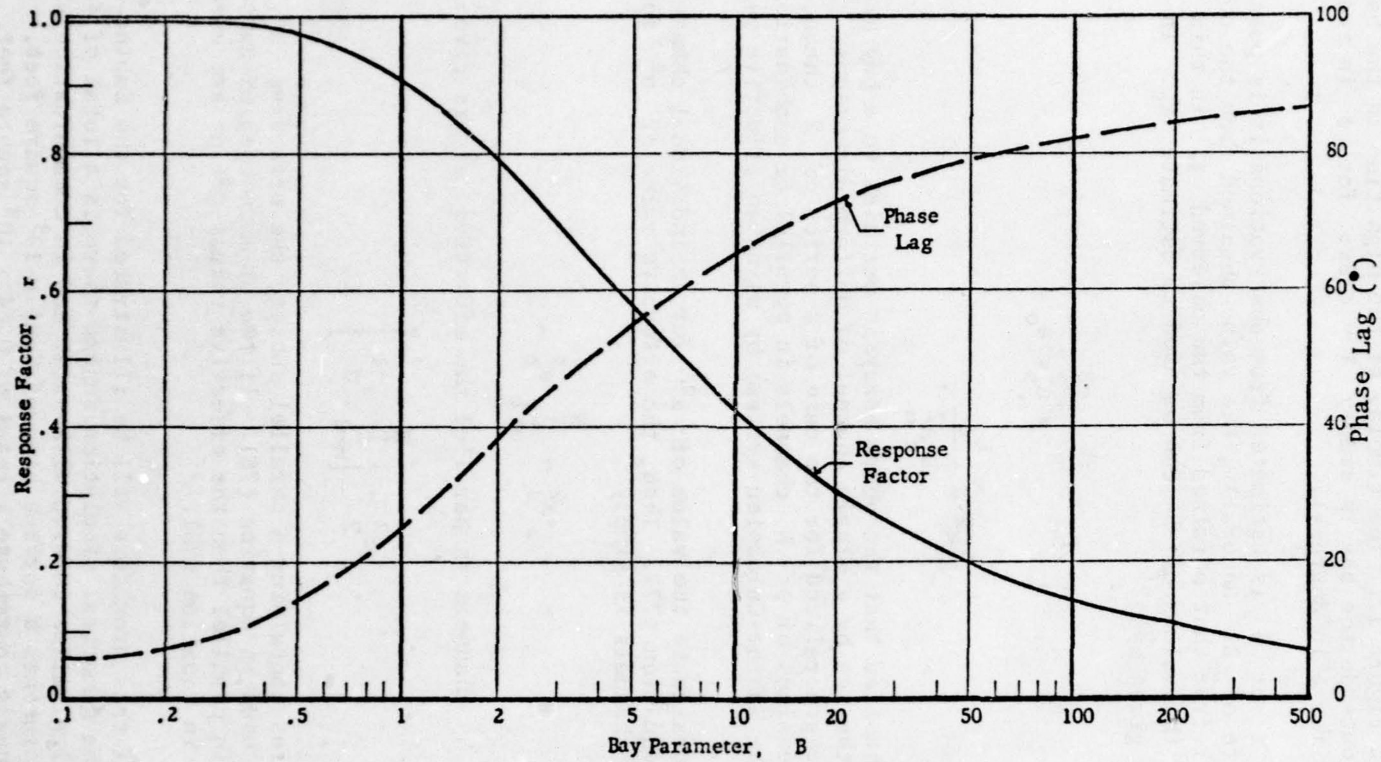

Figure 17. Amplitude response factor (r) and phase lag (φ) versus the dimensionless parameter B characterizing a constricted bay.

feet for the Calcasieu part). The two parts of the system are coupled via the Intracoastal Waterway and their responses are about the same, so the combined system is treated as one.

A summary of data and calculations pertinent to the entrance channels for the Sabine-Calcasieu system is given in Table 2 (see also Fig. 15 and App. D). The simulated Sabine Pass between the gulf and Lake Sabine consists of two sections (1 and 2 in Table 2) of different dimensions in series. However, Calcasieu Pass consists of a pair of parallel channels (4 and 5 in Table 2) in series with a simple channel (3 in Table 2). The individual α^2 for each channel is also shown in Table 2. The effective α^2 for Sabine Pass is the first partial sum shown in the last column. The effective value of α^2 for the parallel part of Calcasieu Pass is shown in the last column, opposite entries 4 and 5. The effective value for Calcasieu Pass is the partial sum indicated in the last column. The effective value for the entire pass system is evaluated from the Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass values, using equation (79) for parallel systems:

$$\alpha^2 = 0.32 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (square feet)}^{-1} .$$

Table 2. Data on simulated Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass.

n	W_c (ft)	D_c (ft)	A_c (ft^2)	L_c (ft)	$\alpha^2 \times 10^6$ (ft^{-2})	$\alpha^2 \times 10^6$ (ft^{-2})
			Sabine Pass			
1	2,330	20	46,600	24,360	0.561	0.561
2	2,860	21	60,060	36,480	0.482	0.482
Subtotal						1.043
			Calcasieu Pass			
3	800	32	25,600	24,360	1.162	1.162
4	500	40	20,000	12,160	0.760	0.455^1
5	1,000	16	16,000	34,480	8.960	
Subtotal						1.617

[1]Evaluated by parallel channel relation.

The observed ranges and times of minimum tide for 25 August 1973 for the Sabine-Calcasieu system are given in Table 3. Gage 1 is used as the input gulf tide. The average of all other gages is used as the response. The indicated amplitude response is

$$r = \frac{1.50}{2.59} = 0.58 .$$

Using a tidal period of 25 hours the indicated phase lag is

$$\phi = (20.8 - 17.5) \frac{360}{25} = 47° .$$

Table 3. Ranges and times (c.d.t.) of available observed tides in the Sabine-Calcasieu system for 25 August 1973.

Gage No.	Place	Range (ft)	Time (hr)
1	Sabine Pass, southwest jetty	2.59	17.5
2	Port Arthur	1.53	19.0
3	North Sabine Lake	1.40	21.5
4	Beaumont	1.52	21.5
5	Orange	1.40	23.0
6	Cameron	2.05	17.5
7	Hackberry	1.06	22.0
8	Calcasieu Lock, west	1.45	20.5
9	Lake Charles	1.60	21.5
Average of 2 to 9, inclusive		1.50	20.8

From Figure 17 the corresponding values of B are 4.7 and 3.6, respectively, with an average of 4.1. The tidal frequency is

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{25 \times 3{,}600} = 7.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ radians per second}$$

and $a_o = 2.57/2$ or 1.3 feet. Consequently, the estimated f_c for the entrance channels is from equation (76): $f_c = 0.0018$.

The final selected value of f_c for the entrance channels is 0.0015 as determined by trial runs. This is somewhat less than the above estimate. The difference might be accounted for by the fact that the tidal hydrograph is not really simple harmonic but contains compound tides (of higher frequency) giving the sharp minimum and broad or double-peaked maxima. The effective frequency is consequently somewhat greater than the ω given above, thus yielding a smaller f_c closer to 0.0015.

3. Final Calibration for Tide.

The major control on the response of the bay to the tides are the dimensions and friction factor for the entrance channels as discussed above. In this connection, it should be pointed out that channel dimensions (width and depth) were taken such that the average cross-sectional area (under MSL conditions) for a given reach is represented by the product of these dimensions. Thus, if the depth is taken as the mean for the reach, then the width will be somewhere between the width of the dredged channel and the surface width of the natural channel.

The values of channel friction for the remaining channels and of the block friction were selected by a trial-and-error procedure, starting with a uniform value throughout. The final values of channel friction for the upper reaches of the Neches and Sabine Rivers were taken as

0.0025 to give a reasonable agreement for the Beaumont and Orange tide response; it was necessary to use a low value (0.0005) for the upper reach of the Calcasieu River to reproduce the Lake Charles tidal hydrograph. The latter three gages (Beaumont, Orange, and Lake Charles) have connections to the inner bay areas only via channels, hence their responses are fairly sensitive to the channel friction. The low value for the Calcasieu River may be due to underestimates of the effective channel widths, which would demand a less than normal friction factor.

The block friction for the tide calculations was taken as 0.0015 to get a reasonable agreement for the north Sabine Lake gage. However, later calculations for the Hurricane Carla simulation (which is more sensitive to block friction than the astrotide) indicated that 0.0025 (as used in the Galveston Bay simulations) was more appropriate.

The results of the final astronomical tide simulations for a 96-hour period starting 0000 hours c.d.t., 22 August 1973, are given in Figures 18 to 26, and Appendix F. The input tide (Fig. 18) corresponds to the observed tide for the period at Sabine Pass (southwest jetty). In the subsequent eight figures the computed (full line) and observed (line with circles) are compared for the eight different gages within the system; the gages are identified in the figures. Note that the observed values for each gage have been adjusted with respect to a local datum, taken as the gage mean for a 120-hour period starting 0000 hours c.d.t., 22 August 1973. In all cases, the computed ranges are in fairly good agreement with the observed; however, there seems to be a consistent tendency for the computed to lag the observed. This might be due to a possible time-shift error for the input gage. Although a lowering of the frictional coefficient for the entrance channel would decrease the lag within the system, it would also increase the range of the tide everywhere in the system. It was felt that it was more important to reproduce the range than the times of high and low water, and hence the value of $f_c = 0.0015$ for the entrance channels was retained.

For the upper Calcasieu River (Figs. 25 and 26) the computed water level (which refers to a common MSL datum for the system) and the observed water level display an apparent vertical shift. This could be related to possible wind effects in the second part of the record, which have been ignored in the computations.

The steady river discharges adopted in the astrotide runs were 800 cubic feet per second for Calcasieu River, 1,100 cubic feet per second for Neches River, and 1,500 cubic feet per second for Sabine River.

Serial listings of the computed water levels at the gages discussed above are given in Appendix F, along with listings of volume transport at six channel positions. Flow at points 1 and 2 correspond to input (if positive) to the system through Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass, respectively. Since the tide amplitude is less than the seaward barriers, the two passes represent the only source of water for normal conditions.

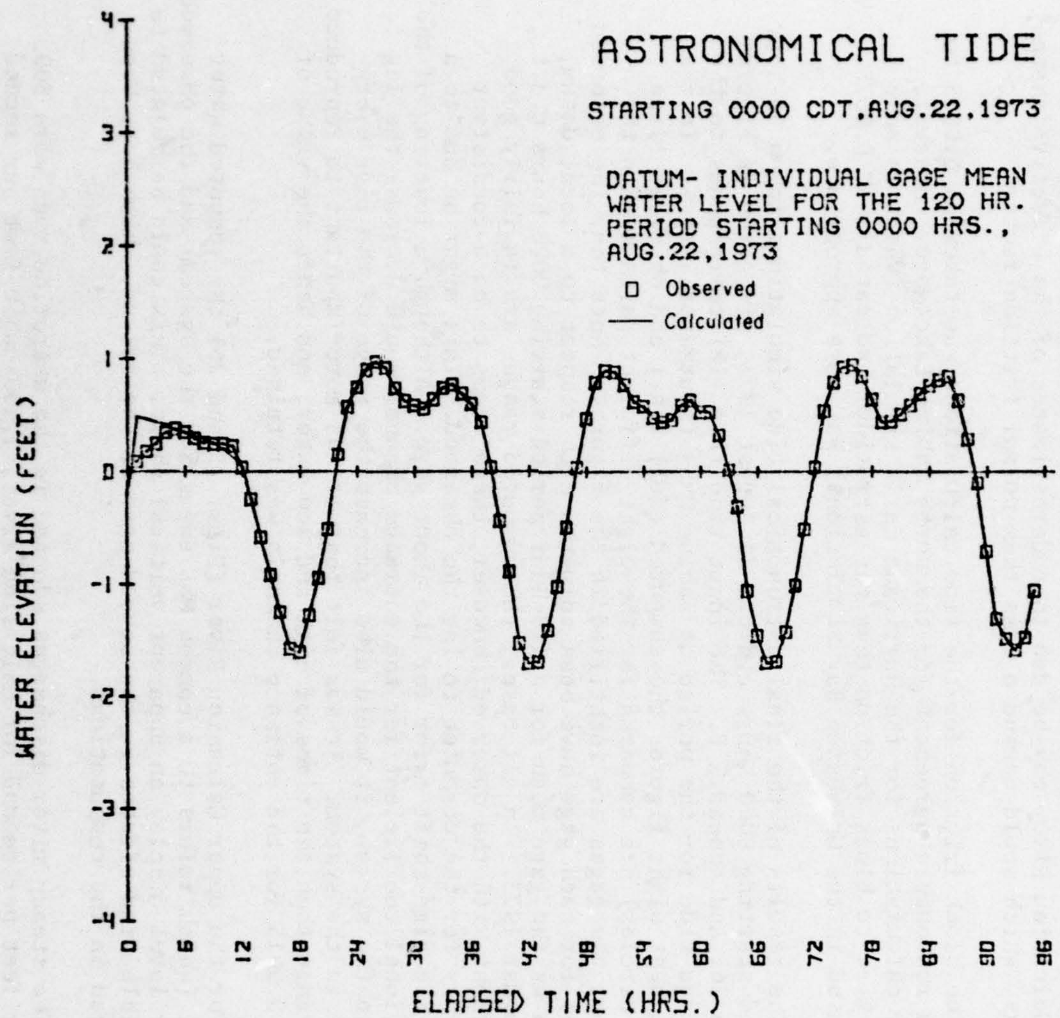

Figure 18. Astronomical tidal hydrograph for Sabine Pass, southwest jetty (input for tide calibration).

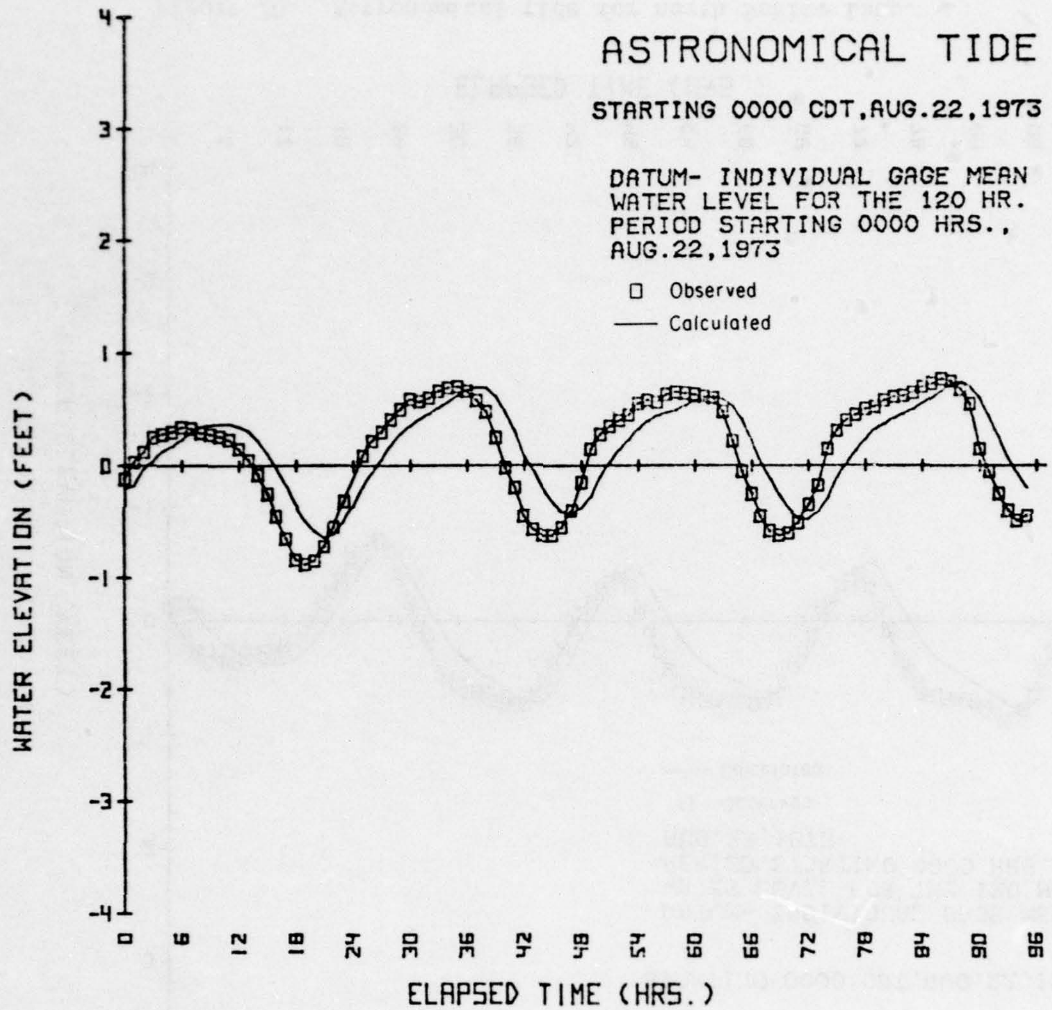

Figure 19. Astronomical tide for Port Arthur corresponding to input of Figure 18.

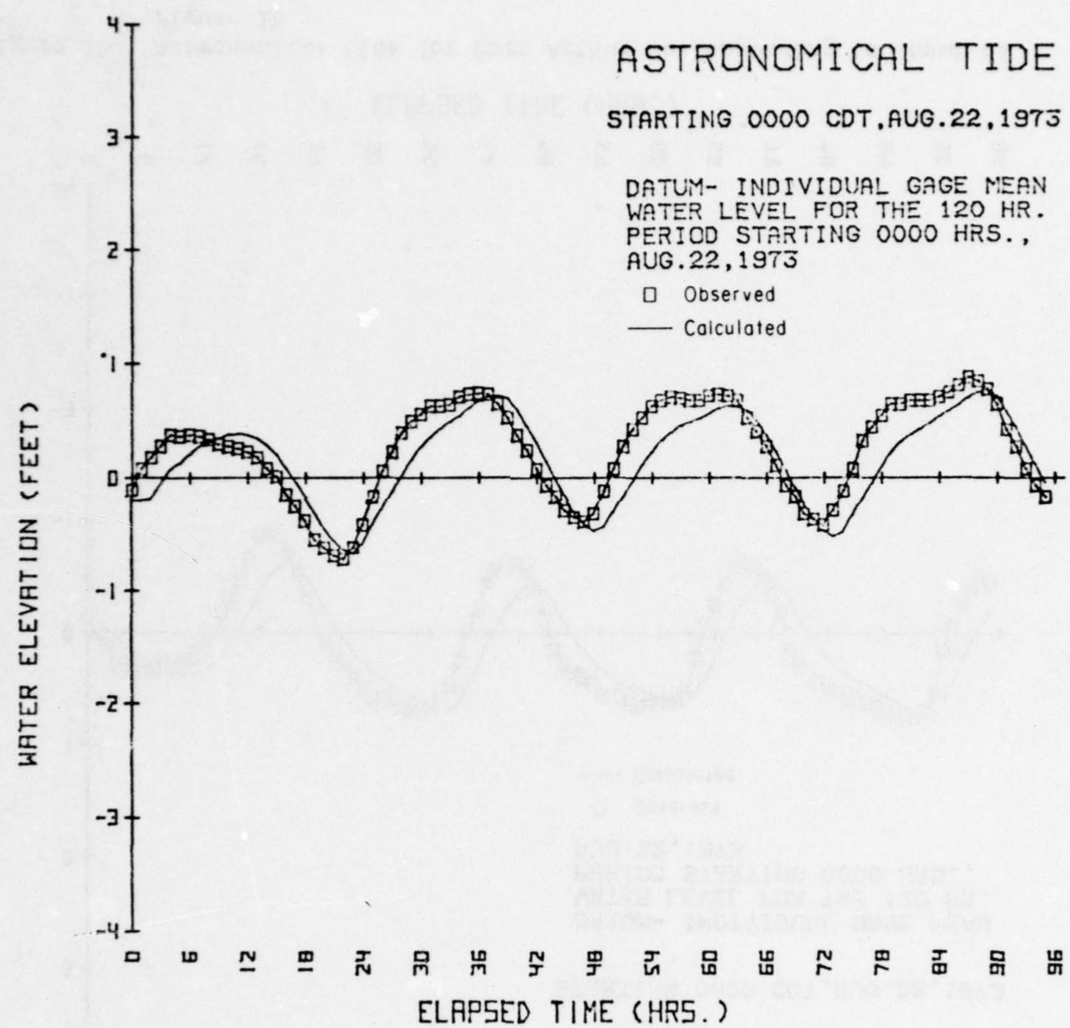

Figure 20. Astronomical tide for north Sabine Lake.

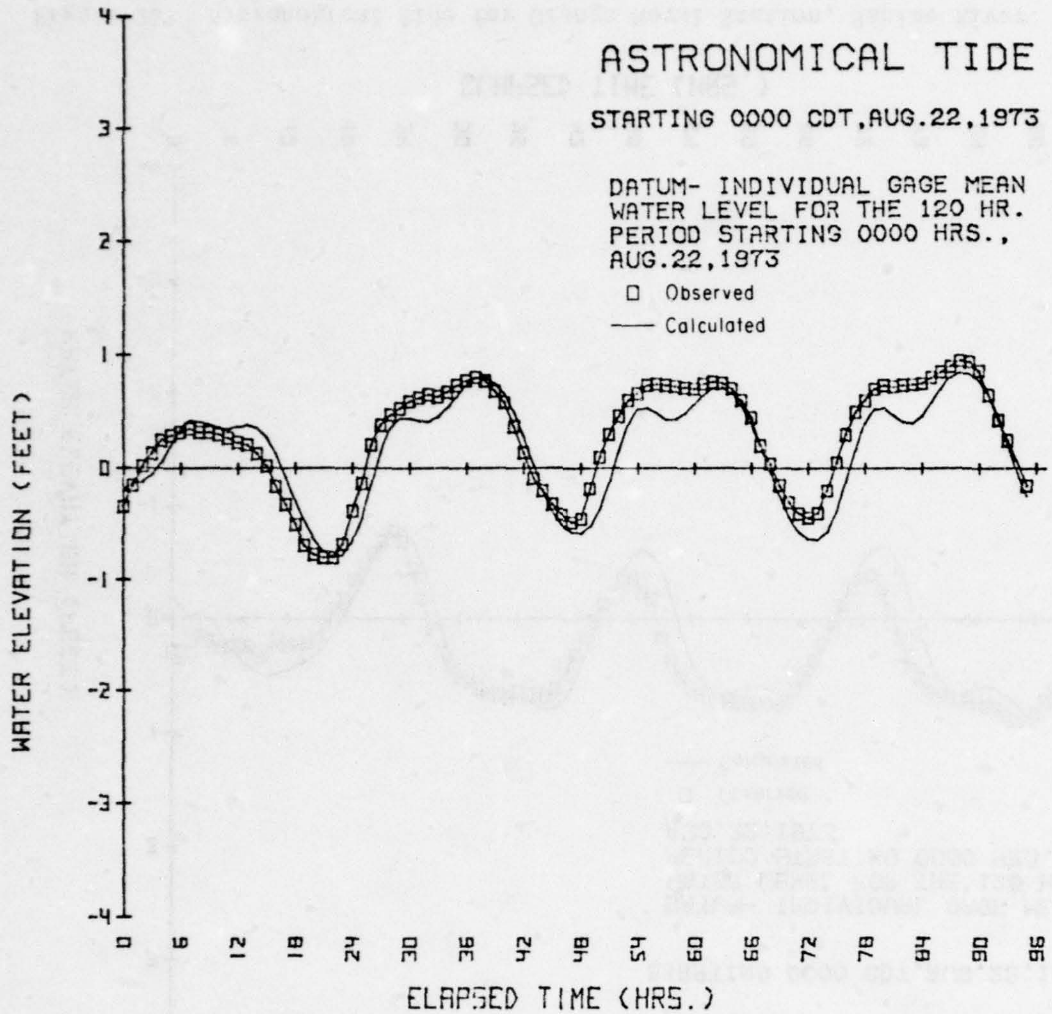

Figure 21. Astronomical tide for Beaumont, Neches River, and Brakes Bayou.

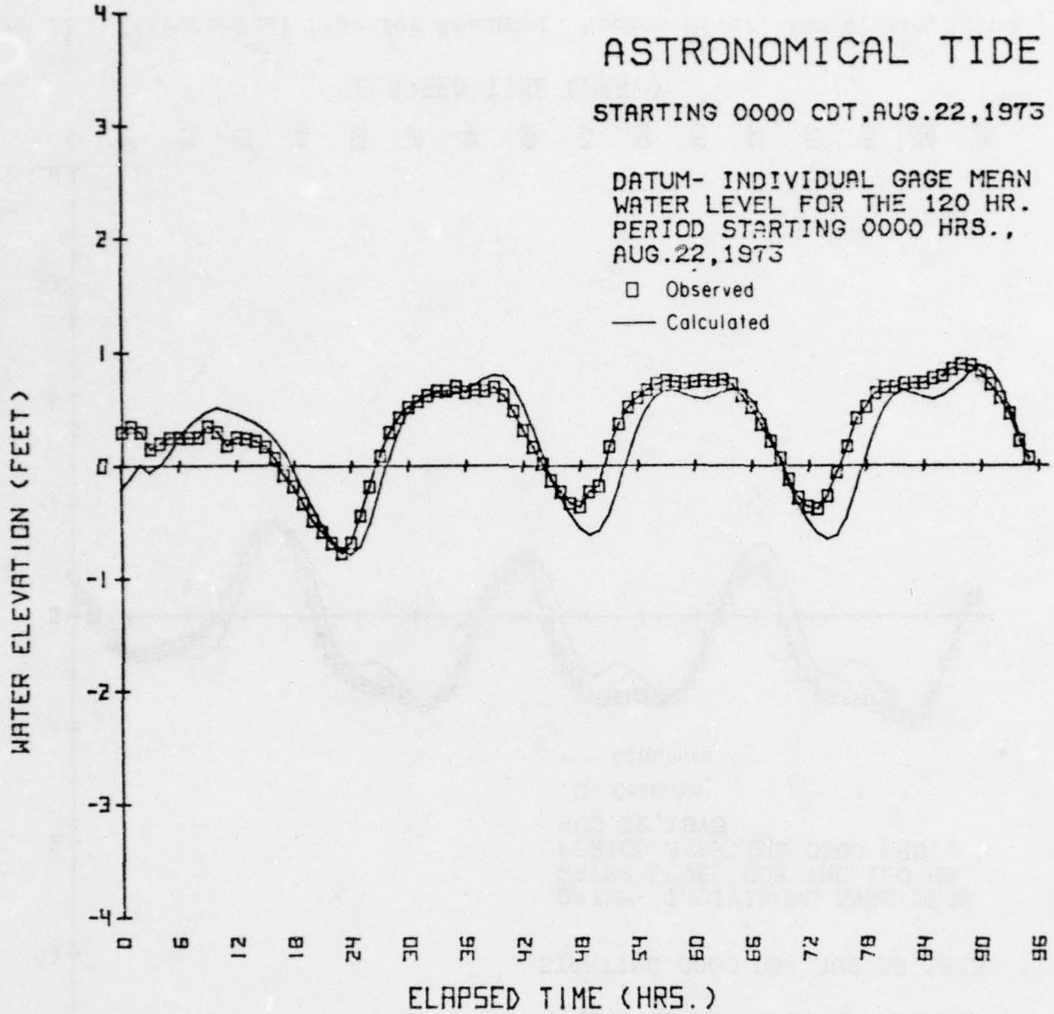

Figure 22. Astronomical tide for Orange Naval Station, Sabine River.

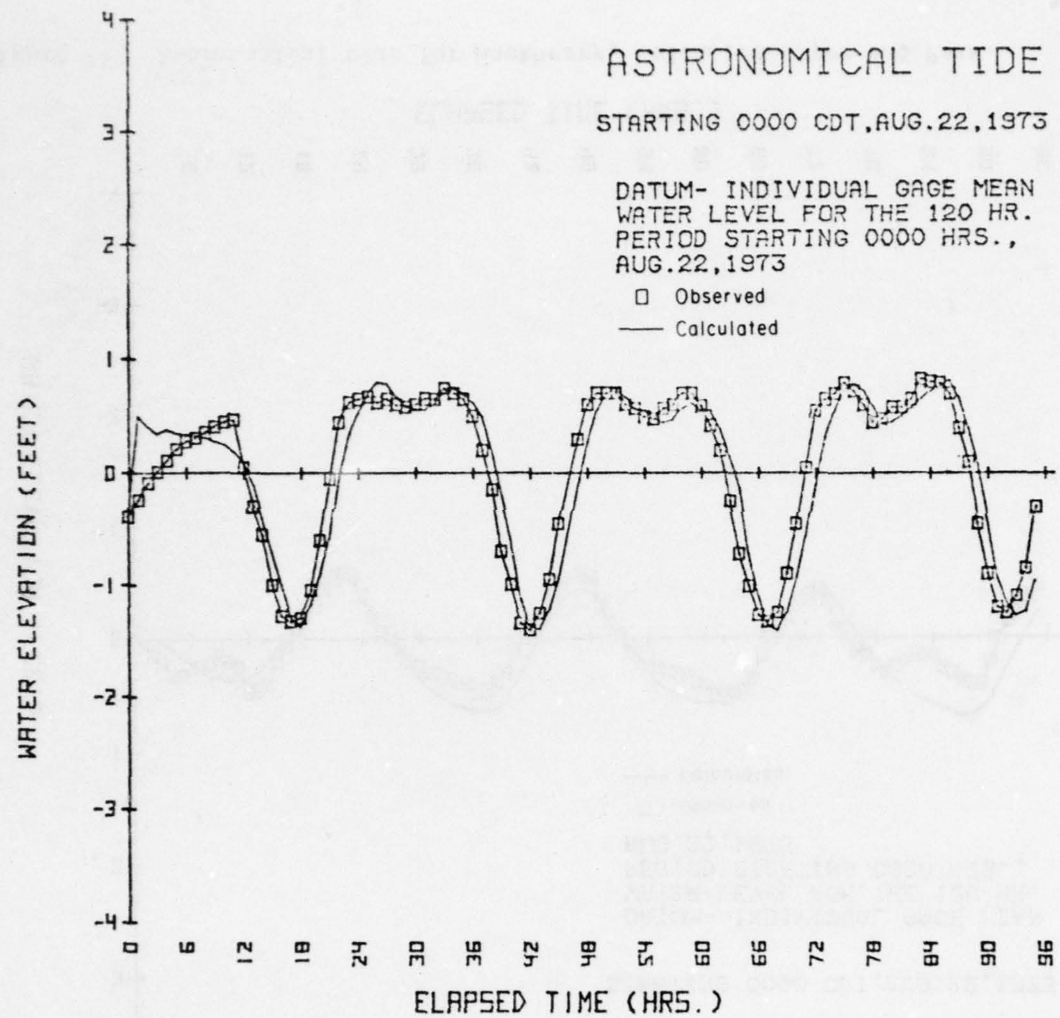

Figure 23. Astronomical tide for Cameron, Calcasieu Pass.

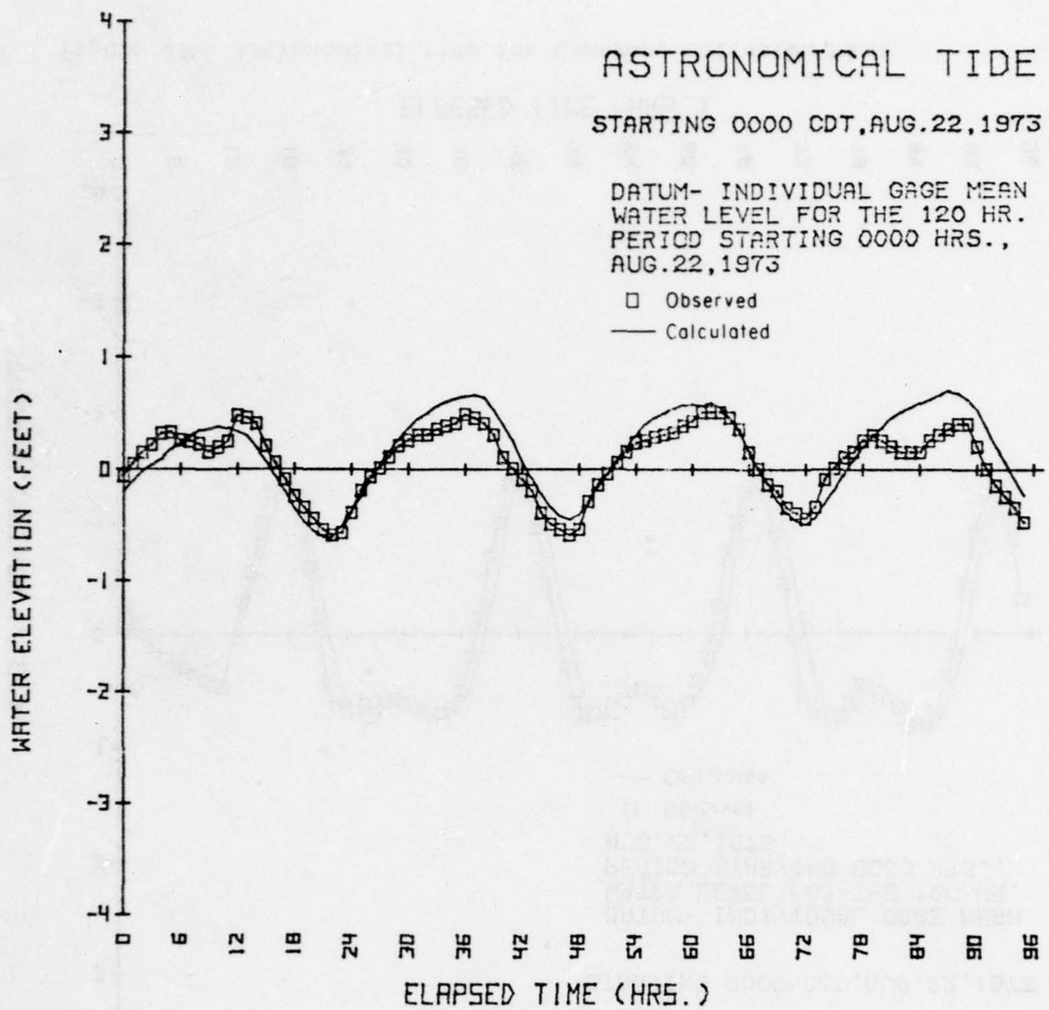

Figure 24. Astronomical tide for Hackberry, Calcasieu River and Pass.

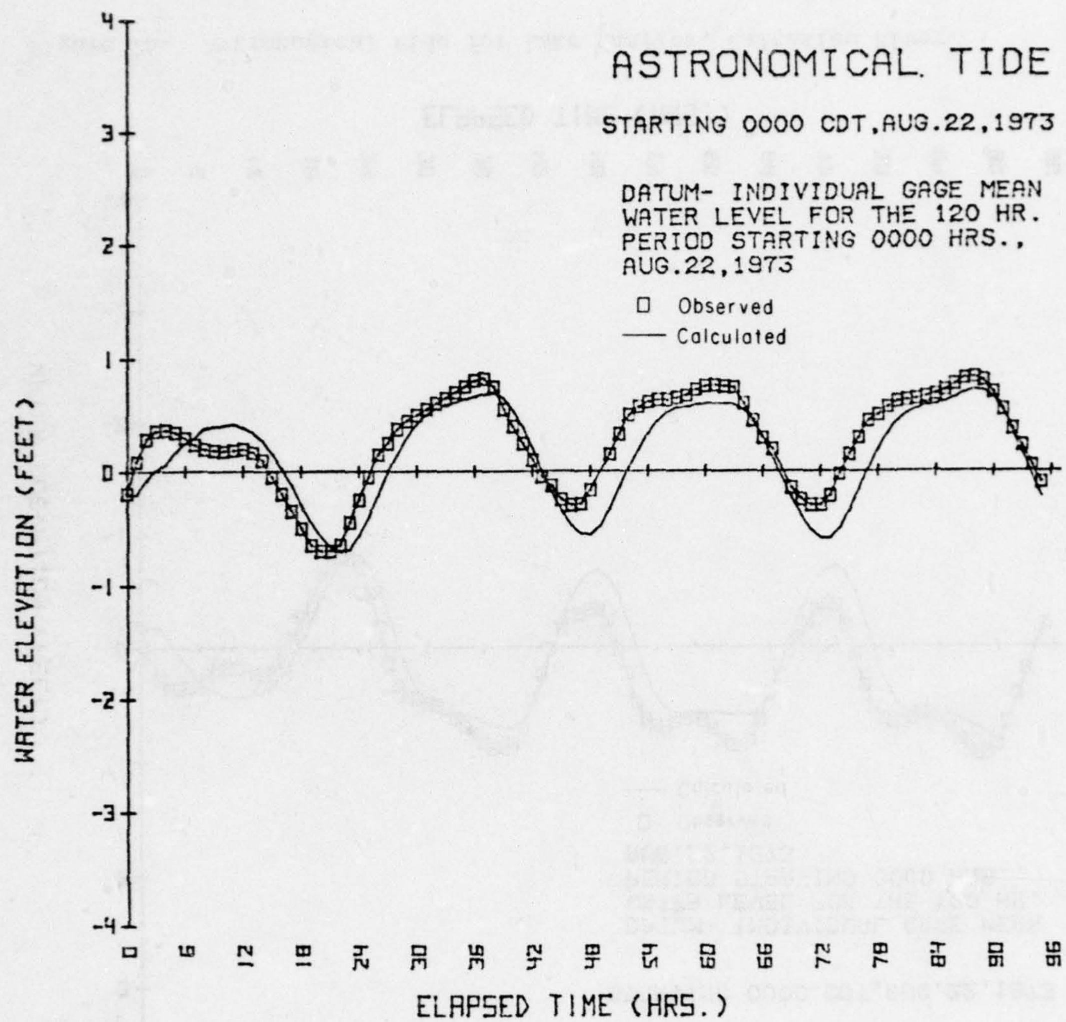

Figure 25. Astronomical tide for Intracoastal Waterway at Calcasieu Lock, west.

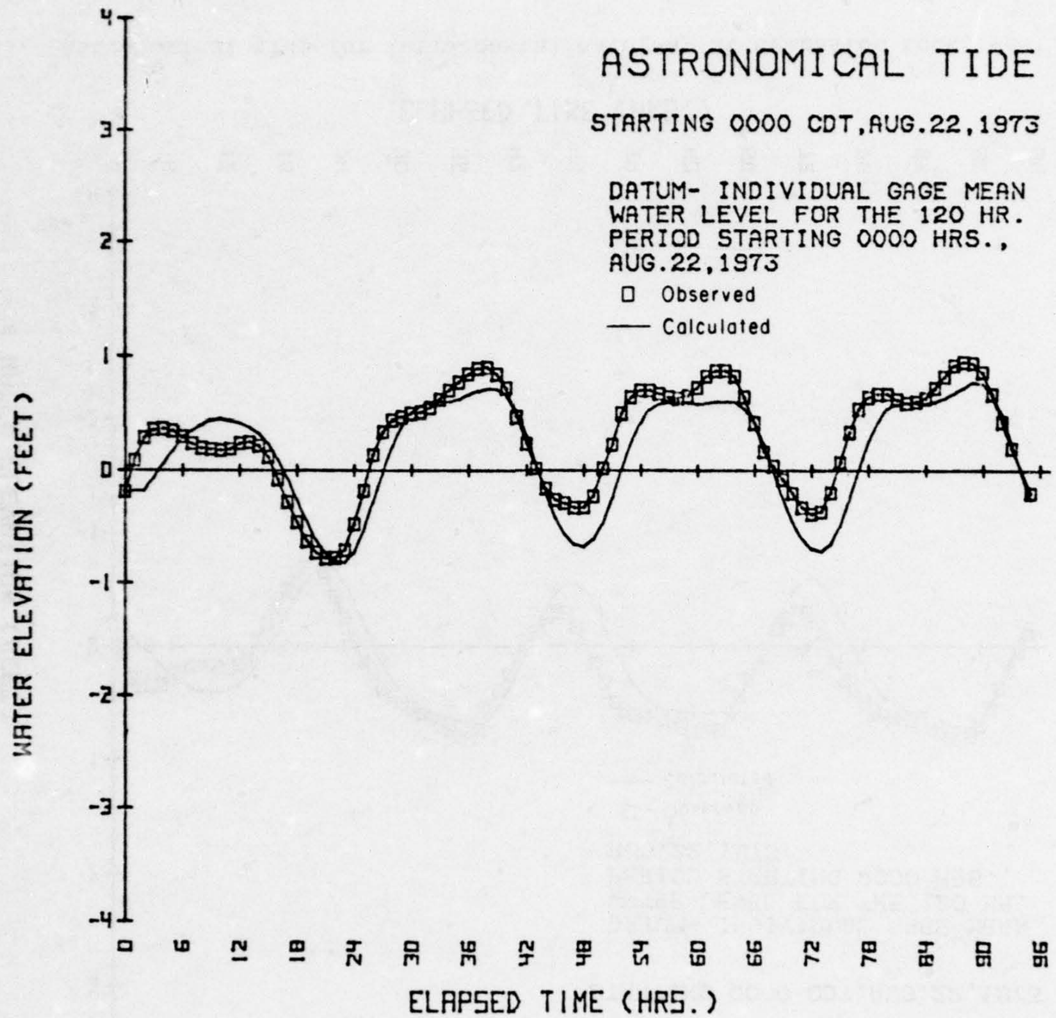

Figure 26. Astronomical tide for Lake Charles, Calcasieu River.

Reproductions of channel output at three different times (30, 60, and 90 hours from start) are shown in Appendix F. The output shows flows (in cubic feet per second), direction of flow, and water level along the various channel reaches at the specified times.

VI. HURRICANE CARLA VERIFICATION

1. Forcing Function Input.

a. Wind-Stress Fields. The x and y components of the wind stress for each 3 hours in a 72-hour period for an 8 by 6 coarse grid for Hurricane Carla are given in the input listings in Appendix D. For convenience in spotting possible errors in input, the wind-stress vectors were plotted, based on the above input, by a special subprogram. Samples of these plots for each 12 hours are shown in Figures 27 to 32. The plots showed suspect entries, which were subsequently corrected before any runs were attempted, and have I increasing upward and J increasing to the left; i.e., the seaward boundary is on the right.

b. River Discharge Input. The river discharges for the Calcasieu River, Neches River, and Sabine River for each 3 hours are listed as block (IDENT) 12 in Appendix D.

c. Gulf Hydrograph Input. The final input for HG, the water level input along the seaward boundary, was taken as interpolated values between Sabine Pass and Calcasieu Pass with input sequences at those passes adjusted to match the observed values at the Sabine Pass U.S. Coast Guard Station and Cameron after some modification due to flow through these passes. The input is given sequentially at 3-hour intervals along with the wind-field input in Appendix D.

2. Further Adjustments and Results.

a. Adjustments. In the series of runs for the Hurricane Carla simulation, it was necessary to make some adjustments in the block topography, particularly in the upper reaches of the Neches River, in order to provide more ponding area at the levels of flooding encountered. These changes, which are reflected in the final topography (App. D), do not change the results of the astronomical tide calibration because the changes were at levels well above those encountered with the astrotide runs.

A further modification was the reduction of the wind-stress values to 80 percent of those shown in the listings and in the vector plots for the upper left-hand region of the grid. Specifically for I.LE.3 and J.GE.4, the wind-stress components were so reduced in the final runs for Hurricane Carla. This reduction was also used in the later application for Standard Project Hurricane (SPH) simulations. The rationale for this adjustment is based on the greater sheltering in this region due to both topography and vegetation. The initial H for all locations in the bay was taken as 3.2 feet.

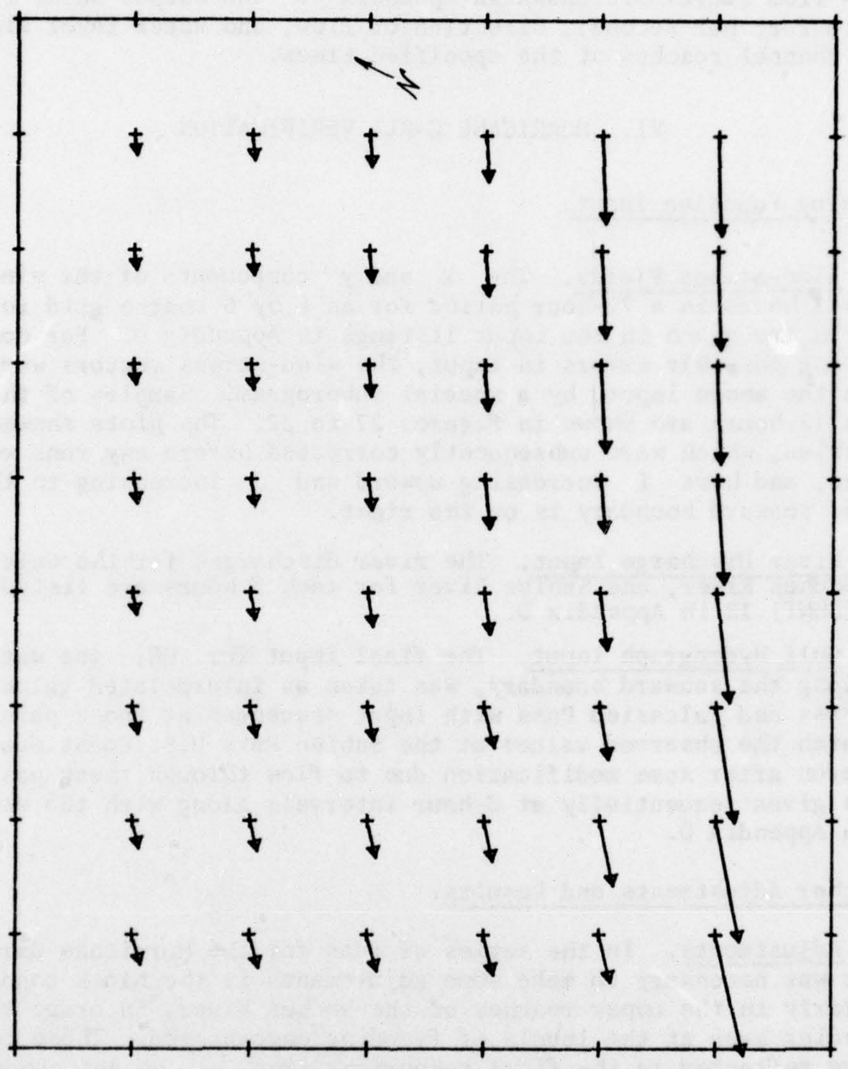

Figure 27. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 12 hours

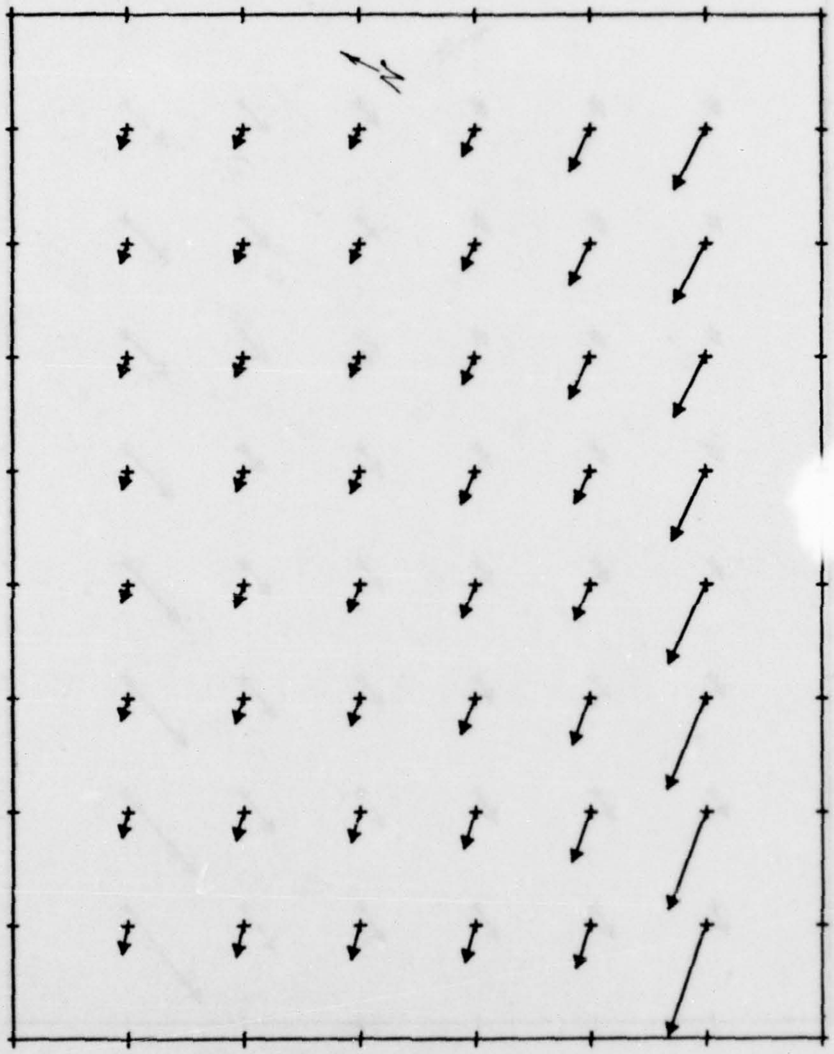

Figure 28. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 24 hours.

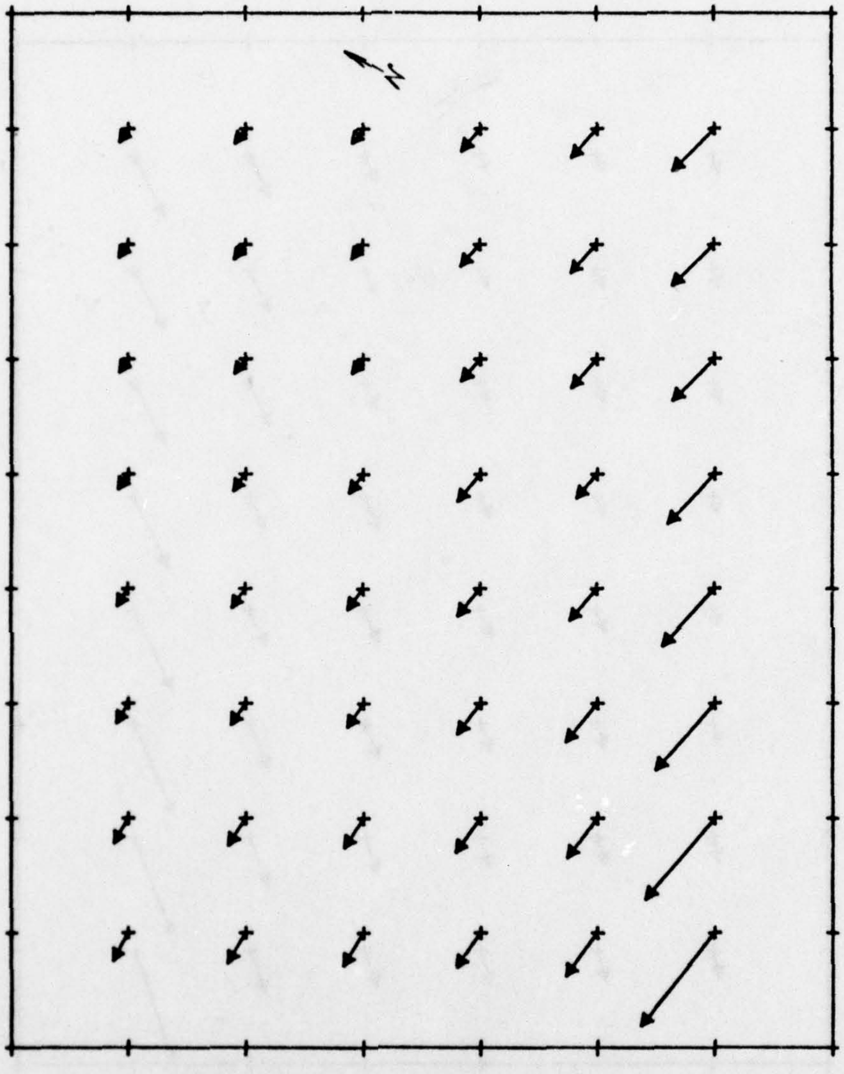

Figure 29. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 36 hours.

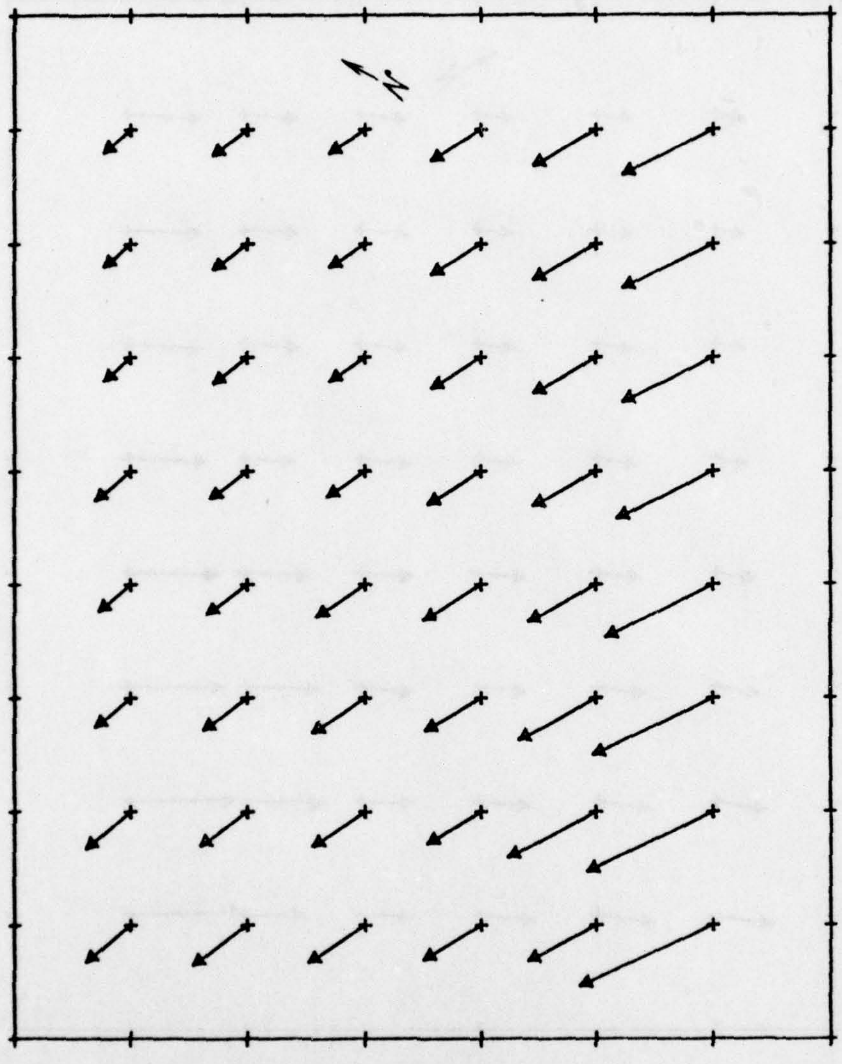

Figure 30. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 48 hours.

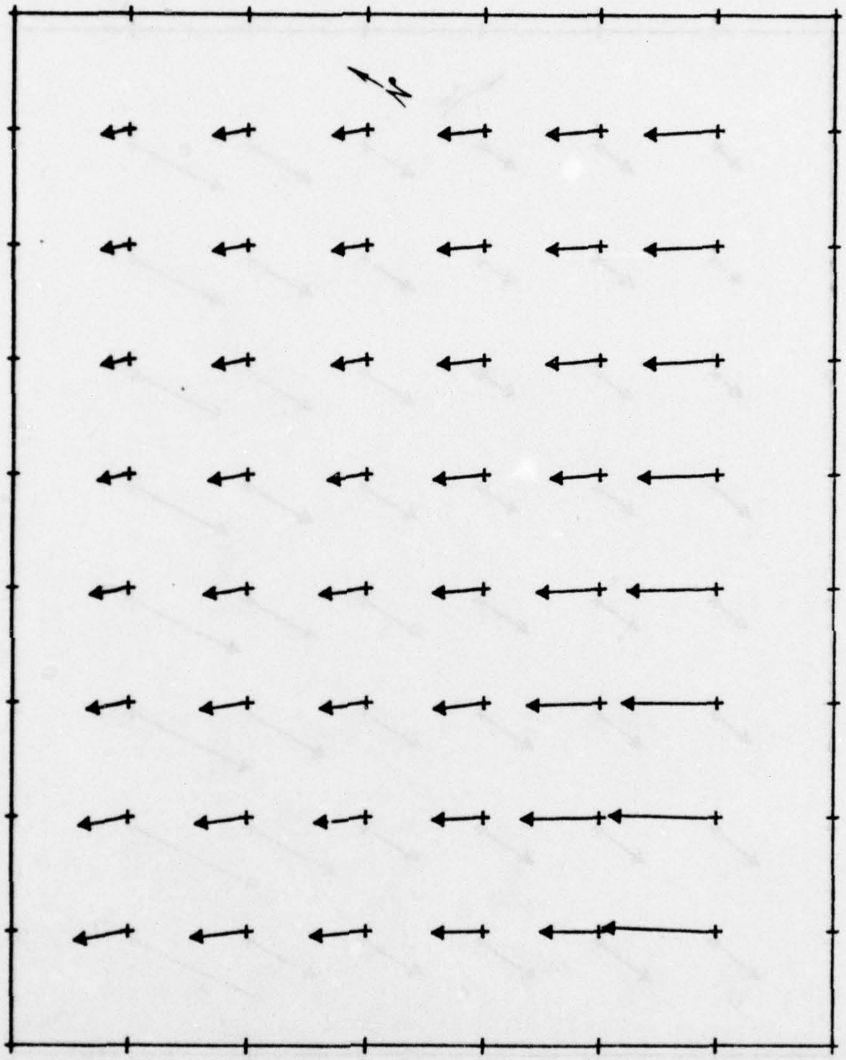

Figure 31. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 54 hours.

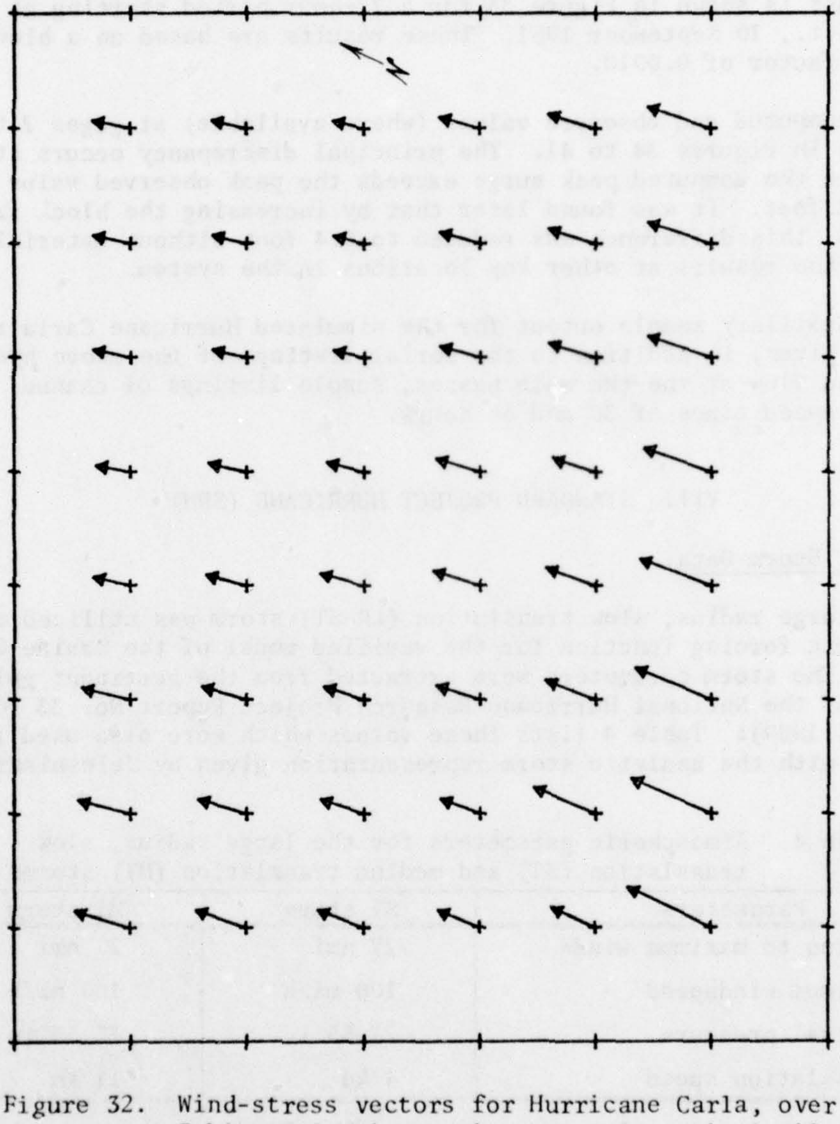

Figure 32. Wind-stress vectors for Hurricane Carla, over Sabine-Calcasieu region on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 60 hours.

b. Results. The results of the Hurricane Carla simulation are given in Figures 33 to 41, and Appendix G. The input (observed) hydrograph for Sabine Pass is shown in Figure 33 for a 72-hour period starting at 0000 hours c.s.t., 10 September 1961. These results are based on a block friction factor of 0.0010.

The computed and observed values (where available) at gages 2 to 9 are shown in Figures 34 to 41. The principal discrepancy occurs at Beaumont where the computed peak surge exceeds the peak observed value by about 0.8 foot. It was found later that by increasing the block friction to 0.0025, this difference was reduced to 0.4 foot without materially changing the results at other key locations in the system.

The auxiliary sample output for the simulated Hurricane Carla run (App. G) gives, in addition to the serial listings of the above hydrographs and flow at the two main passes, sample listings of channel output at elapsed times of 30 and 60 hours.

VII. STANDARD PROJECT HURRICANE (SPH)

1. LR-ST Storm Data.

The large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) storm was utilized as an atmospheric forcing function for the verified model of the Sabine-Calcasieu system. The storm parameters were extracted from the pertinent gulf coast section of the National Hurricane Research Project Report No. 33 (Graham and Nunn, 1959). Table 4 lists these values which were also used in conjunction with the analytic storm representation given by Jelesnianski (1965).

Table 4. Atmospheric parameters for the large radius, slow translation (ST) and medium translation (MT) storms.

Parameters	ST storm	MT storm
Radius to maximum winds	27 nmi	27 nmi
Maximum windspeed	100 mi/h	100 mi/h
Central pressure	27.55 in	27.55 in
Translation speed	4 kn	11 kn

Wind-stress vector plots have been prepared beginning at t = 30 hours and at 10-hour increments to t = 80 hours (Figs. 42 to 47). The storm track, which is taken normal to the general shoreline, has the Sabine-Calcasieu system on the right-hand side of the storm approaching the coastline. Landfall of the storm center is close to grid block 1,1. The orientation of these plots relative to the topography is similar to the wind fields shown for the Hurricane Carla verification. The gulf hydrographic input, provided by the Galveston District, was developed by an application of a one-dimensional bathystrophic model (Marinos and Woodward, 1968; Bodine, 1971). A tidal component has been added to this

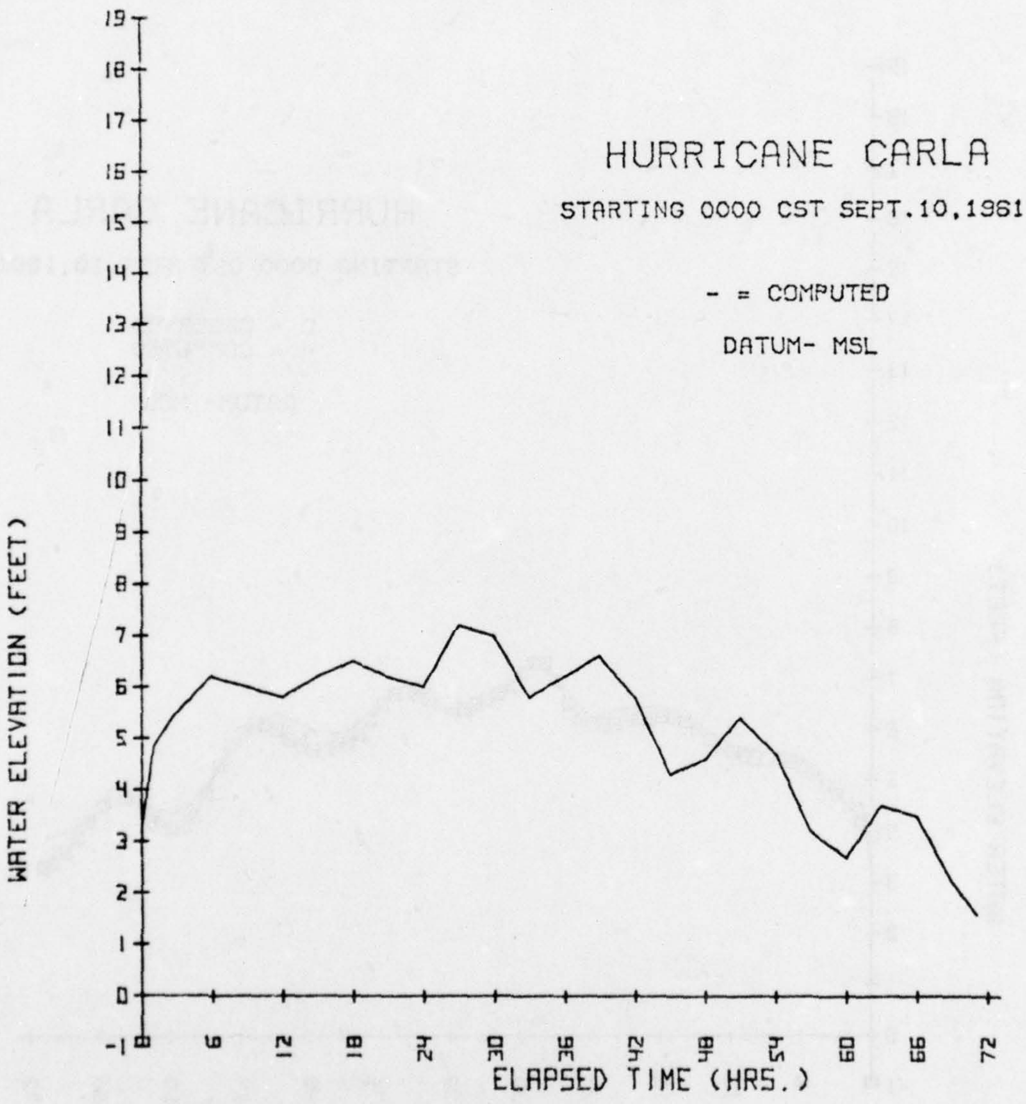

Figure 33. Hydrograph at Sabine Pass, southwest jetty for Hurricane Carla.

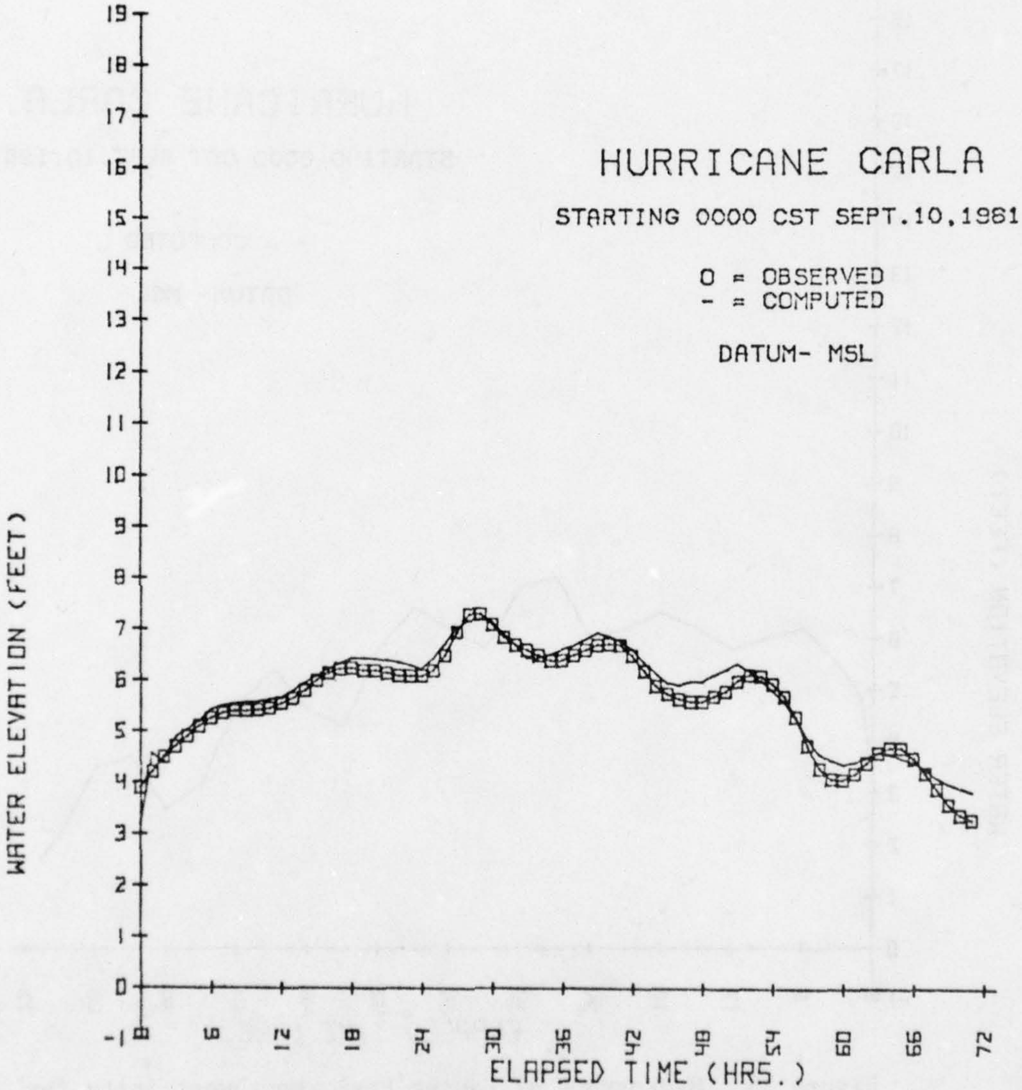

Figure 34. Hydrographs at Sabine Pass, U.S. Coast Guard Station for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

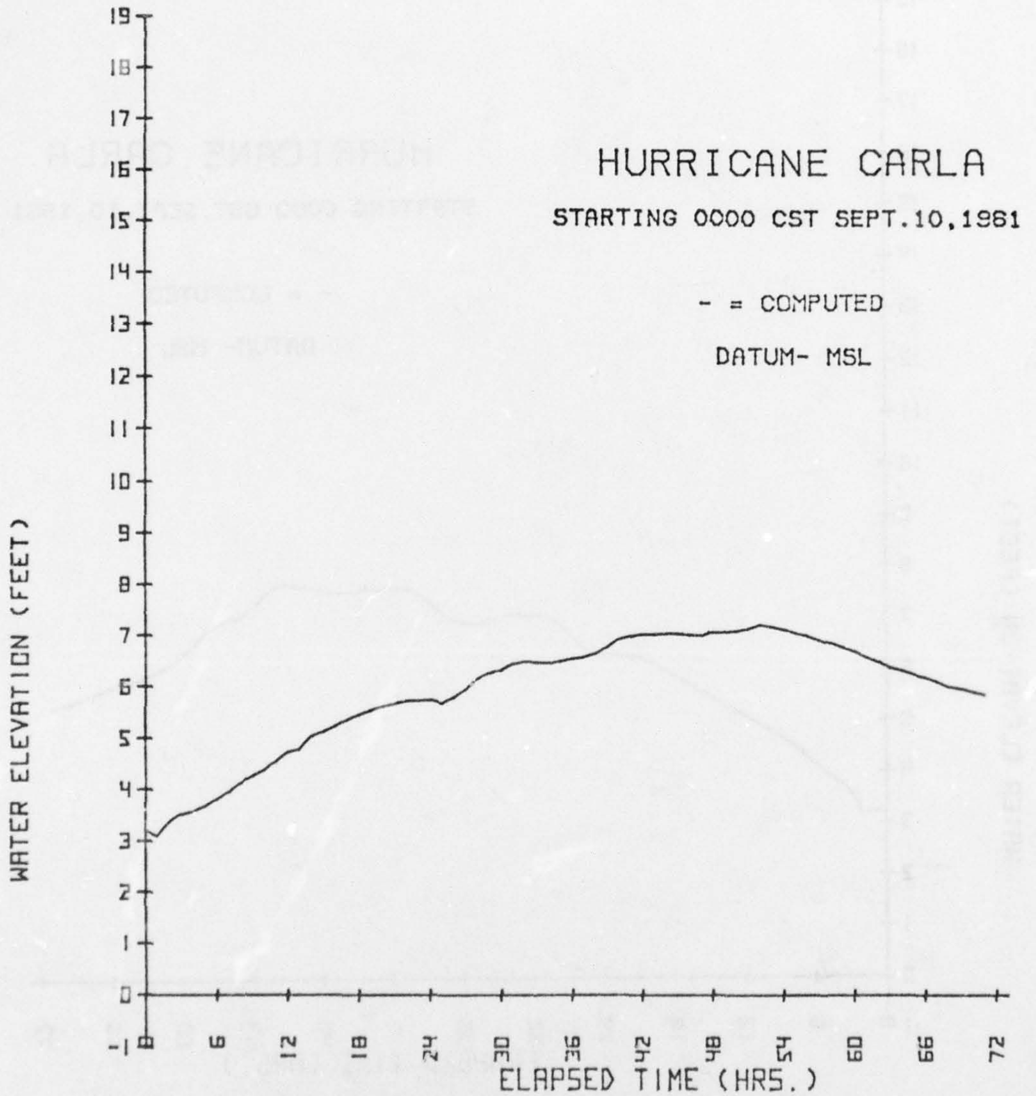

Figure 35. Hydrograph at Port Arthur for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

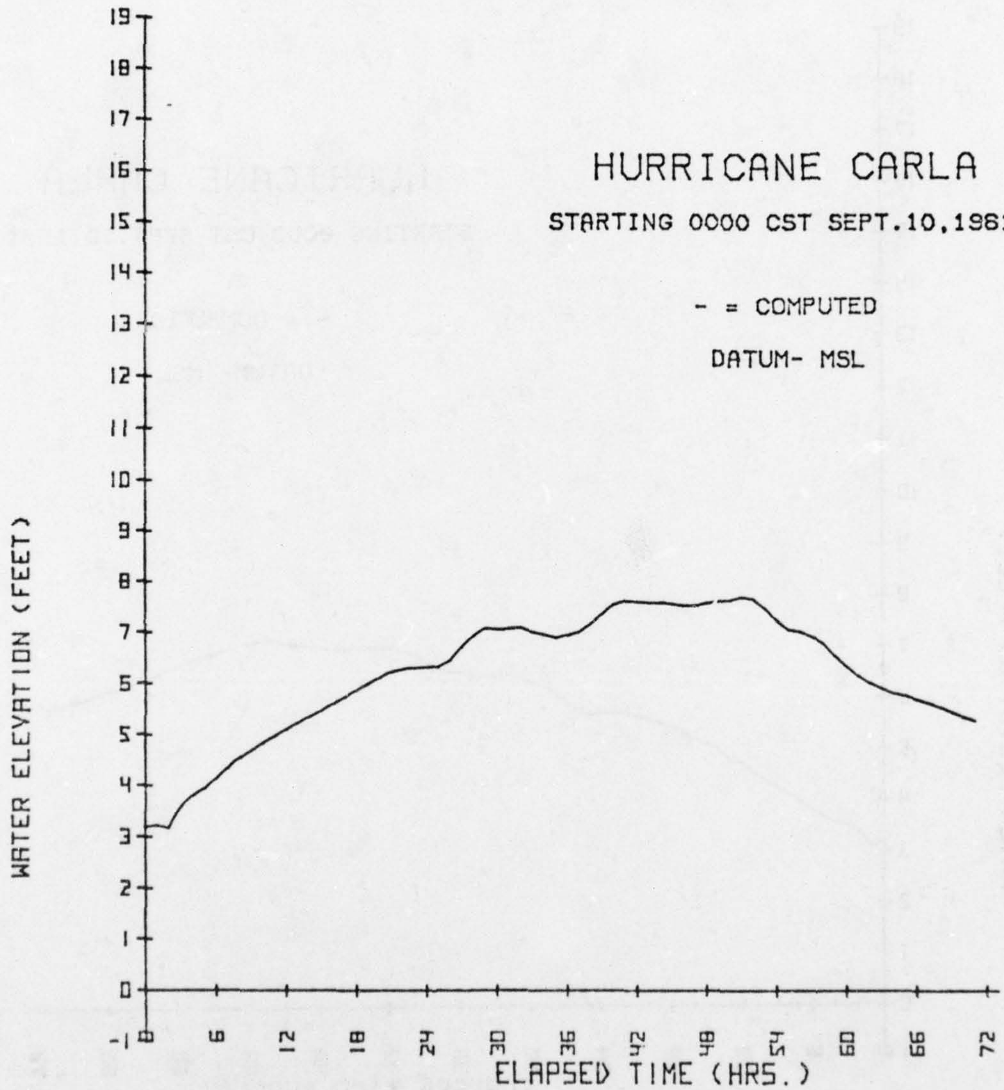

Figure 36. Hydrograph at north Sabine Lake for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

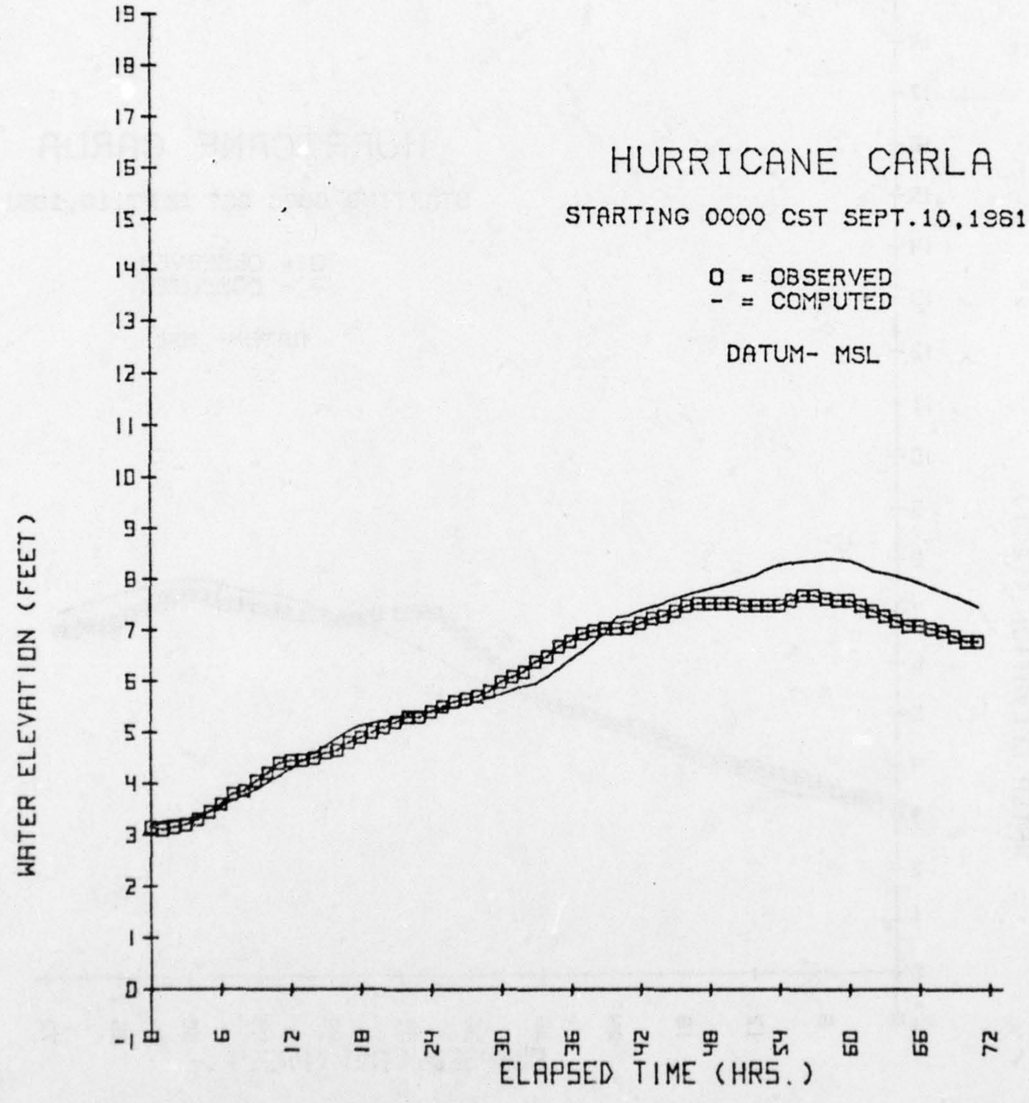

Figure 37. Hydrographs at Beaumont, Neches River, and Brakes Bayou for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

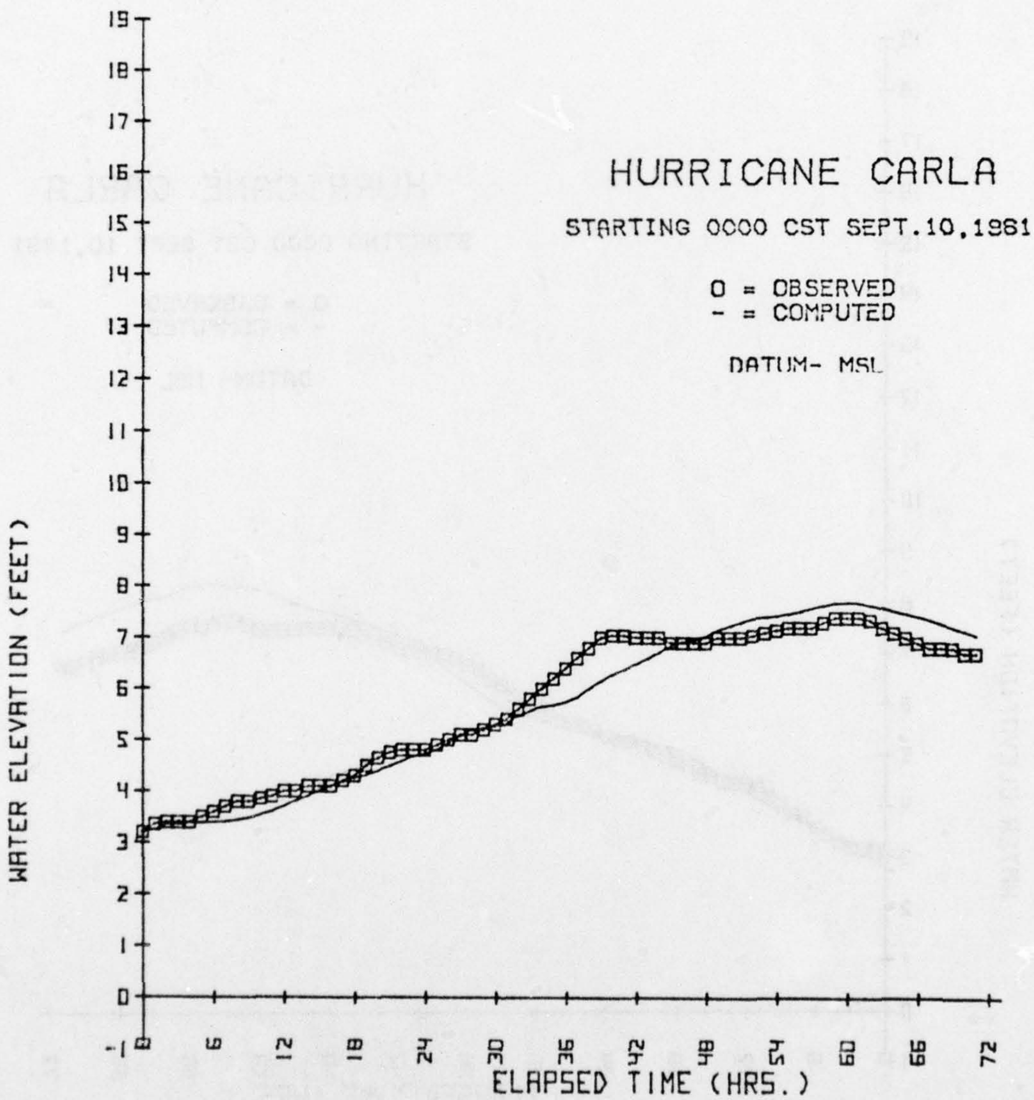

Figure 38. Hydrographs at Orange Naval Station, Sabine River for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

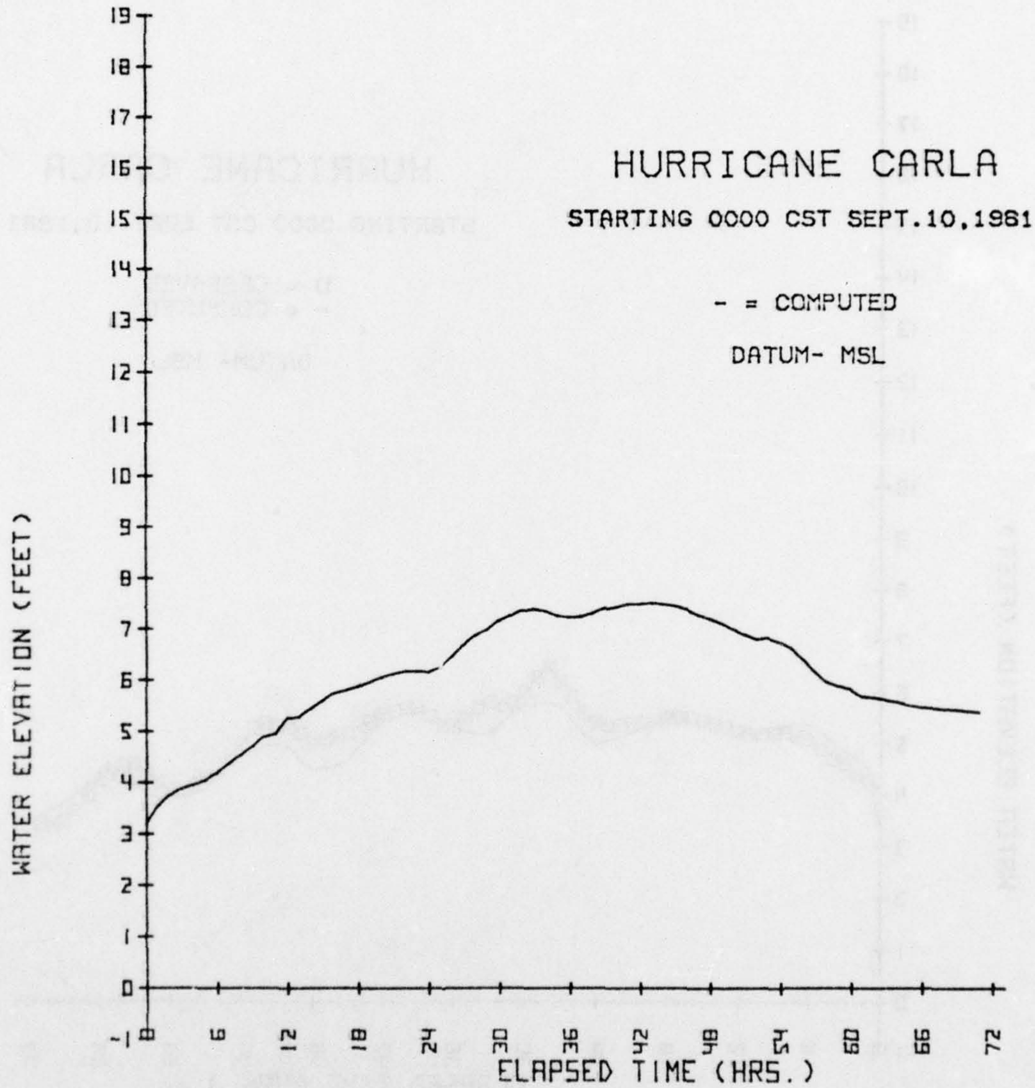

Figure 39. Hydrograph at west end of Intracoastal Waterway for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

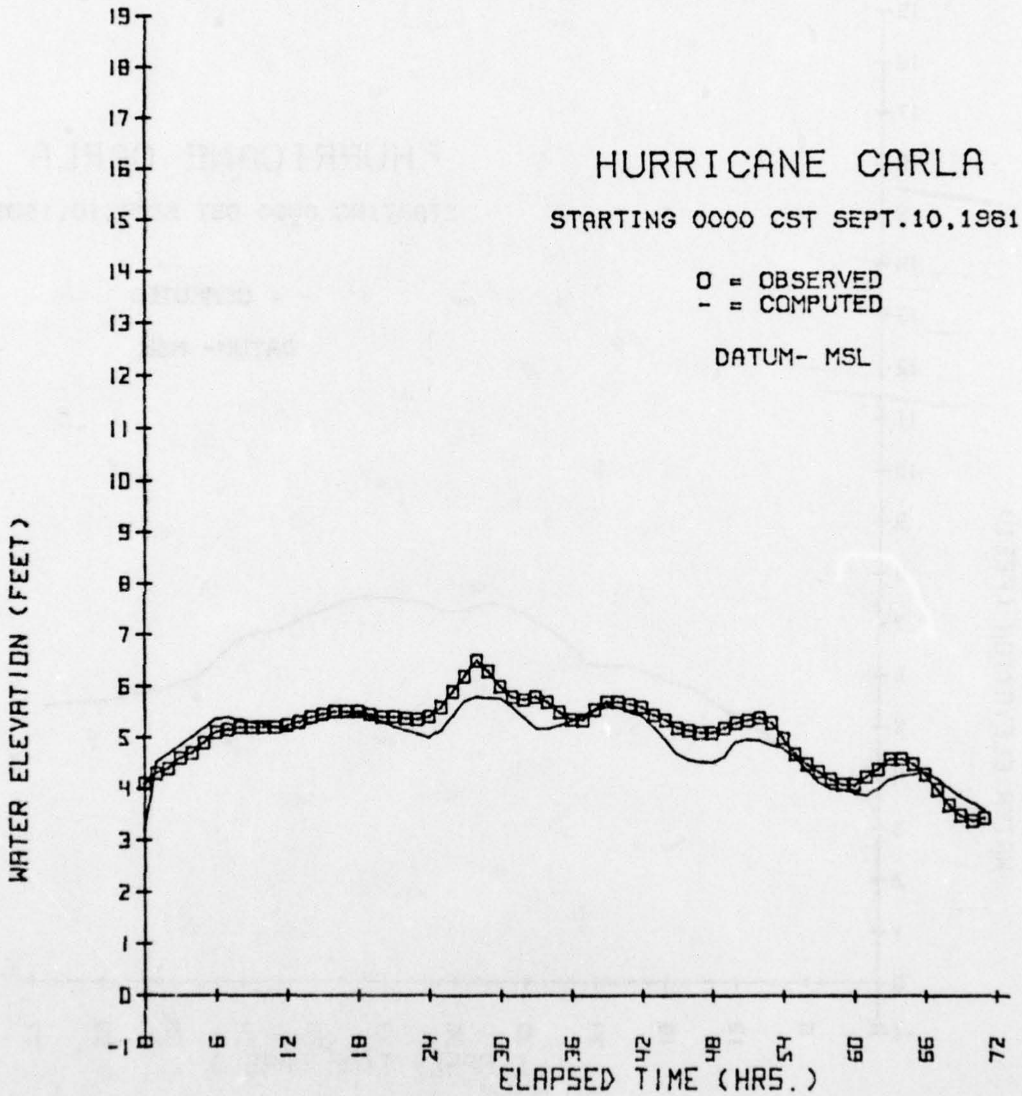

Figure 40. Hydrographs at Cameron, Calcasieu Pass for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

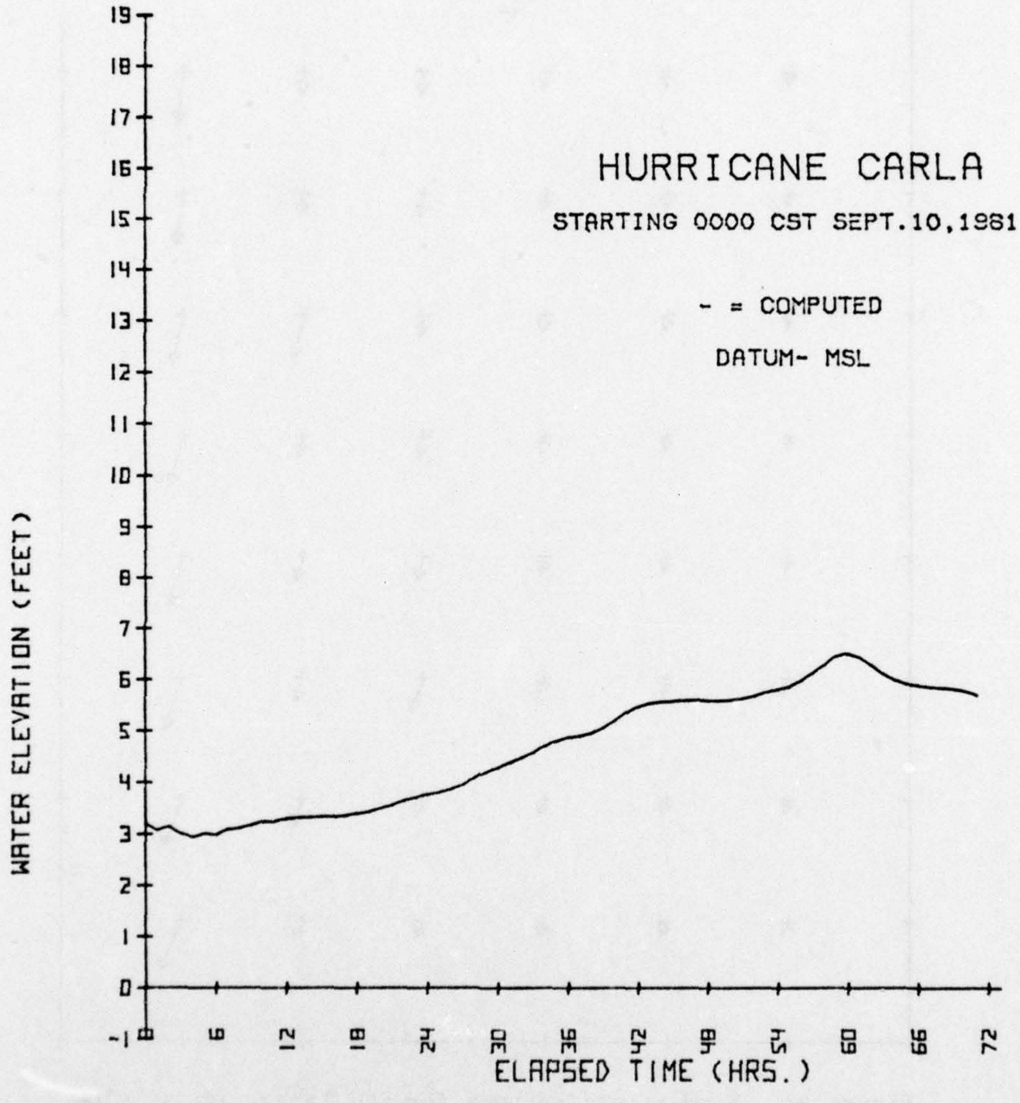

Figure 41. Hydrograph at Lake Charles for Hurricane Carla (FK = 0.0010).

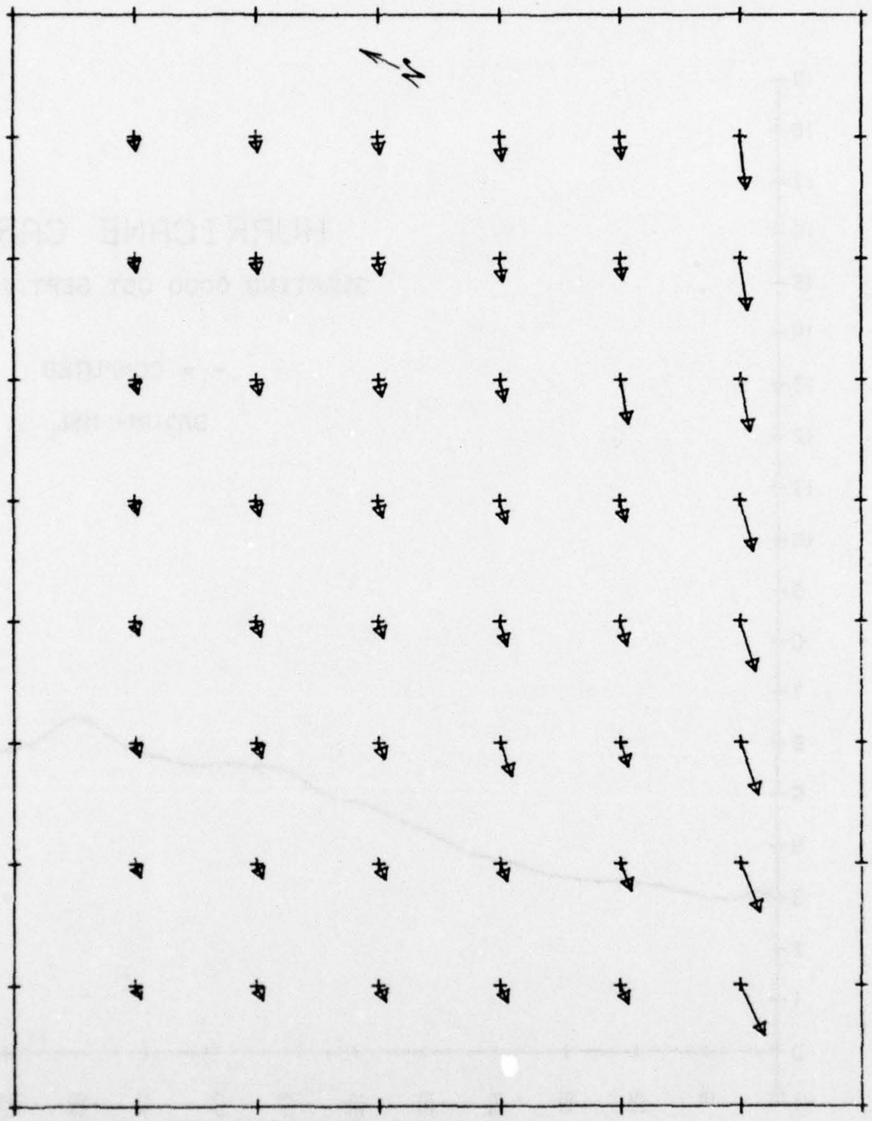

Figure 42. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 30 hours.

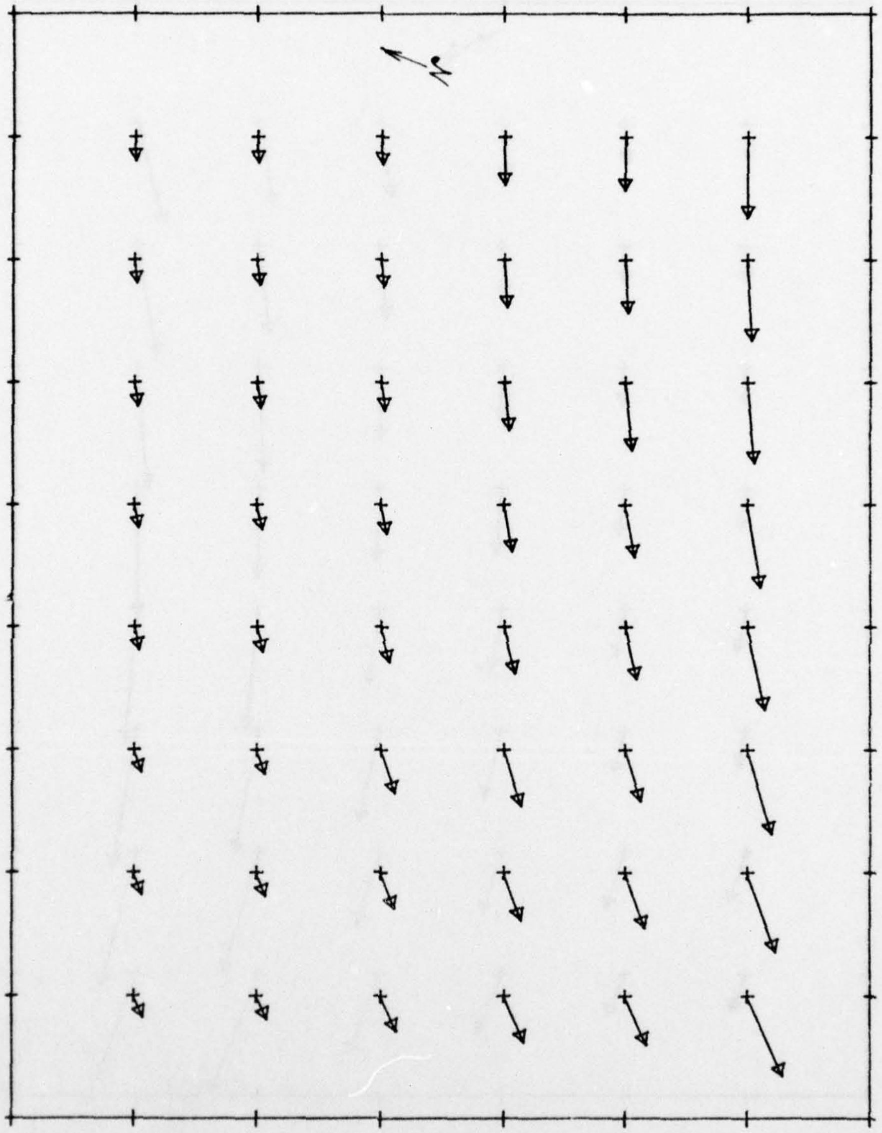

Figure 43. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 40 hours.

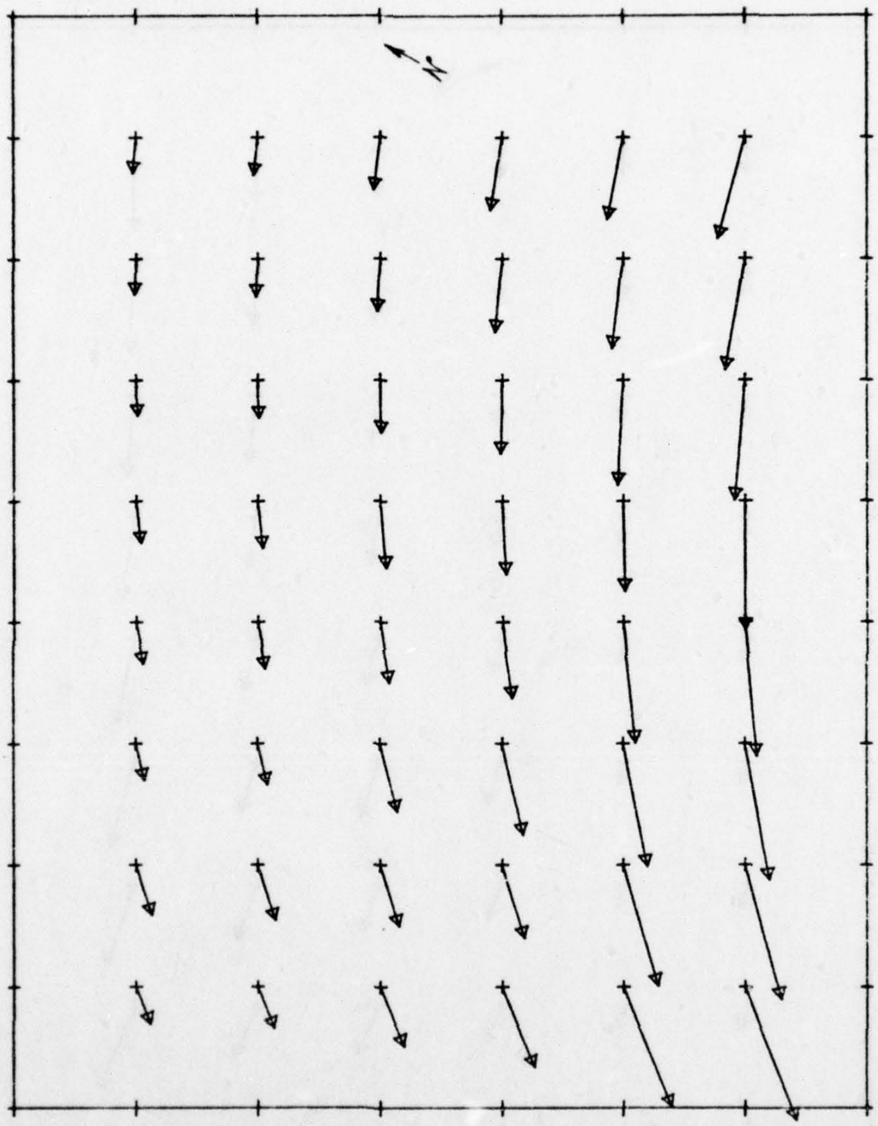

Figure 44. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 50 hours.

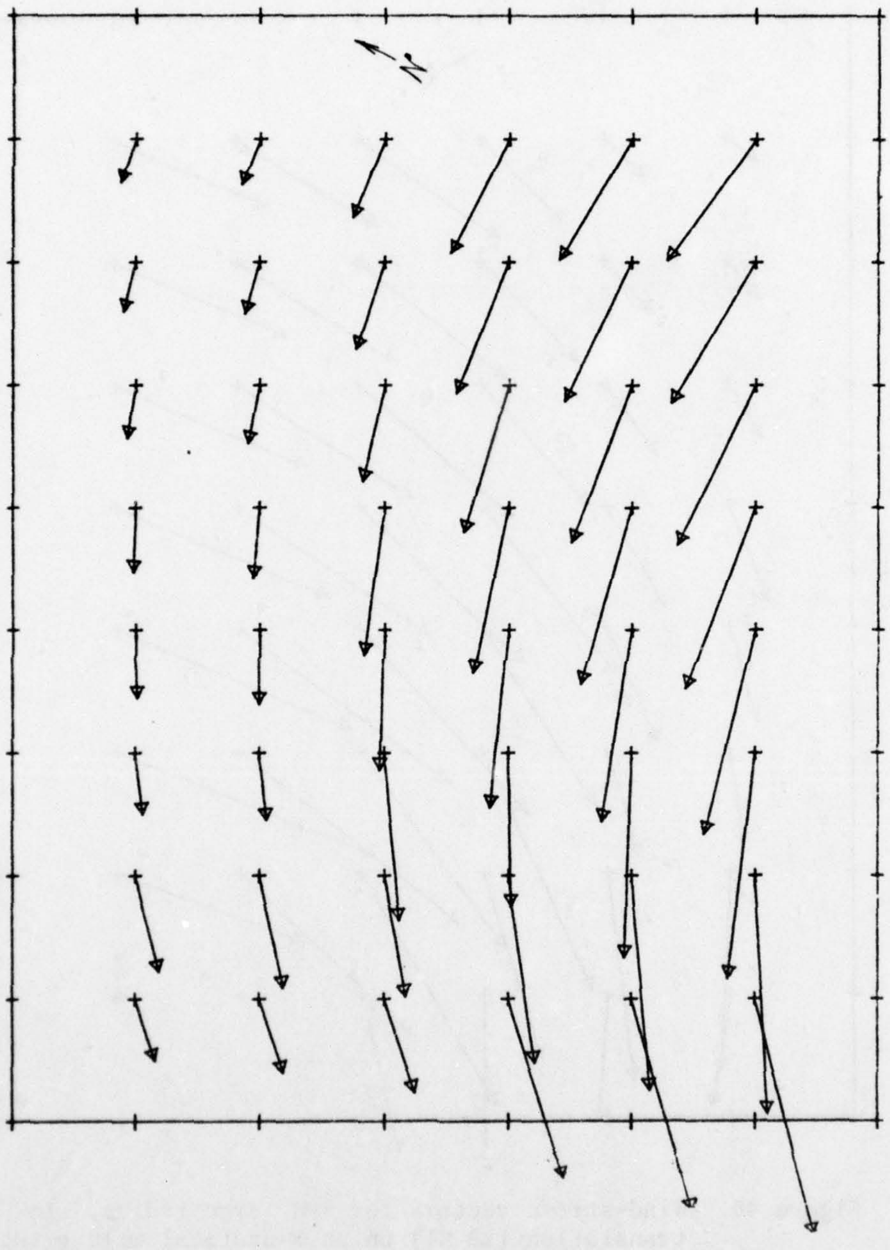

Figure 45. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 60 hours.

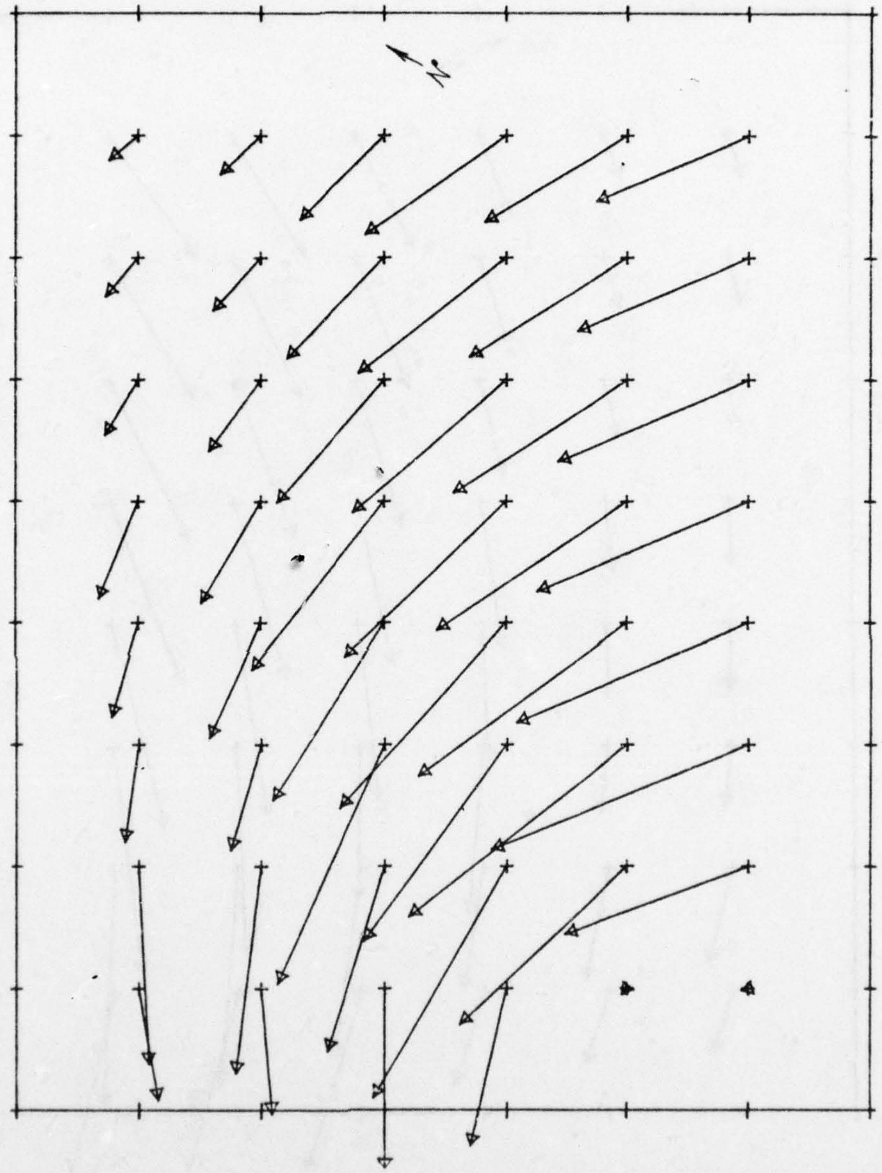

Figure 46. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 70 hours.

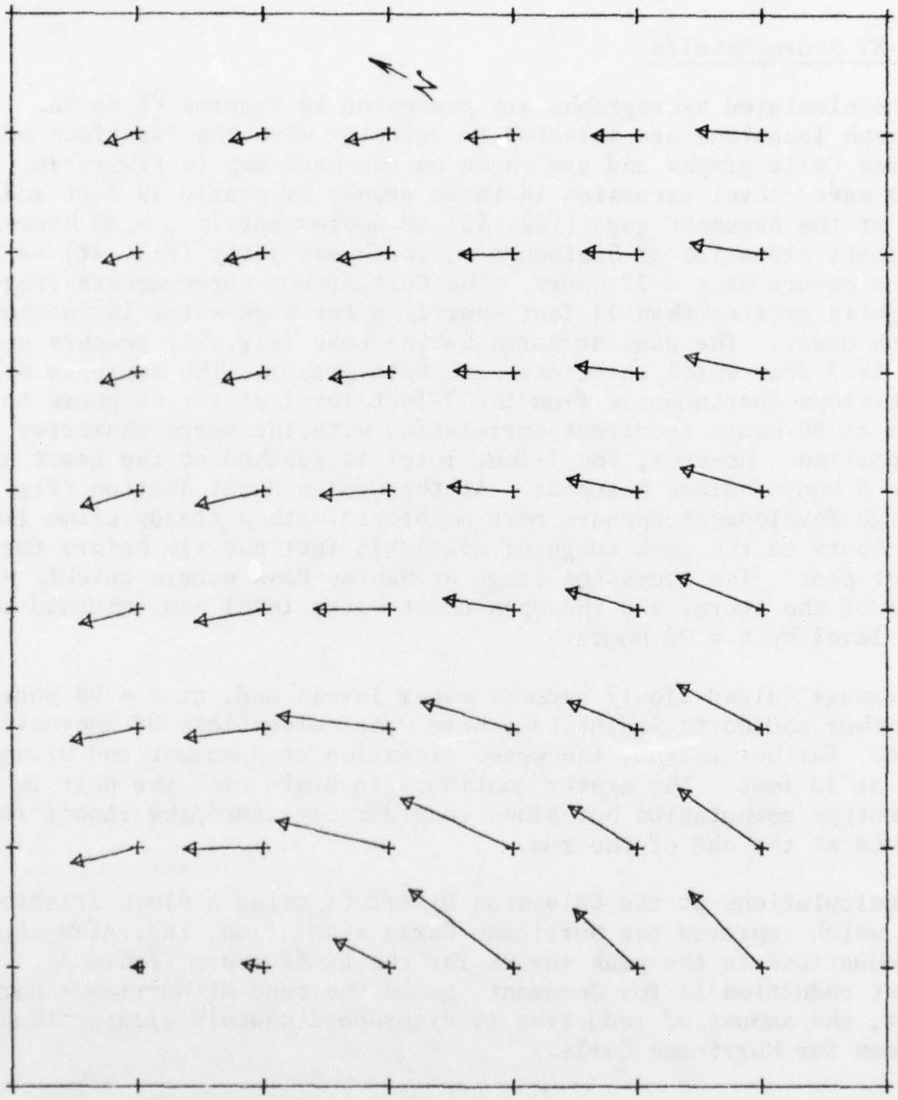

Figure 47. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, slow translation (LR-ST) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 80 hours.

open-coast surge. A total rainfall of 16 inches in 24 hours is included as input. The results are based on a block friction factor of 0.0010 and are therefore tentative.

2. LR-ST Storm Results.

Nine simulated hydrographs are presented in Figures 48 to 56. The hydrograph locations are selected to coincide with the locations of the Hurricane Carla graphs and are shown on the base map in Figure 16. The maximum water level excursion in these graphs is nearly 19 feet and occurs at the Beaumont gage (Fig. 52) at approximately t = 80 hours. The highest elevation at Sabine Pass, southwest jetty (Fig. 48) is 13 feet and occurs at t = 77 hours. The Port Arthur surge crests (Fig. 52) at slightly greater than 14 feet shortly after high water is reached on the open coast. The gage at north Sabine Lake (Fig. 51) reaches a maximum of 15.3 feet which coincides with Port Arthur. The surge at Beaumont develops continuously from the 7-foot level at t = 66 hours to a maximum at 80 hours in direct correlation with the surge character at the coastline. However, the 7-foot level is reached at the coast approximately 6 hours before Beaumont. At the Orange Naval Station (Fig. 53) the surge development appears more monotonic with a steady climb from t = 54 hours to the peak surge of nearly 16 feet shortly before the Beaumont peak. The recession stage at Sabine Pass occurs quickly with passage of the storm, and the open-coast water level has returned to normal level by t = 90 hours.

Drainage inland slowly reduces water levels and, at t = 90 hours, Port Arthur and north Sabine Lake have water elevations of approximately 10 feet. Farther inland, the water elevation at Beaumont and Orange stands at 13 feet. The system continues to drain over the next 10 hours of prototype computation but slows considerably since the runoff reaches peak rate at the end of the run.

Recalculations at the Galveston District, using a block friction of 0.0025 which improved the Hurricane Carla simulation, indicated significant reductions in the peak surges for the LR-ST storm (Table 5). The greatest reduction is for Beaumont, as in the case of Hurricane Carla; however, the amount of reduction is disproportionately greater than that seen for Hurricane Carla.

Table 5. Comparison of peak surges for the LR-ST storm, using two different block friction factors.

Location	Surges (ft above MSL)	
	FK = 0.0010	FK = 0.0025
Port Arthur	14.3	14.1
Beaumont	18.7	17.1
Orange Naval Station	15.9	15.2
Lake Charles	14.1	13.9

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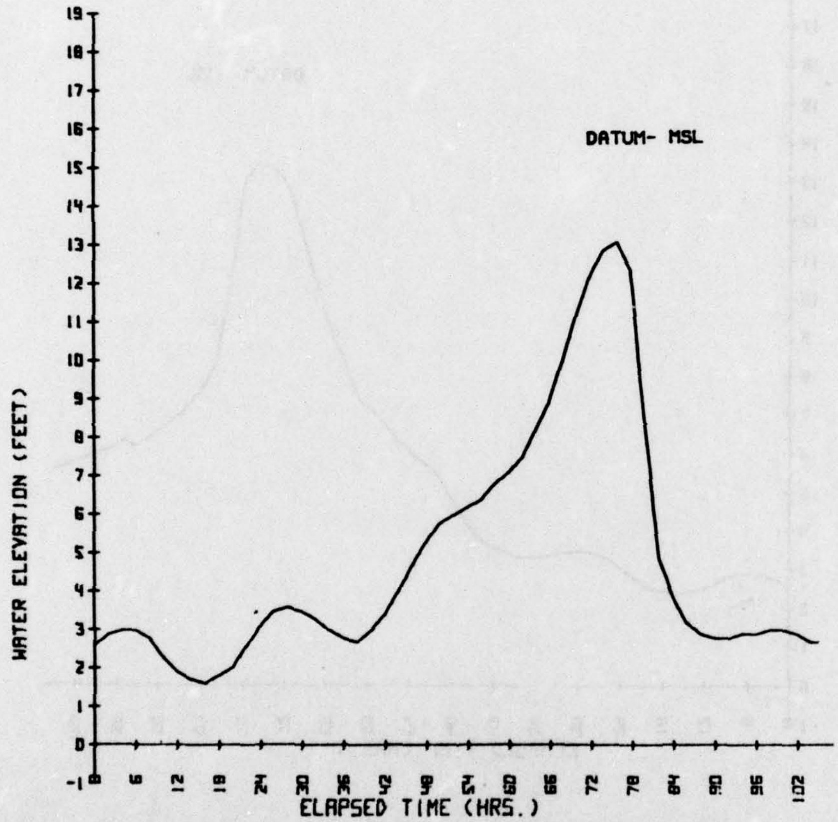

Figure 48. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Sabine Pass, southwest jetty (FK = 0.0010).

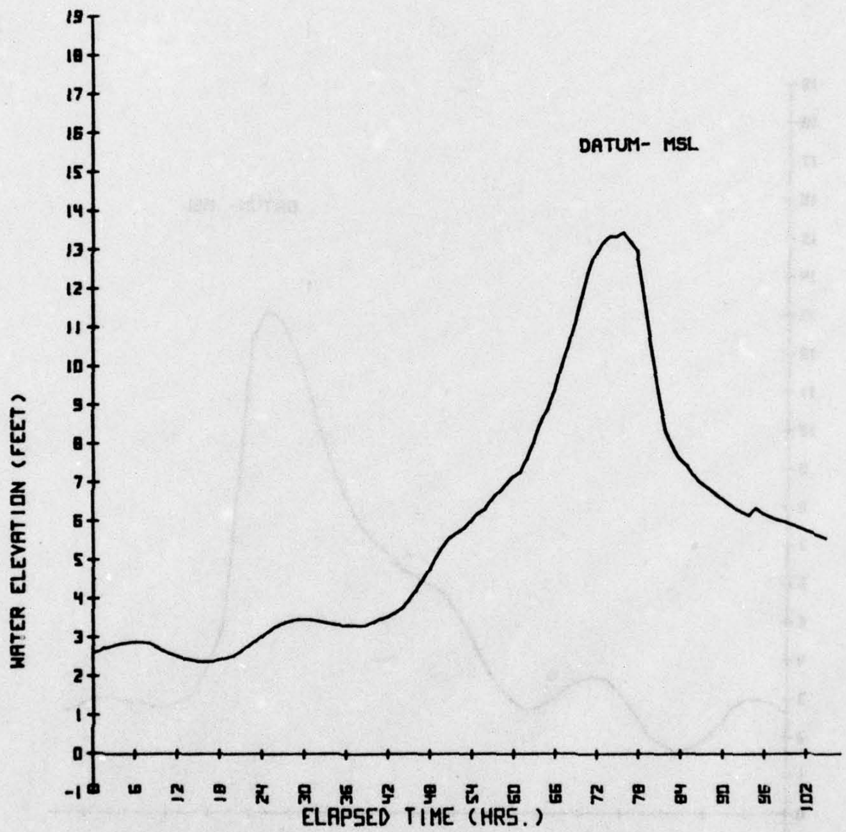

Figure 49. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Sabine Pass, U.S. Coast Guard Station (FK = 0.0010).

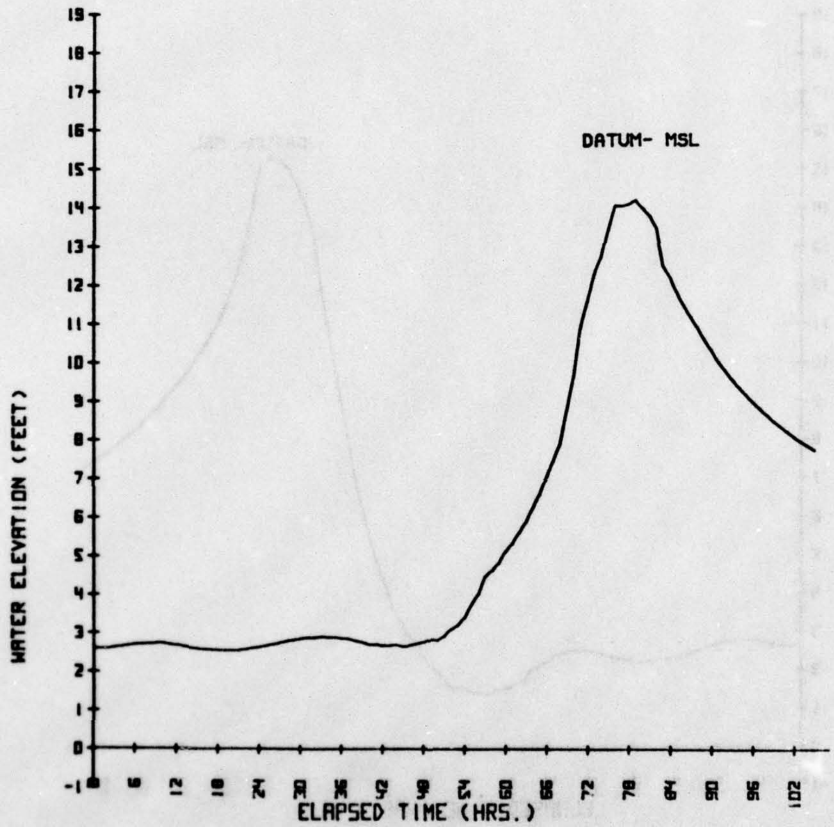

Figure 50. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Port Arthur (FK = 0.0010).

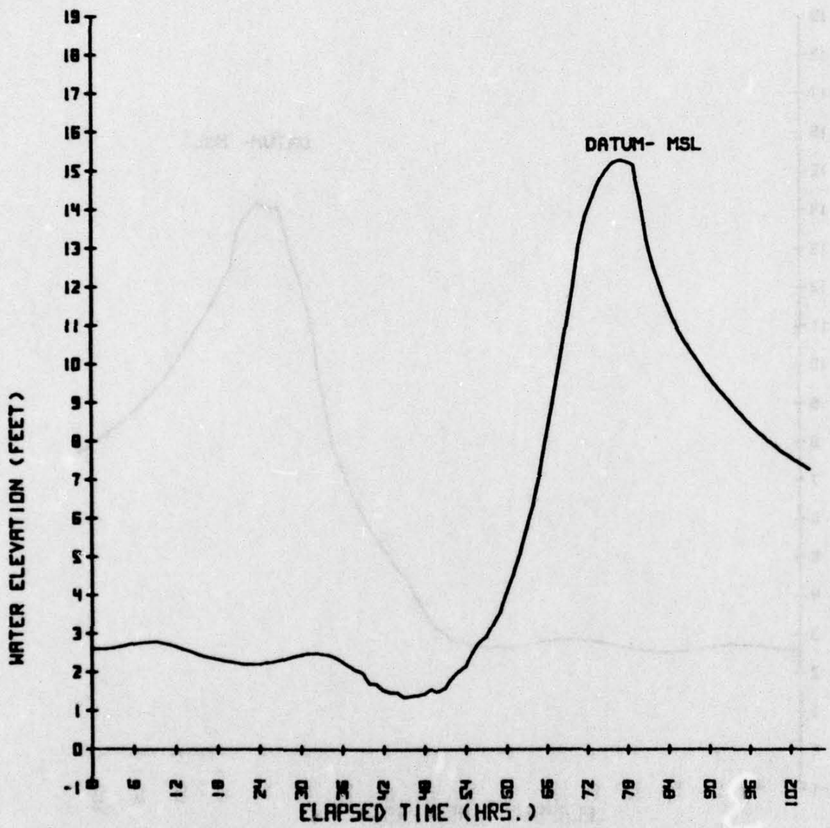

Figure 51. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at north Sabine Lake (FK = 0.0010).

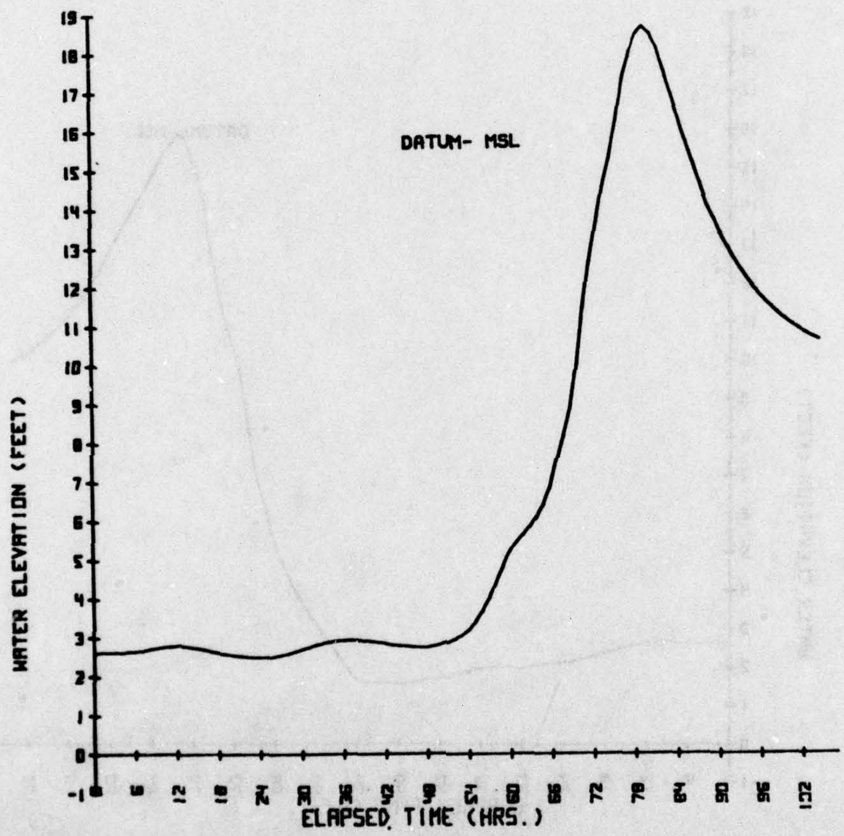

Figure 52. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Beaumont, Neches River, and Brakes Bayou.

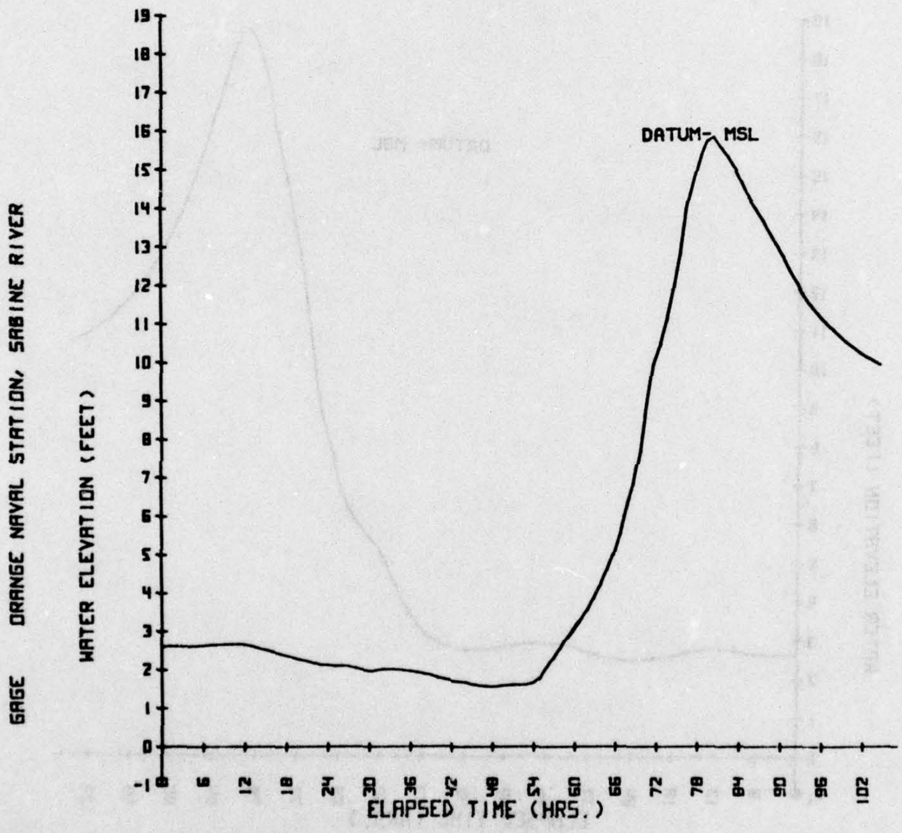

Figure 53. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Orange Naval Station, Sabine River (FK = 0.0010).

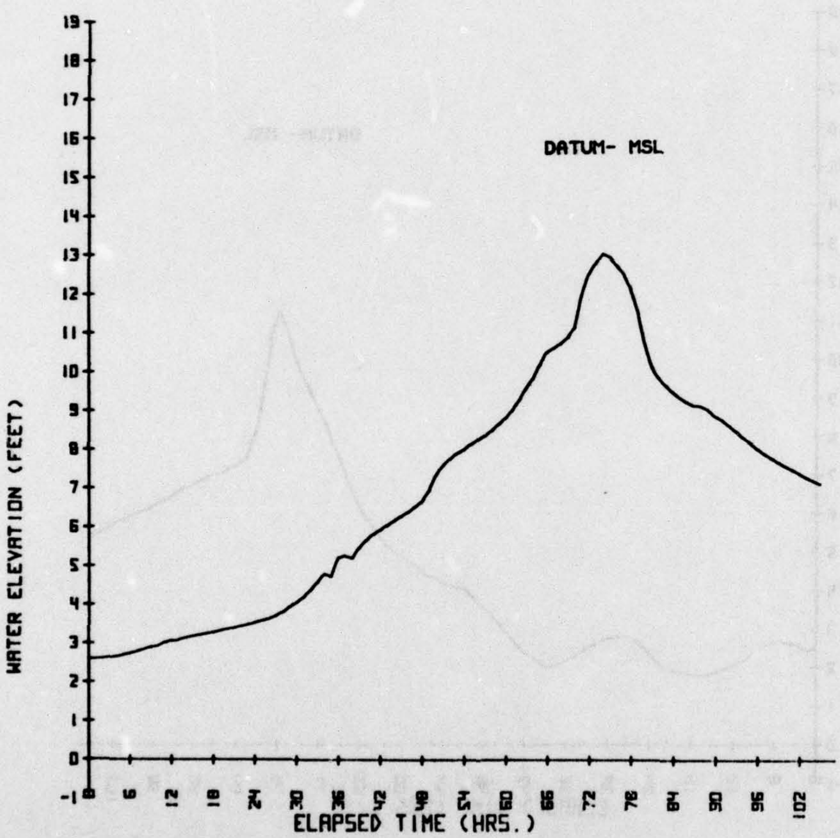

Figure 54. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at west end of Intracoastal Waterway (FK = 0.0010).

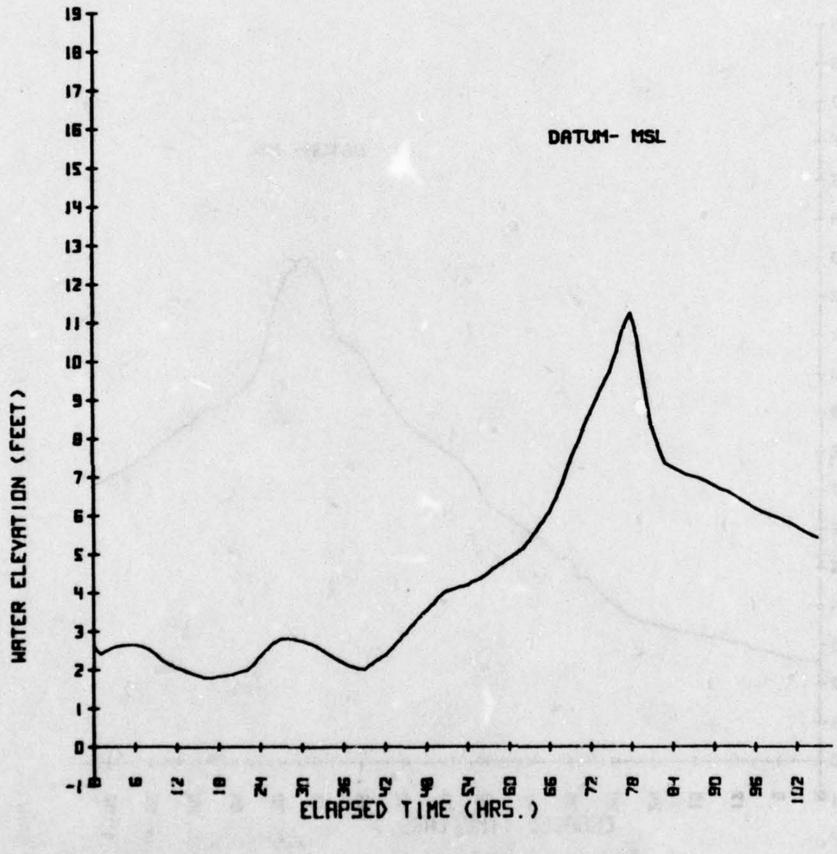

Figure 55. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Cameron, Calcasieu Pass (FK = 0.0010).

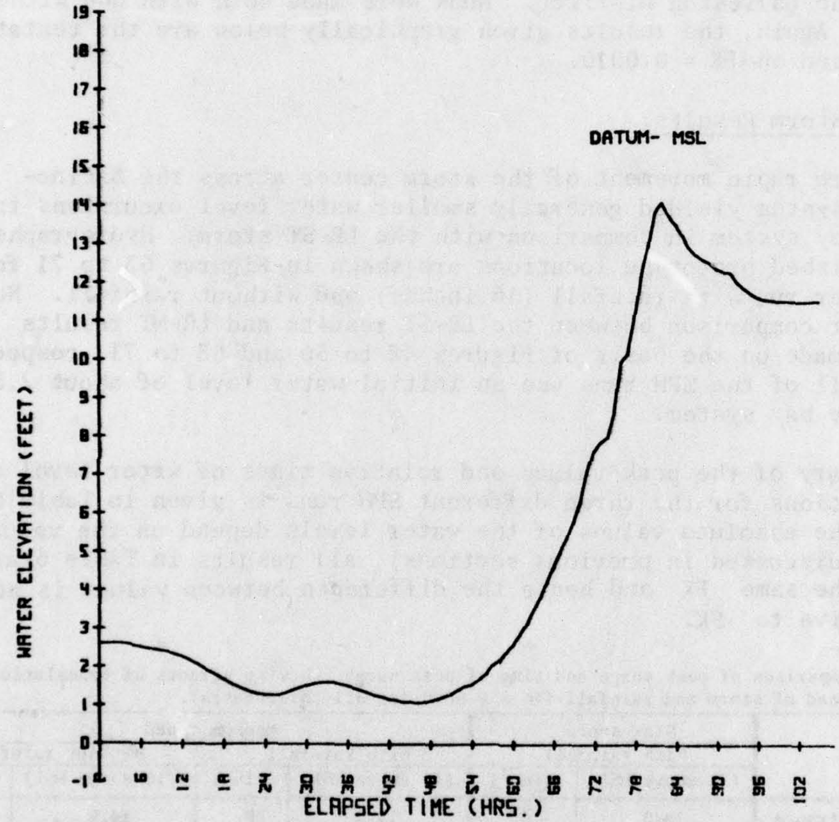

Figure 56. Hydrograph for SPH, LR-ST at Lake Charles, Calcasieu River (FK = 0.0010).

3. LR-MT Storm Data.

The large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) storm has identical characteristics to the LR-ST storm with the exception of a higher translation speed of 11 knots. Wind vector plots from t = 15 hours to t = 40 hours are shown at 5-hour increments in Figures 57 to 62. The storm track is identical to that of the LR-ST storm. The gulf hydrographic input was derived by one-dimensional, bathystrophic analysis and provided by the Galveston District. Runs were made both with and without rainfall. Again, the results given graphically below are the tentative results based on FK = 0.0010.

4. LR-MT Storm Results.

The more rapid movement of the storm center across the Sabine-Calcasieu system yielded generally smaller water level excursions inside the bay system in comparison with the LR-ST storm. Hydrographs at the established prototype locations are shown in Figures 63 to 71 for the computer run with rainfall (16 inches) and without rainfall. Note that direct comparison between the LR-ST results and LR-MT results should be made on the basis of Figures 48 to 56 and 63 to 71, respectively. All of the SPH runs use an initial water level of about 2.5 feet in the bay system.

A summary of the peak values and relative times of water level at seven locations for the three different SPH runs is given in Table 6. Although the absolute values of the water levels depend on the value of FK (as discussed in previous sections), all results in Table 6 are based on the same FK and hence the difference between values is not too sensitive to FK.

Table 6. Comparison of peak surge and time of peak surge, showing effects of translational speed of storm and rainfall (FK = 0.0010 for all three cases).

Location	Slow speed		Medium speed			
	With rainfall		With rainfall		Without rainfall	
	(ft above MSL)	(time[1])	(ft above MSL)	(time)	(ft above MSL)	(time)
Sabine Pass entrance	13.0	0	14.9	0	14.9	0
Port Arthur	14.3	2	13.2	2	12.5	2
North Sabine Lake	15.3	1	15.3	1	14.7	1
Beaumont	18.7	4	15.1	5	11.5	6
Orange Naval Station	15.9	4	14.5	5	11.7	6
Cameron	11.3	1	11.0	1	10.8	1
Lake Charles	14.1	6	14.2	6	13.2	6

[1]Nearest hour after that of Sabine Pass entrance.

Comparison of the first and second sets of peak levels in Table 6 indicates a reduced response at nearly all stations within the Sabine-Calcasieu system with an increase in the translational speed of the storm, in spite of the increased surge at the shoreline (Sabine Pass entrance). A reduction in volume response within the system is expected

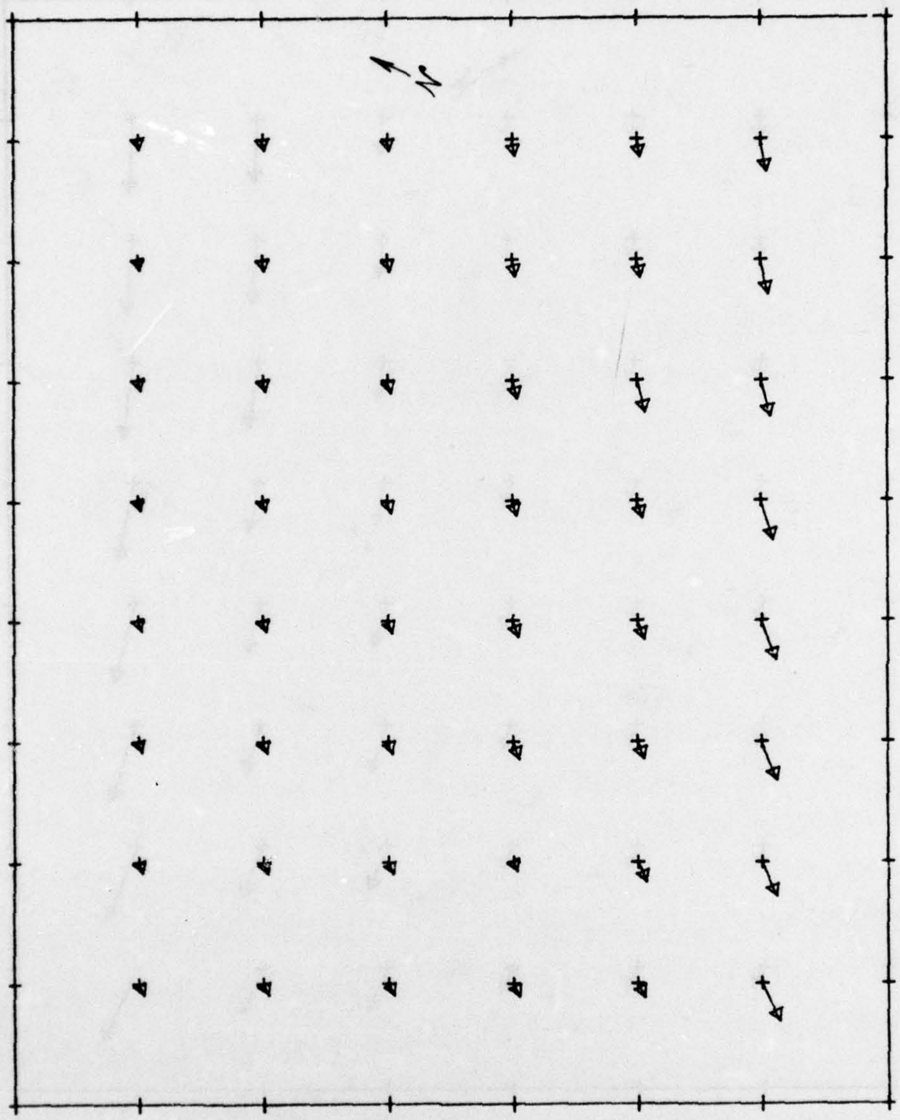

Figure 57. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 15 hours.

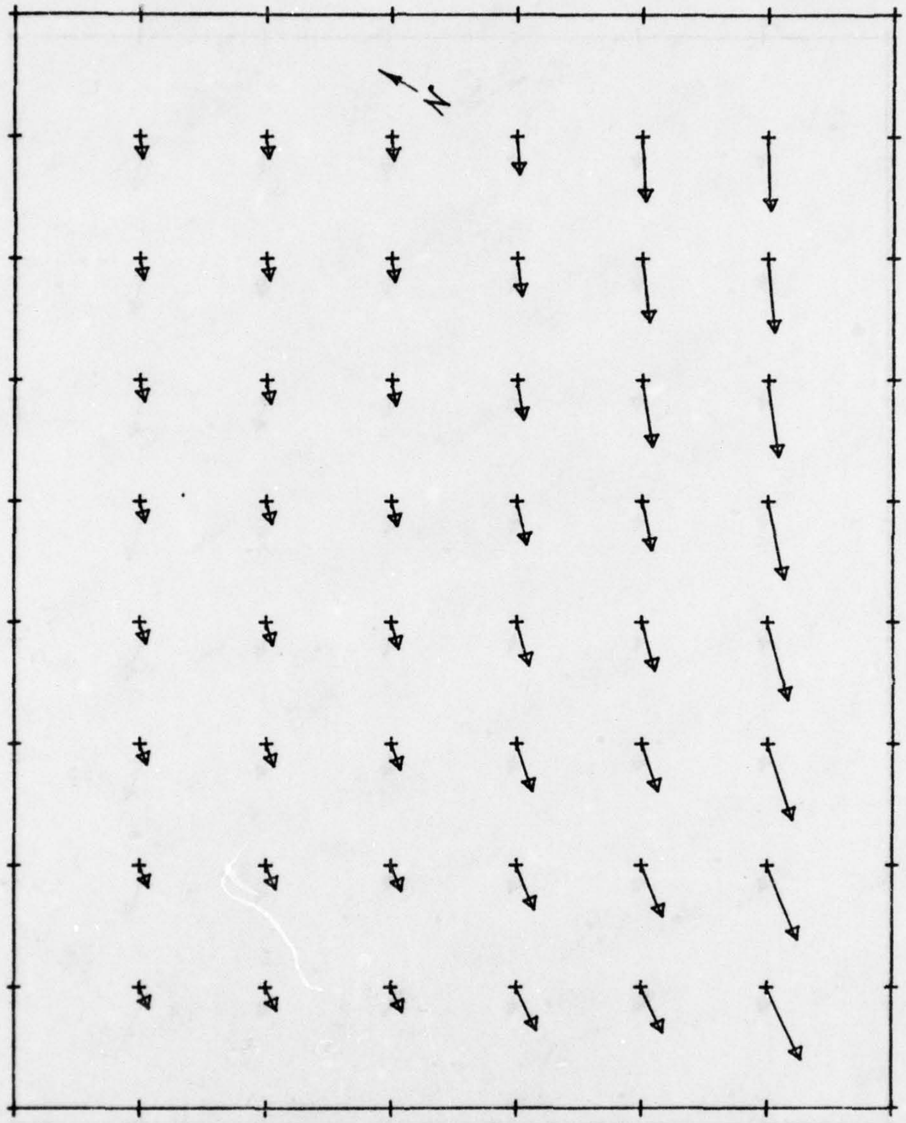

Figure 58. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 20 hours.

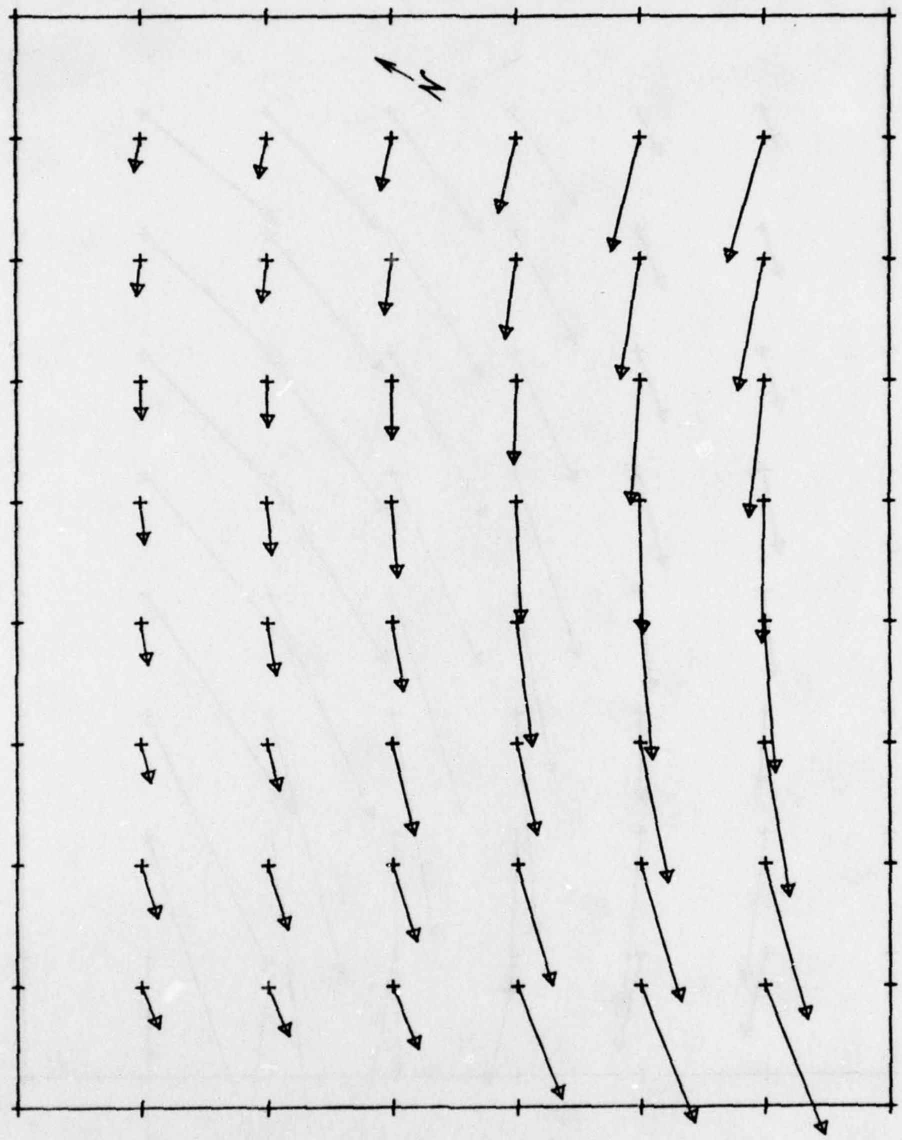

Figure 59. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 25 hours.

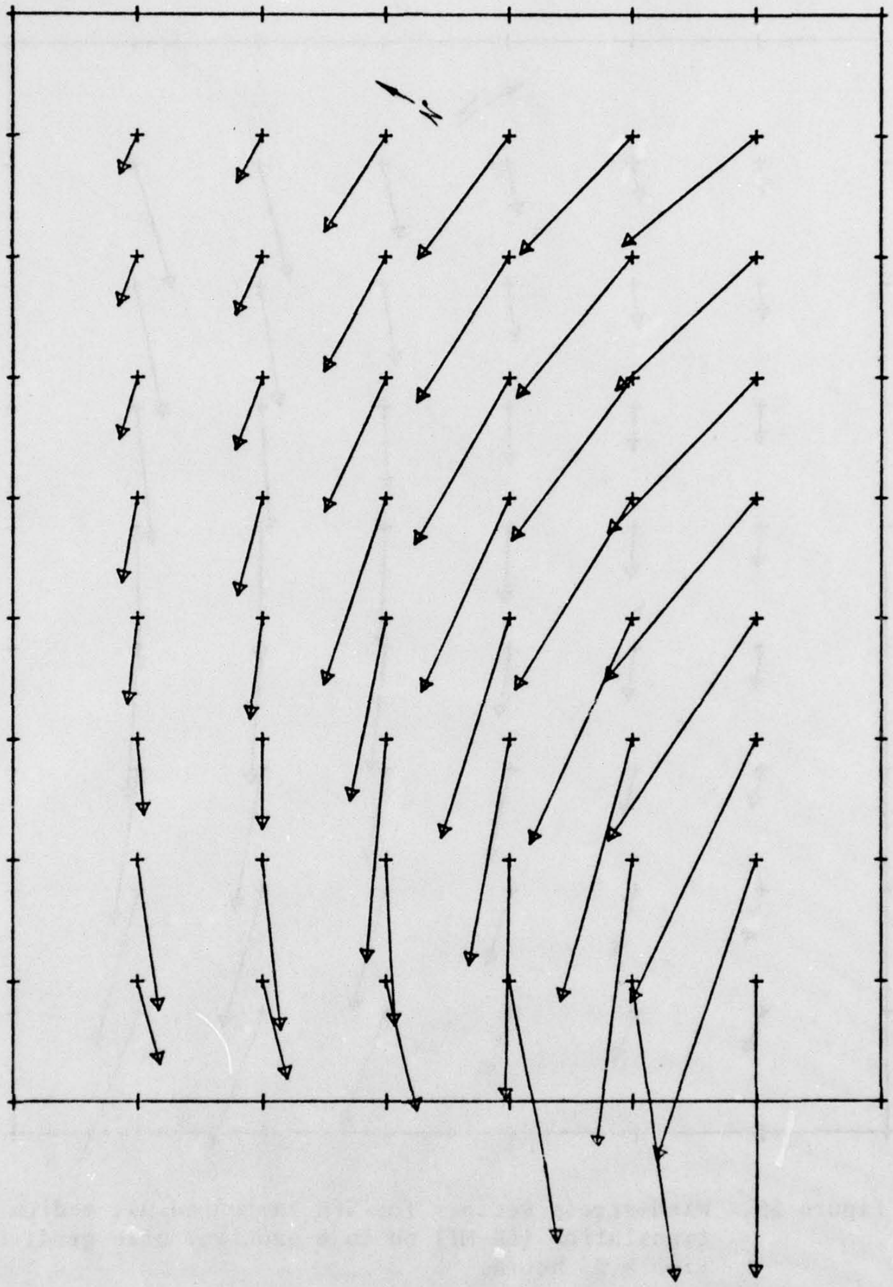

Figure 60. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 30 hours.

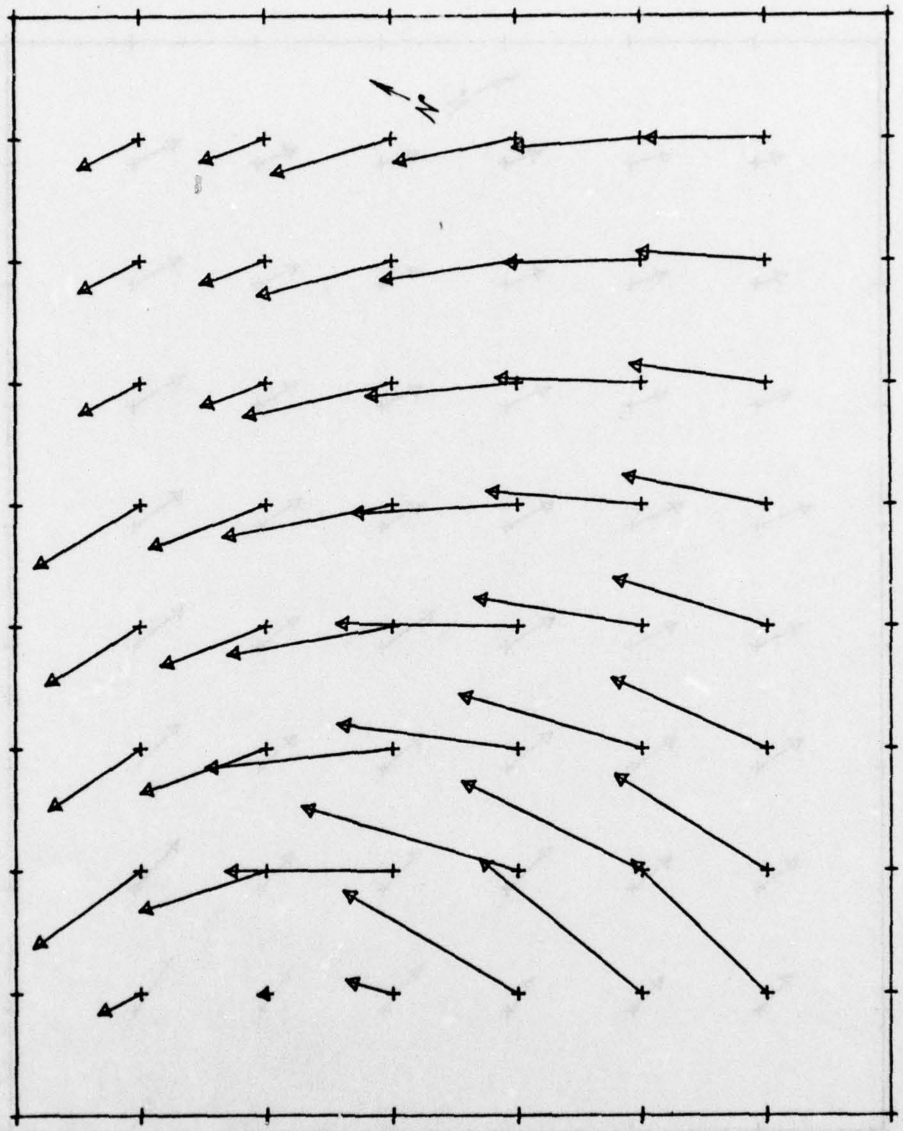

Figure 61. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 35 hours.

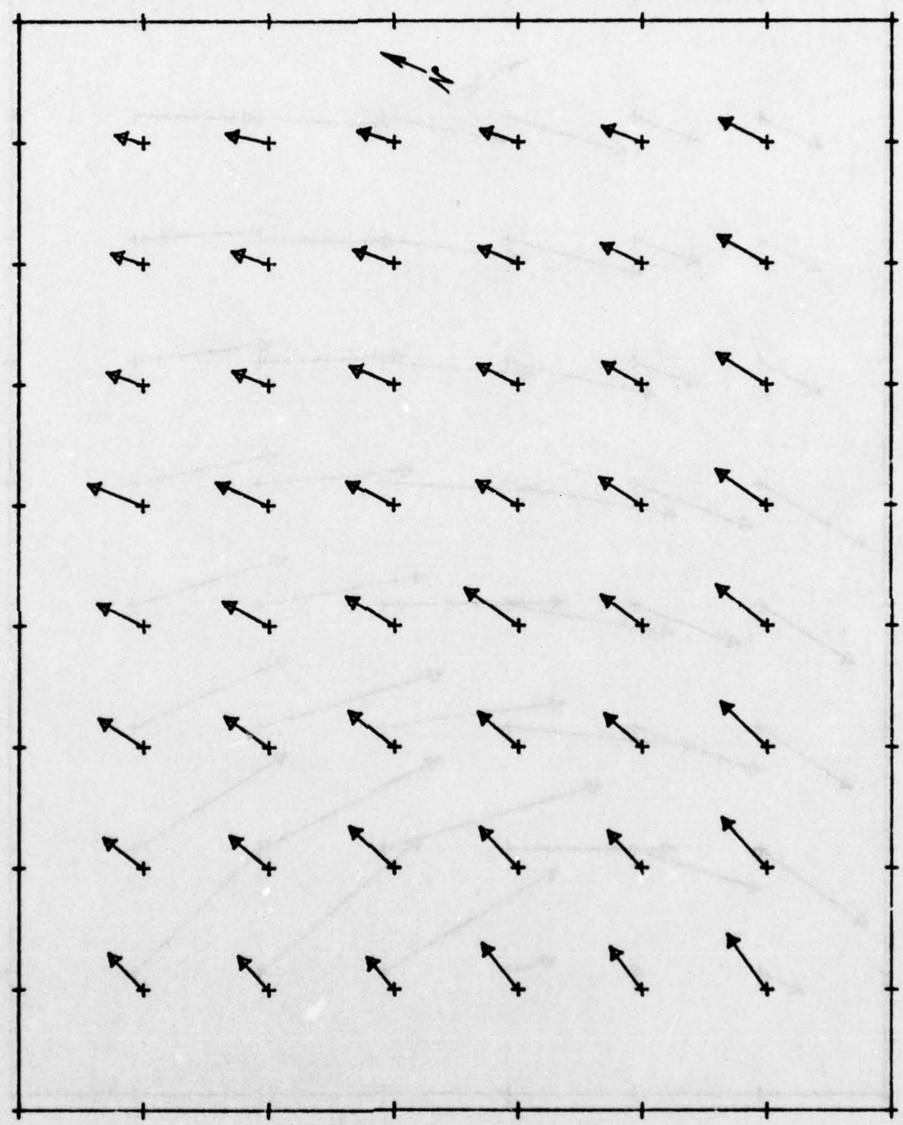

Figure 62. Wind-stress vectors for SPH large radius, medium translation (LR-MT) on an 8-nautical mile grid; time = 40 hours.

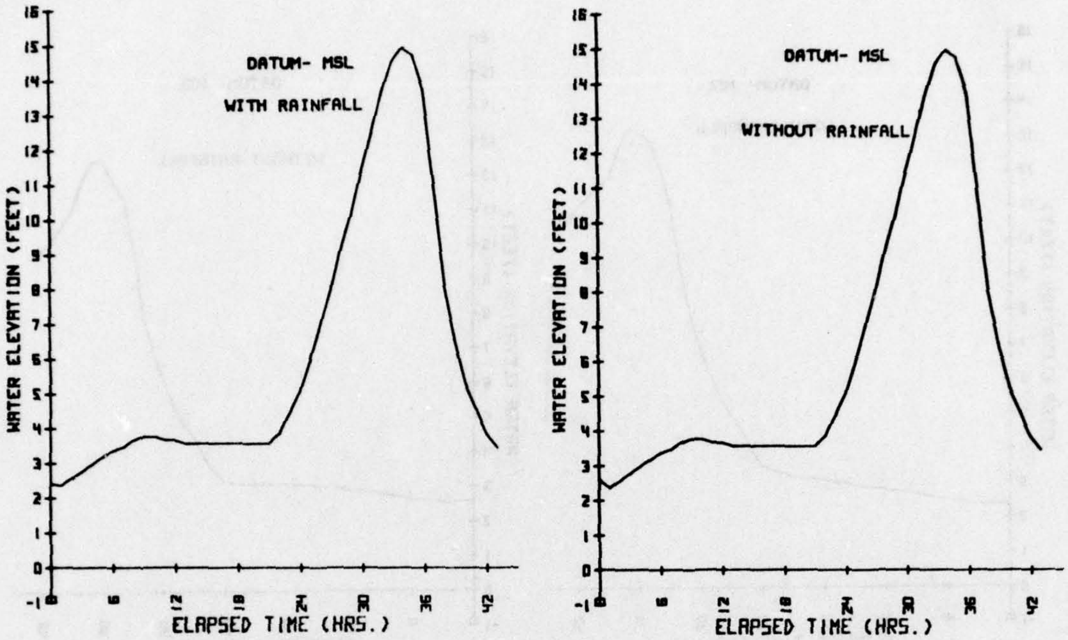

Figure 63. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Sabine Pass, southwest jetty.

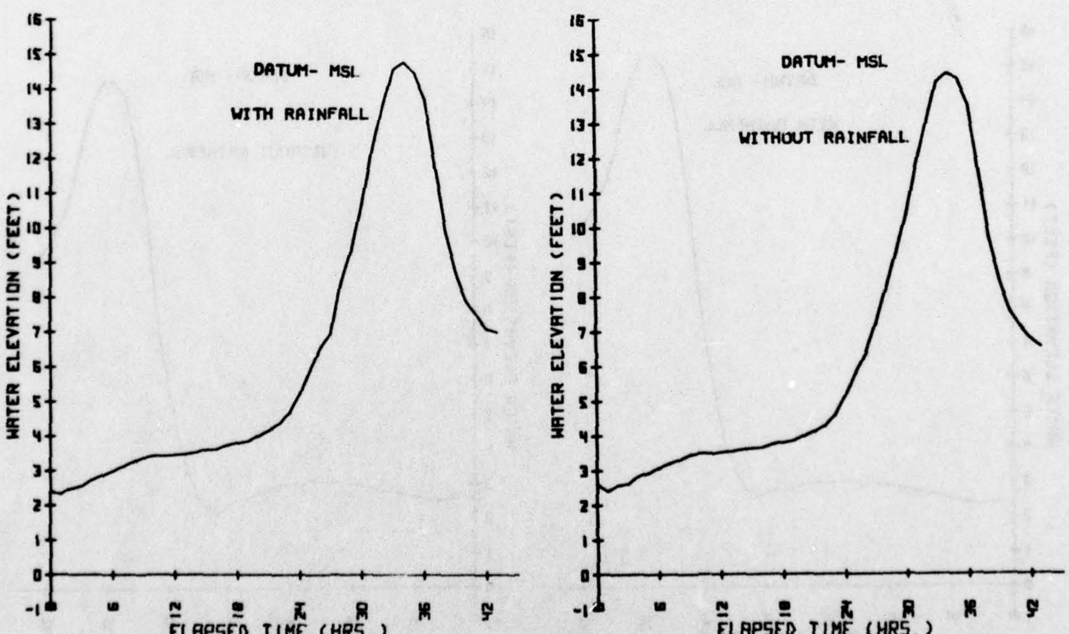

Figure 64. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Sabine Pass, U.S. Coast Guard Station (FK = 0.0010).

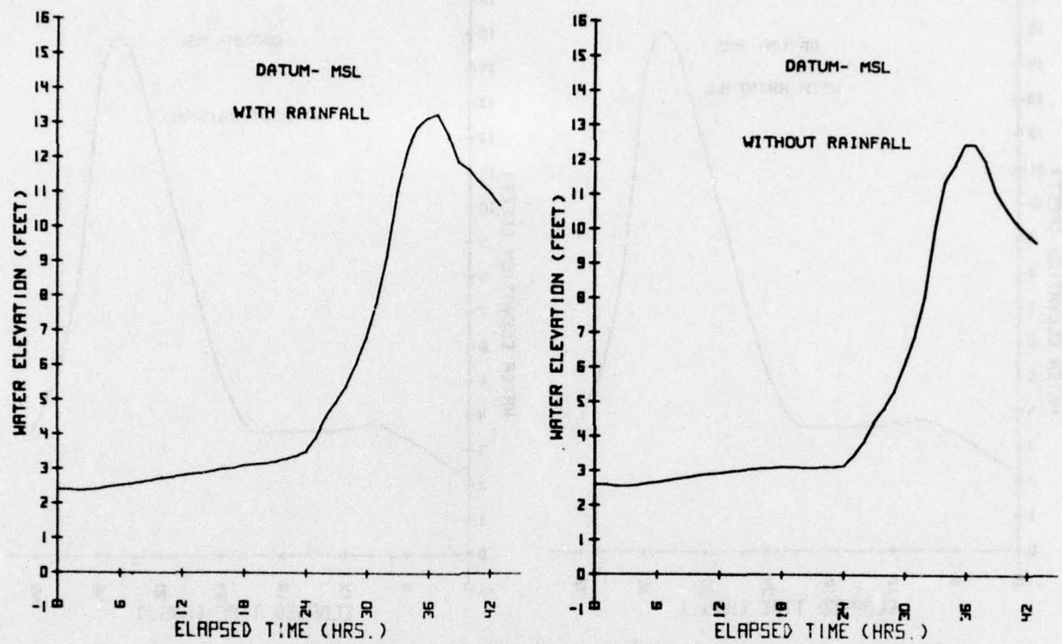

Figure 65. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Port Arthur (FK = 0.0010).

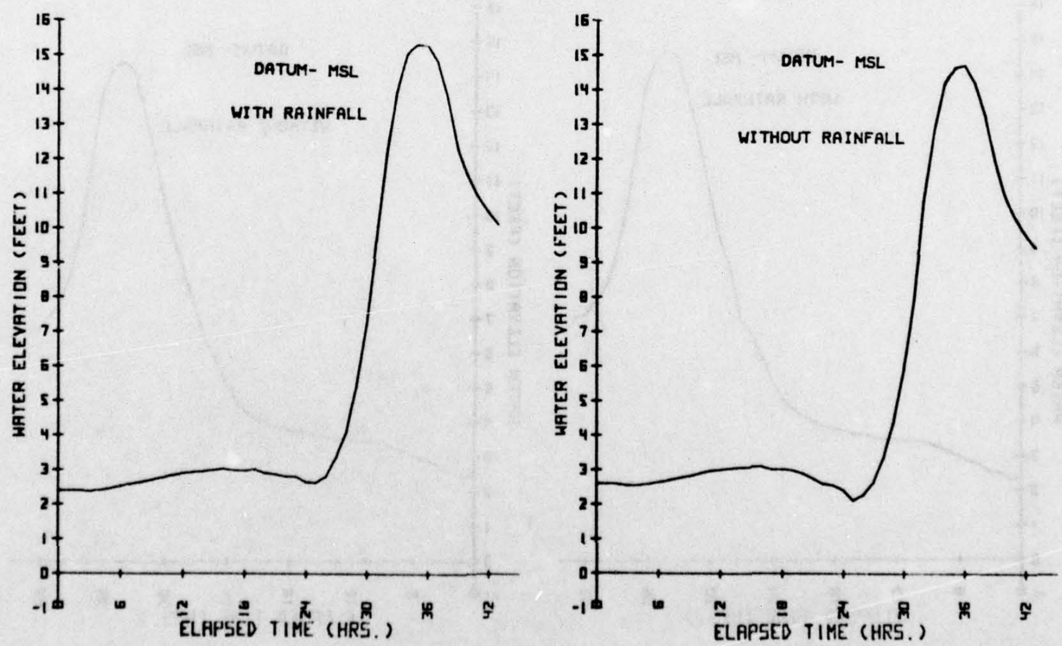

Figure 66. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at north Sabine Lake (FK = 0.0010).

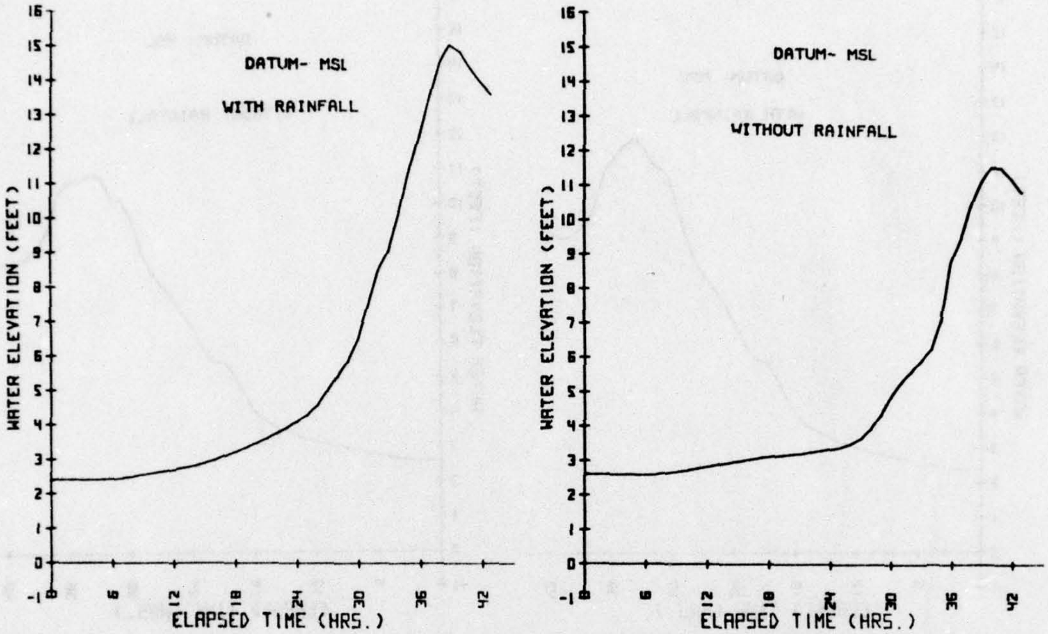

Figure 67. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Beaumont, Neches River, and Brakes Bayou (FK = 0.0010).

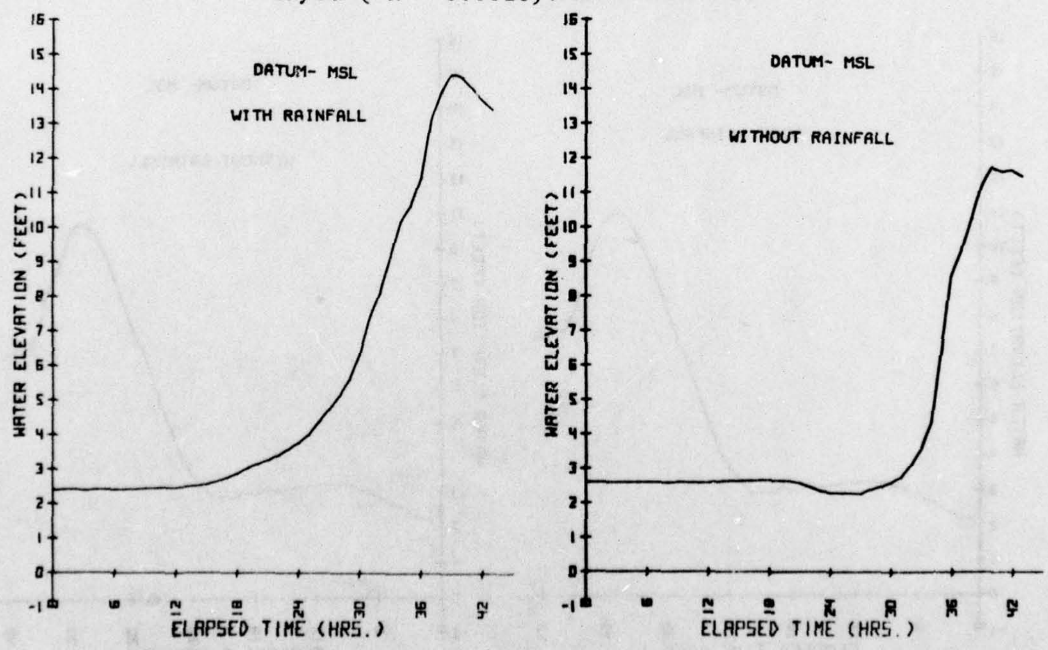

Figure 68. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Orange Naval Station, Sabine River (FK = 0.0010).

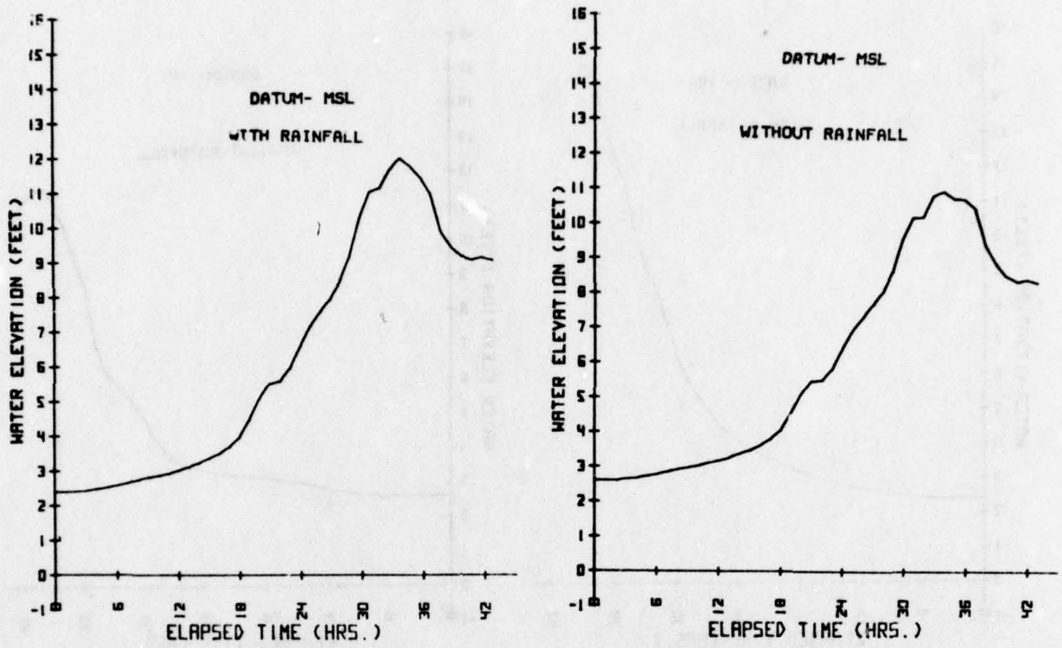

Figure 69. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at west end of Intracoastal Waterway (FK = 0.0010).

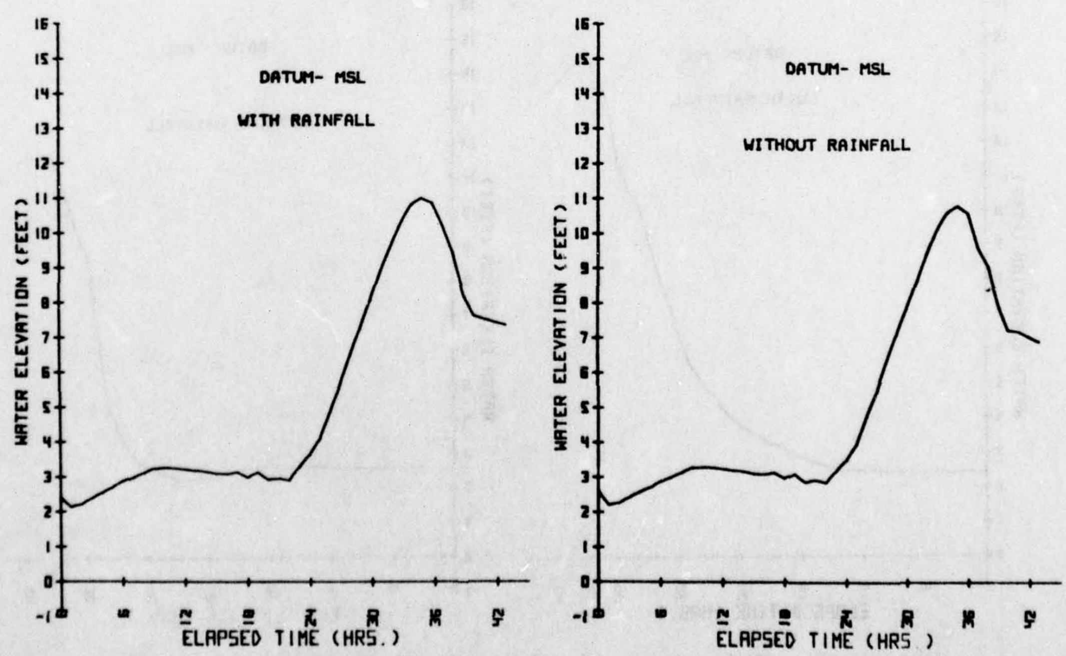

Figure 70. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Cameron, Calcasieu Pass (FK = 0.0010).

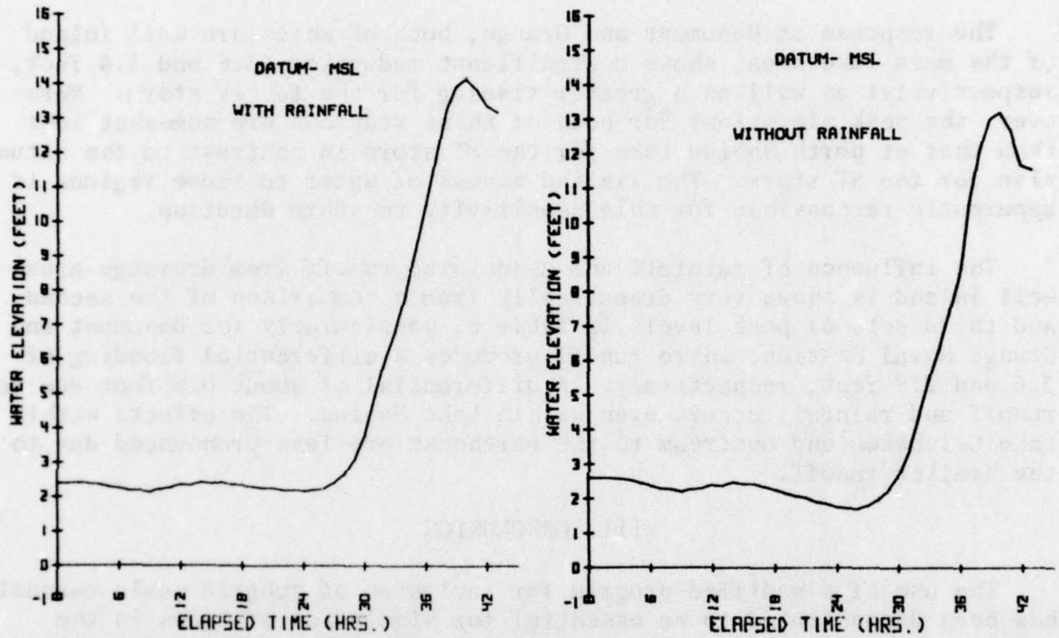

Figure 71. Hydrographs for SPH, LR-MT (with and without rainfall) at Lake Charles, Calcasieu River (FK = 0.0010).

for the greater speed (shorter duration) storm because of the constricted connection to the sea. Port Arthur shows a reduction of 1.1 feet for the MT storm relative to the ST storm; north Sabine Lake appears to show no change. An examination of the wind fields close to the time of the peak surges (Figs. 46 and 61) indicates that a greater wind-induced setup within the lake occurs between Port Arthur and the north Sabine Lake station for the medium speed storm, due to the favorable orientation of the winds near the time of peak surge at the lake entrance.

The response at Beaumont and Orange, both of which are well inland of the main lake area, shows a significant reduction (3.6 and 1.4 feet, respectively) as well as a greater timelag for the faster storm. Moreover, the peak elevations for both of these stations are somewhat less than that at north Sabine Lake for the MT storm in contrast to the situation for the ST storm. The limited access of water to these regions is apparently responsible for this sensitivity to storm duration.

The influence of rainfall and associated runoff from drainage areas well inland is shown very dramatically from a comparison of the second and third sets of peak levels in Table 6, particularly for Beaumont and Orange Naval Station, where runoff produces a differential flooding of 3.6 and 2.8 feet, respectively. A differential of about 0.6 foot due to runoff and rainfall occurs even within Lake Sabine. The effects within Lake Calcasieu and upstream to the northeast are less pronounced due to the smaller runoff.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The use of a modified program for inclusion of subgrid scale channels has been demonstrated to be essential for simulation of tides in the upper reaches of a system like the Sabine-Calcasieu region, where the primary connection to locations such as Beaumont, Orange, and Lake Charles is via river channels which would not otherwise be resolved by a grid scheme of the order of a 1-nautical mile scale. Even for conditions of extreme flooding, as occur during hurricanes, the incorporation of the subgrid scale channels provides a degree of freedom for return flow in the presence of water level gradient, which would otherwise not exist in models which exclude subgrid scale channels. The simulation of Hurricane Carla in particular is improved over that attainable with the SURGE I program which did not allow for the subgrid scale channel subroutine.

While programs such as SURGE I can, in principle, simulate the effects of channels, provided the grid scale is of the order of the channel width, the required computer time is usually prohibitive at least for explicit numerical models. Some advantage can be gained in respect to economy by the use of implicit numerical models such as that of Leendertse (1967); however, the accuracy of such schemes when used on a competitive basis, from the standpoint of economy (large time steps) can suffer relative to that which can be achieved with the subgrid scale channel routine. However, the best procedure for such numerical simulation remains to be determined.

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APPENDIX A

SURGE II PROGRAM

This appendix includes a complete listing of the SURGE II program. Except for SUBROUTINE CHANL, the program is much the same as that used in Reid and Bodine (1968). It should be emphasized that the coding of calculations of flow and water level for blocks does not include the effect of Coriolis force. Moreover, no attempt has been made to optimize the coding since the original version. The actual new part of the program is embodied in SUBROUTINE CHANL and the way in which the channel computations mesh with the block calculations. Thus, while many users may prefer their own version for calculations over the main grid, it should be possible to incorporate SUBROUTINE CHANL with their own program when applied to systems like the Sabine-Calcasieu region in which allowance for channels is essential.

```
      PROGRAM SURGE(INPUT,OUTPUT,TAPE5=INPUT,TAPE6=OUTPUT)
C
C
C                                                                         C
C*************************************************************************
C
C     SURGE II PROGRAM
C     FOR SIMULATION OF TIDES AND WIND INDUCED SURGES IN BAYS WITH
C     ALLOWANCE FOR SUBGRID-SCALE CHANNELS AND BARRIERS
C     DEVELOPED FOR THE U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, GALVESTON DISTRICT
C     BY R. O. REID, A. C. VASTANO AND T. J. REID OF
C     COASTAL STUDIES, INC., P.O. BOX 9064, COLLEGE STATION, TX 77843
C     DECEMBER, 1975
C
C*************************************************************************
C
C
C
      COMMON/BLK1/ IB(100),JB(100),IZX(100),IZY(100),ICDOX(100)          MAIN0003
     1,ICDOY(100),ICDSX(100),ICDSY(100),LBOI(8),LBOJ(8),DIST(24)         MAIN0004
     2,CHST(30),RO(8,30),HGR(8),XR(8,6),YR(8,6),HBR(8)                   MAIN0005
C
      COMMON/BLK2/ IZ(28,20),U(28,20),V(28,20),H(28,20),NTIME            MAIN0006
C
      COMMON/BLK3/ NN,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,INFLD,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX,DELX,DELT    MAIN0007
     1,CDD,FK,HGI,INOUT,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JBL,IBR,KMM,LMM,RF,CONST,S         MAIN0008
     2,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOW,KIM,NORT,MTIME,INTIME,NOWIND,GRAV       MAIN0009
     3,KCMP,DFU,INTER                                                    MAIN0010
C
      COMMON/BLK4/ HRO(8),CRO(8),KB(24),X1(28,21),Y1(28,21),X2(28,21)    MAIN0011
     1,Y2(28,21),X(28),Y(28),HG1(28),HG2(28),HB1(8),HB(9),VN(28)         MAIN0012
     2,HG(28),HB2(8)                                                     MAIN0013
C
      COMMON/BLK5/ ICG(130),JCG(130),IWCX(130),IWCY(130),IZCX(130)       MAIN0014
     1,IZCY(130),QCXP(130),QCXN(130),QCYP(130),QCYN(130),HC(130),HP(130)MAIN0015
     2,KCM,KCX(130),KCY(130),KCB(130),UCT(130),UCF(130),KBI(130),IBOM    MAIN0016
     3,KEN(2,130),VCT(130),VCF(130),AOGX(130),AOGY(130),KCXP(130)        MAIN0017
     4,KCYP(130),KLB(50),KLM,IFC(130),FC                                 MAIN0018
C
      COMMON/BLK6/ HGRM(8,25), HBRM(8,25), XRM(8,6,25), YRM(8,6,25)       MAIN0019
C
      COMMON/BLK7/ IEND,NF,IBL,NJ,ALPHA(40)                              MAIN0020
C
      COMMON/BLK8/ HS(9,72), GS(6,72), TIME(72)                          MAIN0021
C
      COMMON/BLK9/ KZ,LZ,NUMRO,C1,C2,C3,IMM,JMM,NT,NN,NEXT1,IT,KC,IFIRSTMAIN0022
     1,JWIND,NEW1,XNOW,NEW3,XNORT, CW,RAIN,AJ,AI,LJK,KIK                 MAIN0023
C
      COMMON/BLK10/ NGAGE,NFLOW,IGAGE(12),JGAGE(12),KFLOW(6),XMIN,XMAX   MAIN0024
C
C     CODE WORD (ICARD),ON CARD ONE OF INPUT, CONTROLS INITIAL
C     COMPUTATIONS AND READ ACTIONS AS FOLLOWS
C
```

```
      C         ICARD=0   THIS IS FOR STARTING A PROBLEM
      C                   CARD INPUT IS ICARD FOLLOWED BY THE FULL GALV
      C                   DATA DECK LESS THE BLANK CARD AT THE END
      C                   PLUS THE GALV LIST DECK
      C                   PLUS THE CHANNEL DATA DECK (IF KCM.GT.ZERO)
      C
      C         ICARD=1   THIS IS FOR CONTINUING A PROBLEM
      C                   CARD INPUT IS ICARD FOLLOWED BY THE CONTIN DECK
      C                   THEN FOLLOWED BY THE FIRST FOUR  DATA CARDS OF THE
      C                   GALV DATA DECK.  (THE CONTIN DECK IS OUTPUTED FROM
      C                   A PREVIOUS RUN)
      C
      C    CODE WORD (IBL( IS THE STARTING COLUMN IN THE LISTING OF H
      C    CODE WORD (KCM( IS THE NUMBER OF BLOCKS WITH CHANNELS
      C    CODE WORD (NOWIND( IS NEGATIVE FOR NO WIND FIELD (OMITS CARD INPUT
      C          OF X,Y FIELDS AND USES FORMAT 910 FOR HG INPUT)
      C    INTER IS THE INTERVAL USED IN THE SAVE H OPERATION
      C    NGAGE IS THE NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPHS TO BE SAVED
      C    NFLOW IS THE NUMBER OF FLOW GRAPHS TO BE SAVED
      C    IMIN AND IMAX ARE THE DESIRED LOWER AND UPPER LIMITS OF H FOR
      C
      C    GRAPHICAL OUTPUT
           PRINT 10                                                      MAIN0025
        10 FORMAT (1H1)                                                  MAIN0026
           READ 1, ICARD                                                 MAIN0027
         1 FORMAT(I1,I3,10I4)                                            MAIN0028
           IF(ICARD.EQ.0) GO TO 2                                        MAIN0029
      C    READS PREVIOUS RESULTS FOR CONTINUATION OF PROBLEM
           CALL CONTIN(1)                                                MAIN0030
           INTIME=NTIME                                                  MAIN0031
         2 CONTINUE                                                      MAIN0032
           READ 1, IDENT,IBL,KCM,NOWIND,INTER,NGAGE,NFLOW,IMIN,IMAX      MAIN0033
           XMAX = IMAX                                                   MAIN0034
           XMIN = IMIN                                                   MAIN0035
      C
        50 FORMAT(3X,(ICARD=(,I2,( IBL=(,I3,( KCM=(,I4,( NOWIND=(,I3     MAIN0036
          1,( INTER=(,I3,( NGAGE=(,I3,( NFLOW=(,I3,( IMIN=(,I3,( IMAX=(,I3,/)MAIN0037
        51 FORMAT(3X,(IONT=(,I2,( NTIME=(,I3,( NM=(,I4,( MMIN=(,I4       MAIN0038
          1,( MMAX=(,I4,( NFU=(,I4,( IOUT=(,I4,( INFLO=(,I4)             MAIN0039
        52 FORMAT(3X,(IONT=(,I2,( IM=(,I3,( JM=(,I3,( KM=(,I3,( KMAX=(,I3 MAIN0040
          1,( LMAX=(,I3 )                                                MAIN0041
        53 FORMAT(3X,(IONT=(,I2,( DELX=(,F4.1,( N MI  DELT=(,F4.0,       MAIN0042
          1 ( SEC  COO=(,F6.3,( FK=(,F7.4,( FC=(,F7.4,( HGI=(,F6.3,( FT()  MAIN0043
        54 FORMAT(3X,(IONT=(,I2,( KI=(,I3,( LJ=(,I3,( KIT=(              MAIN0044
          1,I3,( LTJ=(,I3,( JHL=(,I3,( JHR=(,I3,/)                        MAIN0045
        55 FORMAT(3X,(K=(,I3,( IB=(,I3,( JH=(,I3,( ZX=(, I5,( ZY=(,I5    MAIN0046
          1,( COOX=(,I5,( COOY=(,I5,( CDSX=(,I5,( CDSY=(,I5)             MAIN0047
        57 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IONT=(,I2,( IMRO=(,I3,( JMRO=(,I3,( KR=(,I3   MAIN0048
          1,( ISTR=(,I3,( INO=(,I3,( NOW=(,I3,( KIM=(,I3,( NOPT=(,I3)    MAIN0049
        58 FORMAT(3X,(IONT=(,I2,( RF=(,F6.3,( CONST=(,F7.4,( S=(,F8.5)   MAIN0050
        75 FORMAT(3X,(IONT= 5(,3X,(BARRIER DATA- Z VALUES IN TENTHS OF FEET, MAIN0051
          1 CD VALUES ARE TIMES 1000()                                   MAIN0052
        76 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IONT= 6( ,3X,(BLOCK TOPOGRAPHY- Z VALUES IN FEET()MAIN0053
```

```
   79 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IDNT= 9(,3X,I3,( PAIRS OF I,J FOR RUNOFF LOCATIONS
     1()
   80 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IDNT= 10(,3X,(PERCENT RAINFALL EACH MAPTIME()
   81 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IDNT= 11(,3X,(CHANNEL STRESS VALUES AT MAPTIMES()
   82 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(IDNT= 12(,3X,I3,( SETS OF RUNOFF VALUES IN CFS FOR
     1(,I3,( MAPTIMES()
   83 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=(,I4)
   84 FORMAT(( (,/3X,(XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIM
     1E=(,I4)
C
      PRINT 50, ICARD,IBL,KCM,NOWIND,INTER,NGAGE,NFLOW,IMIN,IMAX
      READ 100, IDNT1,NTIME,NM,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,IOUT,INFLD
      PRINT 51, IDNT1,NTIME,NM,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,IOUT,INFLD
  100 FORMAT (I1,2X,I5,9(3X,I5))
  101 FORMAT(1X,I2,I5,9(3X,I5))
      IF(IDNT1-1)1000,150,1000
  150 READ 100, IDNT1,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX
      PRINT  52,IDNT1,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX
      KMM=KMAX-1
      LMM=LMAX-1
      IF(IDNT1-2)1000,200,1000
  200 READ 250, IDNT1,DELX,DELT,CDO,FK,FC,HGI
      PRINT  53,IDNT1,DELX,DELT,CDO,FK,FC,HGI
      DELX=DELX*6080.
  250 FORMAT (I1,F7.0,9F8.0)
  260 FORMAT (1X,I1,F7.3,9F8.4)
      IF(IDNT1-3)1000,295,1000
  295 IF(ICARD.EQ.0) GO TO 3
      NTIME=INTIME
      PRINT 10
      GO TO 705
C
    3 CONTINUE
      INTIME=NTIME
  300 READ 100, IDNT1,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JBL,JBR
      PRINT 54, IDNT1,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JBL,JBR
      IF(IDNT1-4)1000,350,1000
  350 IF(NFU*MMAX-NM)365,360,365
  360 IF(NFU*MMIN-NTIME)365,368,365
  365 PRINT 366
  366 FORMAT (21HMMIN OR MMAX IN ERROR  )
  368 CONTINUE
      IF ((KI*KMM)-IM) 440,380,370
  370 IF ((KI*(KMM-1))- IM) 380,440,440
  380 IF ((LJ*LMM)-JM) 440,400,390
  390 IF ((LJ*(LMM-1))-JM)400,440,440
  400 IF (KMM - KII) 410,410,460
  410 IF (LMM - LJJ) 480,480,460
  440 PRINT 450
  450 FORMAT (1H ,42H   K,L RANGE NOT CONSISTENT WITH I,J RANGE////)
      GO TO 490
C
  460 PRINT 470
```

```
      470 FORMAT (1H ,40H   RANGE OF K OR L TOO LARGE FOR PROGRAM////)      MAIN0105
      480 STOP                                                              MAIN0106
      490 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0107
          IF(KM.EQ.0) GO TO 501                                             MAIN0108
          PRINT 75                                                          MAIN0109
          DO 500 K=1,KM                                                     MAIN0110
          READ 100, IDNT1,IB(K),JB(K),IZX(K),IZY(K),ICDDX(K),ICDDY(K),ICDSX(MAIN0111
         2K),ICDSY(K)                                                       MAIN0112
          PRINT  55,    K,IB(K),JB(K),IZX(K),IZY(K),ICDDX(K),ICDDY(K),ICDSX(MAIN0113
         1K),ICDSY(K)                                                       MAIN0114
          IF(IDNT1-5)1000,500,1000                                          MAIN0115
      500 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0116
      501 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0117
          PRINT 76                                                          MAIN0118
          DO 550 I=1,IM                                                     MAIN0119
          READ 100, IDNT1,(IZ(I,J),J=1,10)                                  MAIN0120
          PRINT 101,    I,(IZ(I,J),J=1,10)                                  MAIN0121
          IF(IDNT1-6)1000,540,1000                                          MAIN0122
      540 READ 100, IDNT1,(IZ(I,J),J=11,JM)                                 MAIN0123
          PRINT 101,    I,(IZ(I,J),J=11,JM)                                 MAIN0124
          IF(IDNT1-6)1000,550,1000                                          MAIN0125
      550 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0126
          READ 100, IDNT1,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOM,KIM,NORT                MAIN0127
          PRINT  57,IDNT1,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOM,KIM,NORT                MAIN0128
          IF (IDNT1-7)1000,560,1000                                         MAIN0129
      560 READ 250, IDNT1,HF,CONST,S                                        MAIN0130
          PRINT  58,IDNT1,HF,CONST,S                                        MAIN0131
          IF(IDNT1-8)1000,570,1000                                          MAIN0132
      570 PRINT 79, IMRO                                                    MAIN0133
          READ 100, IDNT1,(LROI(JJJ),LROJ(JJJ),JJJ=1,5)                     MAIN0134
          PRINT 101,IDNT1,(LROI(JJJ),LROJ(JJJ),JJJ=1,5)                     MAIN0135
          IF(IMRO.LT.6) GO TO 575                                           MAIN0136
          READ 100, IDNT1,(LROI(JJJ),LROJ(JJJ),JJJ=6,IMRO)                  MAIN0137
          PRINT 101,IDNT1,(LROI(JJJ),LROJ(JJJ),JJJ=6,IMRO)                  MAIN0138
      575 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0139
          IF(IDNT1-9)1000,580,1000                                          MAIN0140
      580 IF(NORT-NOM)590,590,600                                           MAIN0141
      590 IF(KIM-NOM)620,620,600                                            MAIN0142
      600 PRINT 610                                                         MAIN0143
      610 FORMAT (45H KIM OR NORT EXCEEDS NOM,OR BOTH EXCEED NOM      )     MAIN0144
C
      620 IF(NOMIND.GE.0) GO TO 625                                         MAIN0145
          JMRO= 1                                                           MAIN0146
          GO TO 690                                                         MAIN0147
      625 PRINT 80                                                          MAIN0148
          DO 630 K12=1,2                                                    MAIN0149
          K22=10*(K12-1)+1                                                  MAIN0150
          K23=10*K12                                                        MAIN0151
          READ 250, IDNT1,(DIST(K),K=K22,K23)                               MAIN0152
          PRINT 260,IDNT1,(DIST(K),K=K22,K23)                               MAIN0153
          IF (IDNT1-0)999,630,999                                           MAIN0154
      630 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0155
          READ 250, IDNT1,(DIST(K),K=21,24)                                 MAIN0156
```

```
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(DIST(K),K=21,24)
      IF(IDNT1-0)999,640,999
  640 K33=KR/10
      IF(KR.EQ.0)  GO TO 690
      IF ( K33 ) 671,670,671
  670 K32 = 0
      GO TO 672
  671 PRINT 81
      DO680 K=1,K33
      K31=10*(K-1)+1
      K32=10*K
      READ 250, IDNT1,(CHST(K4),K4=K31,K32)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(CHST(K4),K4=K31,K32)
      IF(IDNT1-1)999,680,999
  680 CONTINUE
  672 K31=K32+1
      READ 250, IDNT1,(CHST(K4),K4=K31,KR)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(CHST(K4),K4=K31,KR)
      IF(IDNT1-1)999,690,999
C
  690 PRINT 82, IMRO, JMRO
      DO 700 J=1,JMRO
      READ 250, IDNT1,(RO(I,J),I=1,IMRO)
      PRINT 261,IDNT1,(RO(I,J),I=1,IMRO)
  261 FORMAT(1X,I1,F7.0,9F8.0)
      IF (IDNT1-2)999,700,999
  700 CONTINUE
      M=NTIME
      IT=0
  705 CONTINUE
      IF(NO-INO.LT.0) GO TO 900
C
  710 READ 100,   IDNT1,MTIME
  720 IF(IDNT1-3)999,730,999
  730 IF (MTIME-M)740,760,740
  740 PRINT 750,MTIME
  750 FORMAT (15HMTIME ERROR AT  ,I5)
  760 PRINT 83, MTIME
      READ 250,   IDNT1,(HGR(K),K=1,KMAX)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(HGR(K),K=1,KMAX)
      IF (IDNT1-4)999,770,999
  770 READ 250,   IDNT1,(HGR(J),J=2,8)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(HGR(J),J=2,8)
      IF(IDNT1-5)999,780,999
  780 PRINT 84, MTIME
      DO 790 K=1,KMAX
      READ 250,   IDNT1,(XR(K,L),L=1,LMAX)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(XR(K,L),L=1,LMAX)
      IF (IDNT1-6)999,790,999
  790 CONTINUE
      DO 800 K=1,KMAX
      READ 250,   IDNT1,(YR(K,L),L=1,LMAX)
      PRINT 260,IDNT1,(YR(K,L),L=1,LMAX)
```

```
      IF (IDNT1-7)999,800,999                                           MAIN0205
  800 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0206
C************************ADJUST WIND FIELD*********************
      DO 802 K=1,3
      DO 802 L=4,LMAX
      XR(K,L)=0.8*XR(K,L)
      YR(K,L)=0.8*YR(K,L)
  802 CONTINUE
C*************************************************************
  801 IT=IT+1                                                           MAIN0207
      DO 810 I=1,KMAX                                                   MAIN0208
      HGRM(I,IT)=HGR(I)                                                 MAIN0209
      DO 820 J=1,LMAX                                                   MAIN0210
      XRM(I,J,IT)=XR(I,J)                                               MAIN0211
  820 YRM(I,J,IT)=YR(I,J)                                               MAIN0212
  810 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0213
      DO 830 J=2,8                                                      MAIN0214
  830 HBRM(J,IT)=HBR(J)                                                 000000IN0215
      IF(MTIME-MMAX) 710,1015,1015                                      MAIN0216
C
  900 MU=-1                                                             000000IN0217
      DO 901 K=1,IMRO                                                   MAIN0218
  901 HRO(K)= RO(K,1)                                                   MAIN0219
      PRINT 914                                                         MAIN0220
  914 FORMAT(( ()                                                       MAIN0221
      PRINT 915                                                         MAIN0222
  905 READ 910,   IGA   ,MTIME,(H(1,J),J=1,12)                          MAIN0223
  910 FORMAT(I2,I4,12F6.2)                                              MAIN0224
  915 FORMAT((   THE FOLLOWING ARE HOURLY TIDE LEVELS OUTSIDE MAIN(,/   MAIN0225
     1 (   PASS FOR TIDE CALIBRATION WITH NO WIND(,/)                   MAIN0226
      PRINT 910, IGA   ,MTIME, (H(1,J),J=1,12)                          MAIN0227
      IDNT1= IGA                                                        MAIN0228
      IF(IGA   .NE.1) GO TO 999                                         MAIN0229
      ML=MTIME+1                                                        MAIN0230
      MU=MTIME+12                                                       MAIN0231
      DO 940 J=1,12                                                     MAIN0232
      M=ML+J-1                                                          MAIN0233
      DO 920 I=1,KMAX                                                   000000IN0234
  920 HGRM(I,M)=H(1,J)                                                  000000IN0235
      DO 930 I=2,8                                                      MAIN0236
  930 HBRM(I,M)=H(1,J)                                                  MAIN0237
  940 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0238
      IF(MU.LT.MMAX) GO TO 905                                          MAIN0239
C
      DO 950 K=1,KMAX                                                   MAIN0240
      DO 950 L=1,LMAX                                                   MAIN0241
      XR(K,L)=0.0                                                       MAIN0242
      YR(K,L)=0.0                                                       MAIN0243
  950 CONTINUE                                                          MAIN0244
      GO TO 1015                                                        MAIN0245
C
  999 IDNT1=IDNT1+10                                                    MAIN0246
 1000 PRINT 1010,IDNT1                                                  MAIN0247

 1010 FORMAT ((  ERROR IN DATA - MISSING (,I5,2X,4HCARD )               MAIN0248
      STOP                                                              MAIN0249
C
 1015 CALL PART 2                                                       MAIN0250
C
 1020 STOP                                                              MAIN0251
      END                                                               MAIN0252
```

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```
C
C
      SUBROUTINE PART 2                                                 PT2-0001
C
      COMMON/BLK1/ IB(100),JB(100),IZX(100),IZY(100),ICOCX(100)         PT2-0004
     1,ICOOY(100),ICOSX(100),ICOSY(100),LPOI(8),LPOJ(8),DIST(24)        PT2-0005
     2,CHST(30),RO(8,30),HGR(8),XR(8,6),YR(8,6),HRR(8)                  PT2-0006
      COMMON/BLK2/ IZ(28,20),U(28,20),V(28,20),H(28,20),HTIME           PT2-0007
      COMMON/BLK3/ MM,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,INFLO,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX,DELX,DELT  PT2-0008
     1,CDO,FK,HGI,IOUT,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JHL,JHP,KYM,LMM,RF,CONST,S         PT2-0009
     2,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOW,KIM,NORT,MTIME,INTIME,NOWIND,GRAV      PT2-0010
     3,KCMP,DFU,INTER                                                   PT2-0011
      COMMON/BLK4/ HRO(8),CRO(6),KB(24),X1(28,21),Y1(28,21),X2(28,21)   PT2-0012
     1,Y2(28,21),X(28),Y(28),HG1(28),HG2(28),HB1(8),HB(9),VN(28)        PT2-0013
     2,HG(28),HB2(8)                                                    PT2-0014
      COMMON/BLK5/ ICG(130),JCG(130),INCX(130),INCY(130),IZCX(130)      PT2-0015
     1,IZCY(130),QCXP(130),QCXN(130),QCYP(130),QCYN(130),HC(130),HP(130)PT2-0016
     2,KCM,KCX(130),KCY(130),KCH(130),UCT(130),UCF(130),KRI(130),IBOM   PT2-0017
     3,KEN(2,130),VCT(130),VCF(130),AOGX(130),AOGY(130),KCXP(130)       PT2-0018
     4,KCYP(130),KLR(50),KLM,IFC(130),FC                                PT2-0019
      COMMON/BLK6/ HGRM(8,25), HBRM(8,25), XRM(8,6,25), YRM(8,6,25)     PT2-0020
      COMMON/BLK7/ TEND,NF,IBL,NJ,ALPHA(40)                             PT2-0021
      COMMON/BLK8/ HS(9,72), QS(6,72), TIME(72)                         PT2-0022
      COMMON/BLK9/ KZ,LZ,NUMRO,C1,C2,C3,IMM,JMM,NT,NN,NEXT1,IT,KC,IFIRSTPT2-0023
     1,JMIND,NEM1,XNOW,NEM3,XNORT, C4,RAIN,AJ,AI,LJK,KIK                PT2-0024
      COMMON/BLK10/ NGAGE,NFLOW,IGAGE(12),JGAGE(12),KFLOW(6),XMIN,XMAX  PT2-0025
C
      ABSF(X)=ABS(X)                                                    PT2-0026
      SQRTF(X)=SQRT(X)                                                  PT2-0027
C
      NUMRO=IMRO                                                        PT2-0028
      KZ=KI                                                             PT2-0029
      LZ=LJ                                                             PT2-0030
      GRAV=32.1456355                                                   PT2-0031
      C1=FK*DELT                                                        PT2-0032
      C2=(GRAV*DELT)/(2.*DELX)                                          PT2-0033
      C3=DELT/DELX                                                      PT2-0034
      IMM=IM-1                                                          PT2-0035
      JMM=JM-1                                                          PT2-0036
      NT=0                                                              PT2-0037
      NN=0                                                              PT2-0038
      NEXT1=1                                                           PT2-0039
      IT=2                                                              PT2-0040
      KC=1                                                              PT2-0041
      IFIRST=-1                                                         PT2-0042
      JMIND=NFU+1                                                       PT2-0043
      DO 130 I=1,IM                                                     PT2-0044
      VN(I)=0.                                                          PT2-0045
      DO 130 J=1,JM                                                     PT2-0046
      H(I,J)=IZ(I,J)                                                    PT2-0047
      Z=IZ(I,J)                                                         PT2-0048
      IF(Z.LT.HGI) H(I,J)=HGI                                           PT2-0049
      U(I,J)=0.                                                         PT2-0050
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  130 V(I,J)=0.                                                           PT2-0051
      MTIME=-1                                                            PT2-0052
C
C     READ CHANNEL DATA AND ESTABLISH KEY ARRAYS
      IF(KCM.GT.0) CALL CHANL(1)                                          PT2-0053
C.    READ GAGE LOCATIONS FOR SAVING KEY H AND Q VALUES AS TIME SEQUENCE
      CALL SAVE(1)                                                        PT2-0054
C     READ LIST DATA AND PRINT PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND Z FIELD
      READ 15,   IDENT,IEND,NF,IBEGIN,NJ,NCARD                            PT2-0055
   15 FORMAT(I1,I4,4I5)                                                   PT2-0056
  140 FORMAT(  /1H ,15A2,15A2,10A2)                                       PT2-0057
  220 FORMAT(1H1)                                                         PT2-0058
  230 FORMAT(15A2,15A2,10A2)                                              PT2-0059
      PRINT 220                                                           PT2-0060
      DO 250 J=1,NCARD                                                    PT2-0061
      READ 230, (ALPHA(I),I=1,40)                                         PT2-0062
  250 PRINT 140, (ALPHA(I),I=1,40)                                        PT2-0063
      PRINT 220                                                           PT2-0064
C
C
  148 CONTINUE                                                            PT2-0065
      RF=(RF/12.)*CONST                                                   PT2-0066
      NEW1=NOW                                                            PT2-0067
      XNOW=NOW                                                            PT2-0068
      NEW3=NORT                                                           PT2-0069
      XNORT=NORT                                                          PT2-0070
      ISTR=ISTR+NFU                                                       PT2-0071
      IND=IND+NFU                                                         PT2-0072
      AJ=LZ                                                               PT2-0073
      AI=KZ                                                               PT2-0074
      JMM=JM-1                                                            PT2-0075
      LJK=LZ-1                                                            PT2-0076
      KIK=KZ-1                                                            PT2-0077
C
      ENTRY PART 2B                                                       PT2-0078
      NU = (NM-INTIME)/INTER                                              PT2-0079
      CALL PLOT
C     PLOT CHANNELS AND BARRIERS
      CALL SAVE(2)                                                        PT2-0082
      IF(KCM.GT.0) CALL CHANL(4)                                          PT2-0083
C     START OF TIME INCREMENTING LOOP
  200 CONTINUE                                                            PT2-0084
      IF(NOWIND.LT.0) GO TO 430                                           PT2-0085
  300 IF (NEW1-NOW)330,310,310                                            PT2-0086
  310 CNW=(CHST(NEXT1+1)-CHST(NEXT1))/XNOW                                PT2-0087
      BIND=CHST(NEXT1)                                                    PT2-0088
      NEW1=1                                                              PT2-0089
      DO 320 NEW2=1,THRO                                                  PT2-0090
  320 CNO(NEW2)=(RO(NEW2,NEXT1+1)-RO(NEW2,NEXT1))/XNOW                    PT2-0091
      NEXT1=NEXT1+1                                                       PT2-0092
      GO TO 340                                                           PT2-0093
  330 NEW1=NEW1+1                                                         PT2-0094
  340 AN1=NEW1                                                            PT2-0095
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      CHSTR=BTNP+(ANI-1.)*C-                                       PT2-0096
      VC=CHSTR                                                     PT2-0097
      DO 350 KA=1,IMRO                                             PT2-0098
      NX=NEXT1                                                     PT2-0099
  350 MRO(KA)=RRO(KA, NX-1  )+(ANI-1.)*CRO(KA)                     PT2-0100
      IHOUR=NTIME/NFU*NFU                                          PT2-0101
  360 IF(NTIME-ISTR)430,380,370                                    PT2-0102
  370 IF(NTIME-IND)380,410,430                                     PT2-0103
  380 IF(NEW3-NORT)400,390,390                                     PT2-0104
  390 NEW4=(DIST(KC+1)-DIST(KC))/XNORT                             PT2-0105
      KC=KC+1                                                      PT2-0106
      NEW3=1                                                       PT2-0107
      GO TO 420                                                    PT2-0108
  400 NEW3=NEW3+1                                                  PT2-0109
      GO TO 420                                                    PT2-0110
  410 NEW4=0                                                       PT2-0111
      KC=KC+1                                                      PT2-0112
  420 CONTINUE                                                     PT2-0113
      AN3=NEW3                                                     PT2-0114
      AN4=NEW4                                                     PT2-0115
      R=(RF*(DIST(KC-1)+(AN3-1.)*AN4 ))/XNORT                      PT2-0116
      RAIN=R                                                       PT2-0117
      GO TO 440                                                    PT2-0118
  430 RAIN=0.0                                                     PT2-0119
  440 CONTINUE                                                     PT2-0120
C     END OF RAIN AND RO VALUES
C
C     START OF WIND COMPUTATIONS
  500 IF (JWIND-NFU)800,800,510                                    PT2-0121
  510 CONTINUE                                                     PT2-0122
  560 IF (IFIRST)600,570,570                                       PT2-0123
  570 DO 580 I=1,IM                                                PT2-0124
      MG1(I)=MG2(I)                                                PT2-0125
      DO 580 J=1,JM                                                PT2-0126
      X1(I,J)=X2(I,J)                                              PT2-0127
  580 Y1(I,J)=Y2(I,J)                                              PT2-0128
      DO 590 IB1=2,8                                               PT2-0129
  590 MB1(IB1)=MB2(IB1)                                            PT2-0130
  600 MTIME=MTIME+1                                                PT2-0131
      IT=MTIME+1                                                   PT2-0132
      DO 610 I=1,KMAX                                              PT2-0133
      MGR(I)=MGRM(I,IT)                                            PT2-0134
      IF(NOWIND.LT.0) GO TO 610                                    PT2-0135
      DO 620 J=1,LMAX                                              PT2-0136
      XR(I,J)=XRM(I,J,IT)                                          PT2-0137
  620 YR(I,J)=YRM(I,J,IT)                                          PT2-0138
  610 CONTINUE                                                     PT2-0139
      DO 630 J=2,5                                                 PT2-0140
  630 MBR(J)=MBRM(J,IT)                                            PT2-0141
  640 JWIND=1                                                      PT2-0142
      IB=1                                                         PT2-0143
      DO 710 L=1,LMAX                                              PT2-0144
      JC=1+(L7*(L-1))                                              PT2-0145
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          DO 680 K=1,KMM                                              PT2-0146
          I1=1+(KZ*(K-1))                                             PT2-0147
          I2=I1+KIK                                                   PT2-0148
          DXR=(XR(K+1,L)-XR(K,L))/AI                                  PT2-0149
          DYR=(YR(K+1,L)-YR(K,L))/AJ                                  PT2-0150
          GO TO (650,660),IS                                          PT2-0151
      650 DHR=(HGR(K+1)-HGR(K))/AI                                    PT2-0152
      660 DO 680 IC=I1,I2                                             PT2-0153
          DFU=IC-I1                                                   PT2-0154
          Y2(IC,JC)=YR(K,L)+(DYR*(DFU+.5))                            PT2-0155
          X2(IC,JC)=XR(K,L)+(DXR*DFU)                                 PT2-0156
          GO TO (670,680),IS                                          PT2-0157
      670 HG2(IC)=HGR(K)+DHR*(DFU+.5)                                 PT2-0158
      680 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0159
          DO 690 IRT=2,8                                              PT2-0160
      690 HB2(IRT)=HBR(IRT)                                           PT2-0161
          GO TO (700,710),IS                                          PT2-0162
      700 IS=2                                                        PT2-0163
      710 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0164
          DO 740 I=1,IM                                               PT2-0165
          DO 730 L=1,LMM                                              PT2-0166
          J1=1+(LZ*(L-1))                                             PT2-0167
          J2=J1+LJK                                                   PT2-0168
          J1KI= J1+KZ                                                 PT2-0169
          J1LJ=J1+LZ                                                  PT2-0170
          DXR=(X2(I,J1KI )-X2(I,J1))/AI                               PT2-0171
          DYR=(Y2(I,J1LJ )-Y2(I,J1))/AJ                               PT2-0172
          DO 720 J=J1,J2                                              PT2-0173
          DFU=J-J1                                                    PT2-0174
          X2(I,J)=X2(I,J1)+DXR*(DFU+.5)                               PT2-0175
          Y2(I,J)=Y2(I,J1)+DYR*DFU                                    PT2-0176
      720 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0177
      730 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0178
      740 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0179
          IF (IFIRST)750,800,800                                      PT2-0180
      750 IFIRST=1                                                    PT2-0181
          GO TO 570                                                   PT2-0182
      800 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0183
      810 ANUP=NFU                                                    PT2-0184
          MIND=J-IND                                                  PT2-0185
          DFU=(MIND-1.)/ANUP                                          PT2-0186
          DFUM=DFU+(1./ANUP)                                          PT2-0187
          DO 820 K=2,8                                                PT2-0188
      820 HB(K)=HB1(K)+DFUM*(HB2(K)-HB1(K))                           PT2-0189
          HG(IM)= HG1(IM) + DFUM*(HG2(IM)-HG1(IM))                    PT2-0190
C
C         SWEEP WHOLE FIELD FOR FLOW FROM BLOCKS
C
      830 DO 2010 J=1,JMM                                             PT2-0191
C         THIS BRANCH SKIPS THE INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE BARRIERS FOR THE
C         ROW J=1. FOR J=1 THE INDICATOR LG=3 IS SET. IF J IS GREATER THAN
C         1 A SEARCH FOR BARRIERS IN THE ROW WILL TAKE PLACE.
      840 KJ = 0                                                      PT2-0192
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      L=0                                                                   PT2-0193
C     A NORMAL  COMPUTATION SEQUENCE WILL OCCUR,THE FIRST X-DIR FLUX
C     TEMPORARY STORAGE IS SET AS THAT OF THE FIRST COLUMN.
C     THE NUMBER AND LOCATIONS OF THE BARRIERS PRESENT IN THE ROW ARE
C     FOUND AND PLACED IN TEMPORARY STORAGE. IF NO BARRIERS ARE PRESENT
C     THE INDICATOR KJ REMAINS ZERO.
      IF (KM.EQ.0) GO TO 870                                                PT2-0194
      DO 860 K=1,KM                                                         PT2-0195
      IF (J-JB(K))860,850,860                                               PT2-0196
  850 KJ = KJ + 1                                                           PT2-0197
      L=L+1                                                                 PT2-0198
      KB(L)=K                                                               PT2-0199
C
  860 CONTINUE                                                              PT2-0200
C     BASED ON KJ, THE INDEX LJ IS SET TO INDICATE THE BARRIER SITUATION
C     IN THE MAIN COMPUTATION, LJ=1 FOR NO BARRIERS.
      IF(KJ)870,870,880                                                     PT2-0201
  870 LJ=1                                                                  PT2-0202
      GO TO 890                                                             PT2-0203
  880 LJ=2                                                                  PT2-0204
C
C     THIS IS THE PRIMARY LOOP FOR STEPPING THRU THE IM GRID COLUMNS.
  890 DO 2000 I=1,IMM                                                       PT2-0205
C     BEGIN THE EXAMINATION OF THE BASIC TRIAD OF GRID SQUARES. THE
C     DUMMY VARIABLES H1,D1,H2,D2 AND Q ARE USED TO ALLOW ONE ROUTINE TO
C     BE EMPLOYED FOR BOTH SETS OF SQUARES. SQUARES ONE AND TWO ARE
C     TAKEN FIRST.
  900 IF (J-1)910,910,920                                                   PT2-0206
  910 HG(I)=HG1(I)+DFUM*(HG2(I)-HG1(I))                                     PT2-0207
  920 X(I)=S*(X1(I,J)+DFU*(X2(I,J)-X1(I,J)))                                PT2-0208
      Y(I)=S*(Y1(I,J)+DFU*(Y2(I,J)-Y1(I,J)))                                PT2-0209
      H1 = H(I,J)                                                           PT2-0210
      Z = IZ(I,J)                                                           PT2-0211
      D1 = H1-Z                                                             PT2-0212
C     THIS BRANCH WILL SET UP A SEARCH FOR A BARRIER IN THE SQUARES
C     BEING CONSIDERED IF LJ=2. IF LJ=1 OR THE BARRIER EXISTS BETWEEN
C     THE OTHER PAIR OF SQUARES AN INDEX IS SET, LI=1. FOR A BARRIER,
C     LI=2.
 1000 GO TO (1040,1010),LJ                                                  PT2-0213
C     THIS K LOOP SEARCHES FOR A BARRIER IN THE PAIR OF SQUARES.
 1010 DO 1030 K=1,KJ                                                        PT2-0214
      KI= KB(K)                                                             PT2-0215
      IF(I-IB(KI))1030,1020,1030                                            PT2-0216
 1020 LI=2                                                                  PT2-0217
      GO TO 1050                                                            PT2-0218
C
 1030 CONTINUE                                                              PT2-0219
 1040 LI=1                                                                  PT2-0220
C     THE DUMMY VARIABLES H2 AND D2 ARE SET FOR THE SQUARE ONE AND TWO
C     CALCULATION. THIS IS INDICATED BY LQ=1.
 1050 CONTINUE                                                              PT2-0221
 1053 H2 = H(I+1,J)                                                         PT2-0222
 1054 Z = IZ(I+1,J)                                                         PT2-0223
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      D2 = H2 -Z                                                        PT2-0224
      LQ = 1                                                            PT2-0225
C
C     THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN DATUMS OF BOTH PAIRS OF
C     SQUARES BEGINS HERE. THIS BRANCH TESTS LI FOR A BARRIER.
 1060 GO TO (1110,1070),LI                                              PT2-0226
C     A BARRIER EXISTS AND ON THE BASIS OF LQ THE DATUM IS ASSIGNED THE
C     PROPER BARRIER HEIGHT.
 1070 GO TO (1080,1090),LQ                                              PT2-0227
 1080 ZB =IZX(KI)                                                       PT2-0228
      CDOI = ICDOX(KI)                                                  PT2-0229
      CDSI = ICDSX(KI)                                                  PT2-0230
      GO TO 1100                                                        PT2-0231
 1090 ZB = IZY(KI)                                                      PT2-0232
      CDOI = ICDOY(KI)                                                  PT2-0233
      CDSI = ICDSY(KI)                                                  PT2-0234
 1100 ZB = ZB *0.1                                                      PT2-0235
      CDOI = CDOI * .001                                                PT2-0236
      CDSI = CDSI * .001                                                PT2-0237
      GO TO 1140                                                        PT2-0238
C     NO BARRIER EXISTS. THE RELATIVE DATUM HEIGHTS OF THE SQUARES ARE
C     TESTED AND THE HIGHER DATUM SET EQUAL TO ZB.
 1110 CDOI = CDO                                                        PT2-0239
      IF (H1-D1-H2+D2)1120,1130,1130                                    PT2-0240
 1120 ZB=(H2-D2)                                                        PT2-0241
      GO TO 1140                                                        PT2-0242
 1130 ZB = H1 - D1                                                      PT2-0243
C     THE INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPTH SIGNATURES BEGINS AT THIS POINT.
C     THE PROPER ASSIGNMENT IS MADE FOR THE FLUX CLACULATION.
C
 1140 IF(D1)1150,1160,1190                                              PT2-0244
 1150 LM=1                                                              PT2-0245
      GO TO 1170                                                        PT2-0246
C
 1160 LM=2                                                              PT2-0247
 1170 IF(D2)1360,1360,1180                                              PT2-0248
 1180 IF(H2-ZB)1360,1360,1260                                           PT2-0249
 1190 IF(D2)1200,1210,1230                                              PT2-0250
 1200 LM=1                                                              PT2-0251
      GO TO 1220                                                        PT2-0252
 1210 LM=2                                                              PT2-0253
 1220 IF(H1-ZB)1350,1350,1270                                           PT2-0254
 1230 IF(H1-ZB)1160,1160,1240                                           PT2-0255
 1240 IF(H2-ZB)1250,1250,1280                                           PT2-0256
 1250 LM=2                                                              PT2-0257
      GO TO 1270                                                        PT2-0258
 1260 DM=ZB-H2                                                          PT2-0259
      DP=ABS(DM)                                                        PT2-0260
      TAD = 4.* D2                                                      PT2-0261
      GO TO (1290,1350),LM                                              PT2-0262
C
 1270 DM=H1-ZB                                                          PT2-0263
      DP=ABS(DM)                                                        PT2-0264
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      TAD = 4.* D1                                          PT2-0265
      GO TO (1300,1350),LM                                  PT2-0266
 1280 GO TO (1460,1330),LI                                  PT2-0267
 1290 H(I,J)=H1-D1                                          PT2-0268
      GO TO 1350                                            PT2-0269
 1300 GO TO (1310,1320),LQ                                  PT2-0270
 1310 H(I+1,J) = H2 - D2                                    PT2-0271
      GO TO 1350                                            PT2-0272
 1320 H(I,J+1) = H2 - D2                                    PT2-0273
      GO TO 1350                                            PT2-0274
 1330 IF (ZB-(H1-D1)) 1460,1460,1340                        PT2-0275
 1340 IF(ZB-(H2-D2))1460,1460,1370                          PT2-0276
 1350 IF(DP.LT.0.000001) GO TO 1360                         PT2-0277
      DREW = (CDDI *DH)*(CDDI*DH)                           PT2-0278
      GO TO 1380                                            PT2-0279
 1360 G=0.                                                  PT2-0280
      GO TO 1570                                            PT2-0281
 1370 DH=H1-H2                                              PT2-0282
      TAD = D1+D2                                           PT2-0283
      DB =(((H1+H2)/2.) -ZB) * CDSI                         PT2-0284
      DREW = DB*DB                                          PT2-0285
 1380 GO TO (1390,1400),LQ                                  PT2-0286
 1390 Q = U(I+1,J)                                          PT2-0287
      PUSH = X(I  ) * DELT                                  PT2-0288
      GO TO 1450                                            PT2-0289
 1400 Q =V(I,J+1)                                           PT2-0290
 1440 PUSH = Y(I) * DELT                                    PT2-0291
C
C     SPECIAL CALCULATION OF Q FOR BARRIERS
 1450 GDS=GRAV*DREW                                         PT2-0292
      RG=GDS/(C2*TAD)                                       PT2-0293
      FORCE=RG*(Q+PUSH)+GDS*DH                              PT2-0294
      HRG=RG/2.                                             PT2-0295
      Q = SQRT(ABS(FORCE)+HRG**2) - HRG                     PT2-0296
      IF(FORCE.LT.0.) Q = -Q                                PT2-0297
      GO TO 1570                                            PT2-0298
C
 1460 GO TO (1470,1490),LQ                                  PT2-0299
 1470 Q = U(I+1,J)                                          PT2-0300
 1480 B1 = V(I,J) + V(I+1,J) + V(I,J+1) + V(I+1,J+1)        PT2-0301
      PUSH = X(I)* DELT                                     PT2-0302
      GO TO 1510                                            PT2-0303
 1490 Q = V(I,J+1)                                          PT2-0304
 1500 B1 = U(I,J) + U(I+1,J) + U(I,J+1) + U(I+1,J+1)        PT2-0305
 1505 PUSH=Y(I)*DELT                                        PT2-0306
 1510 A1 = 4. * Q                                           PT2-0307
 1520 R = SQRTF  ((A1 *A1 ) + (B1 * B1 ))                   PT2-0308
 1530 G = 1. + ((C1 * R) / ((D1+D2)*(D1+D2)))               PT2-0309
      TAD = D1+D2                                           PT2-0310
      DH  = H1-H2                                           PT2-0311
 1540 IF(PUSH)1541,1542,1542                                PT2-0312
 1541 IF(D2-0.0)1560,1560,1545                              PT2-0313
 1545 IF(D2-0.1)1544,1544,1560                              PT2-0314
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           1542 IF(D1-0.0)1560,1560,1543                                      PT2-0315
           1543 IF(D1-0.1)1544,1544,1560                                      PT2-0316
           1544 PUSH=0.0                                                      PT2-0317
                G=(G-1.)*.07+1.                                               PT2-0318
          C
          C     STANDARD CALCULATION OF G FOR BLOCKS
           1560 G =(1.0/G)*( D +(C2 * TAD * U-)+ PUSH)                        PT2-0319
          C
          C     THE H AND D CALCULATIONS ARE MADE ON THE BASIS OF THE INDEX LQ. IF
          C     LQ=1 THE CALCULATIONS ARE POSTPONED AND A RETURN TO THE POINT OF
          C     INVESTIGATION OF THE DATUM RELATIONSSHIPS IS MADE (STATEMENT 21)
          C     AFTER THE DUMMY VARIABLES H2 AND D2 ARE SET UP FOR THE ONE-THREE
          C     SQUARES.
           1570 GD1=D1/C3                                                     PT2-0320
                GD2=D2/C3                                                     PT2-0321
                IF(ABS(D).LT.1.0E-10) G=0.0                                   PT2-0322
                GO TO (1571,1681),LQ                                          PT2-0323
          C
           1571 IF(D)1572,1577,1573                                           PT2-0324
           1577 MLA=-1                                                        PT2-0325
                GO TO 1580                                                    PT2-0326
           1572 MLA=0                                                         PT2-0327
                IF(H2-ZF)1576,1575,1575                                       PT2-0328
           1576 G=0.0                                                         PT2-0329
                GO TO 1580                                                    PT2-0330
           1575 IF(GD2+D)1574,1574,1580                                       PT2-0331
           1574 G=-GD2                                                        PT2-0332
                GO TO 1580                                                    PT2-0333
           1573 MLA=1                                                         PT2-0334
                IF(H1-ZR)1576,1580,1580                                       PT2-0335
           1580 IF(I-1)1590,1590,1630                                         PT2-0336
           1590 IF(J-JBL)1610,1610,1620                                       PT2-0337
          C     LEFT HAND SEAWARD BOUNDARY CONDITION
           1610 H(1,J)=HG(1)                                                  PT2-0338
           1620 UN=0.                                                         PT2-0339
                GO TO 1670                                                    PT2-0340
          C
           1630 IF(J-JBR)1640,1640,1670                                       PT2-0341
           1640 IF(I-IMM)1670,1650,1670                                       PT2-0342
          C     RIGHT HAND SEAWARD BOUNDARY CONDITION
           1650 H(IMM,J) = HG(IMM)                                            PT2-0343
                GO TO 1680                                                    PT2-0344
           1670 UN1=0                                                         PT2-0345
           1680 H2 = H(I,J+1)                                                 PT2-0346
                Z= IZ(I,J+1)                                                  PT2-0347
                D2 =H2 -Z                                                     PT2-0348
                LQ = 2                                                        PT2-0349
           2892 GO TO 1060                                                    PT2-0350
          C
           1681 IF(D)1671,1674,1673                                           PT2-0351
           1674 IF(MLA)1690,1688,1689                                         PT2-0352
           1671 IF(H2-ZR)1672,1682,1682                                       PT2-0353
           1672 G=0.0                                                         PT2-0354
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      1682 IF(MLW)1684,1684,1685                                      PT2-0355
      1685 IF(QD1-UN1)1686,1686,1684                                  PT2-0356
      1686 UN1=QD1                                                    PT2-0357
      1684 IF(QD2+Q)1687,1687,1690                                    PT2-0358
      1687 Q=-QD2                                                     PT2-0359
           GO TO 1690                                                 PT2-0360
      1673 IF(H1-ZB)1672,1683,1083                                    PT2-0361
      1683 IF(MLW)1688,1684,1689                                      PT2-0362
      1688 IF(QD1-Q)1692,1692,1690                                    PT2-0363
      1692 Q=QD1                                                      PT2-0364
           GO TO 1690                                                 PT2-0365
      1689 IF(Q+UN1-QD1)1690,1690,1691                                PT2-0366
      1691 ADDQ = Q+UN1 + 0.00001                                     PT2-0367
           Q = (Q/(ADDQ))*QD1                                         PT2-0368
           UN1 = (UN1/(ADDQ))*QD1                                     PT2-0369
      1690 VN1 = Q                                                    PT2-0370
           U(I,J)=UN                                                  PT2-0371
           UN = UN1                                                   PT2-0372
           V(I,J) = VN(I)                                             PT2-0373
           VN(I) = VN1                                                PT2-0374
      2000 CONTINUE                                                   PT2-0375
           U(IM,J)=UN1                                                PT2-0376
      2010 CONTINUE                                                   PT2-0377
           IF(KCM.GT.0) CALL CHANL(2)                                 PT2-0378
C
C          SWEEP WHOLE FIELD FOR H ON BLOCKS
C
           SUM=0.                                                     PT2-0379
           COUNT=0.                                                   PT2-0380
           DO 2020 J=1,JMM                                            PT2-0381
           DO 1790 I=1,IMM                                            PT2-0382
           Z=IZ(I,J)                                                  PT2-0383
           D1=H(I,J)-Z                                                PT2-0384
           IF(J-1)1700,1700,1710                                      PT2-0385
      1700 H(I,1) = HG(I)                                             PT2-0386
      1710 IF(D1)1740,1720,1720                                       PT2-0387
      1720 IF(J-1)1790,1790,1721                                      PT2-0388
      1721 IF(I-1)1722,1722,1723                                      PT2-0389
      1722 IF(J-JBL)1790,1790,1729                                    PT2-0390
      1723 IF(I-IMM)1729,1724,1724                                    PT2-0391
      1724 IF(J-JBB)1790,1790,1729                                    PT2-0392
      1729 SETUP=C3*(U(I,J)-U(I+1,J)+V(I,J)-V(I,J+1))                 PT2-0393
           H(I,J)= H(I,J) + SETUP + RAIN                              PT2-0394
           SUM=SUM+ABSF(H(I,J))                                       PT2-0395
           COUNT=COUNT+1.                                             PT2-0396
           IF ( D1 + SETUP + RAIN) 1740,1740,1750                     PT2-0397
      1740 H(I,J) = IZ(I,J)                                           PT2-0398
C
      1750 IF(KCM.GT.0) GO TO 1790                                    PT2-0399
C
C          ENTER RUNOFF VALUES ON ENTRY BLOCKS ONLY IF CHANNELS NOT PROVIDED
           DO 1770 IJK=1,NUMBO                                        PT2-0400
           IF (LBOJ(IJK)-J)1770,1760,1770                             PT2-0401
```

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      1760 IF(LHOI(IJK)-I))1770,1780,1770                              PT2-0402
      1770 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0403
           GO TO 1790                                                  PT2-0404
      1780 H(I,J)= H(I,J) + HHO(IJK)*DELT/(DELX**2)                    PT2-0405
      1790 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0406
      2020 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0407
           IF(KCM.GT.0) CALL CHANL(3)                                  PT2-0408
     C
     C     THE TIME INDICES ARE STEPPED TO THE NEW LEVEL.
           NT = NT +1                                                  PT2-0409
           NTIME = NTIME + 1                                           PT2-0410
           J=IND=J=IND+1                                               PT2-0411
           IF(SUM/COUNT-100.) 2075,2140,2140                           PT2-0412
     C     TEST THE STABILITY OF THE COMPUTATIONS VIA AVE ABS(H).
     C     COMPUTATIONS ARE STABLE. CALCULATIONS CONTINUE,
     C     COMPUTATIONS ARE UNSTABLE. AN ON-LINE MESSAGE IS PRINTED
     C
     C     TEST NT FOR THE OUTPUT OF U,V,H,D,X,Y FIELDS.
      2075 TIM =NTIME-INTIME                                           PT2-0413
           ITIM=TIM                                                    PT2-0414
           HINT=INTER                                                  PT2-0415
           IF((TIM/HINT)-ITIM/INTER) 2055,2055,2090                    PT2-0416
      2055 CALL SAVE(2)                                                PT2-0417
      2090 IF(NT-IOUT) 2110,2105,2100                                  PT2-0418
     C     OUTPUT U,V,H,D,X,Y FIELDS, RESET NT=0 AND STEP NN.
      2105 IF(INFLD.EQ.0) GO TO 2110                                   PT2-0419
           CALL CHANL(4)                                               PT2-0420
           GO TO 2110                                                  PT2-0421
      2100 NT = 0                                                      PT2-0422
           NN = NN + 1                                                 PT2-0423
           HOUR = NTIME/NF                                             PT2-0424
           CALL CHANL(4)                                               PT2-0427
      2110 CONTINUE                                                    PT2-0428
     C
      2130 IF (NM- NTIME) 2160,2160,200                                PT2-0429
     C     STORM COMPLETED. FINAL OUTPUT ON TAPES.
      2140 PRINT 2150,NN                                               PT2-0430
      2150 FORMAT (21H STOP 85 AT NTIME =    ,I4)                      PT2-0431
           STOP                                                        PT2-0432
     C
      2160 CALL SAVE(3)                                                PT2-0433
           CALL CONTIN(2)                                              PT2-0434
           RETURN                                                      PT2-0440
           END                                                         PT2-0441
```

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      C
      C
            SUBROUTINE CHANL(N)                                         CHNL0001
      C
            COMMON/BLK1/ IB(100),JB(100),IZX(100),IZY(100),ICOOX(100)   CHNL0004
           1,ICOOY(100),ICOSX(100),ICOSY(100),LROI(8),LROJ(8),DIST(24)  CHNL0005
           2,CHST(30),RO(8,30),HGR(8),XR(8,6),YR(8,6),HRR(8)            CHNL0006
            COMMON/BLK2/ IZ(28,20),U(28,20),V(28,20),H(28,20),NTIME     CHNL0007
            COMMON/BLK3/ NM,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,INFLO,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX,DELX,DELT CHNL0008
           1,COO,FK,HGI,IOUT,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JBL,JBR,KMM,LMM,RF,CONST,S   CHNL0009
           2,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOW,KIM,NORT,MTIME,INTIME,NOWIND,GRAV CHNL0010
           3,KCMP,DFU,INTER                                             CHNL0011
            COMMON/BLK4/ HRO(8),CRO(8),KB(24),X1(28,21),Y1(28,21),X2(28,21) CHNL0012
           1,Y2(28,21),X(28),Y(28),HG1(28),HG2(28),HB1(8),HB(9),VN(28)  CHNL0013
           2,HG(28),HR2(8)                                              CHNL0014
            COMMON/BLK5/ ICG(130),JCG(130),IWCX(130),IWCY(130),IZCX(130) CHNL0015
           1,IZCY(130),QCXP(130),QCXN(130),QCYP(130),QCYN(130),HC(130),HP(130)CHNL0016
           2,KCM,KCX(130),KCY(130),KCB(130),UCT(130),UCF(130),KRI(130),IBOM CHNL0017
           3,KEN(2,130),VCT(130),VCF(130),ACGX(130),AOGY(130),KCXP(130) CHNL0018
           4,KCYP(130),KLB(50),KLM,IFC(130),FC                          CHNL0019
            COMMON/BLK7/ IEND,NF, IBL  ,NJ,Q(40)                        CHNL0020
            COMMON/BLK9/ KZ,LZ,NUMRO,C1,C2,C3,IMM,JMM,NT,NK,NEXT1,IT,KC,IFIRSTCHNL0021
           1,JWIND,NEW1,XNOW,NEW3,XNORT, C4,RAIN,AJ,AI,LJK,KIK          CHNL0022
            EQUIVALENCE (DA,DAC)                                        CHNL0023
      C
            ABSF(X) = ABS(X)                                            CHNL0024
            SQRTF(X) = SQRT(X)                                          CHNL0025
      C
            GO TO (1000,2000,3000,4000) ,N                              CHNL0026
      C
      C     CHANNEL CODE 1 IS FOR READING CHANNEL DATA AND ESTABLISHING KEY ARRAYS
      C     CHANNEL CODE 2 IS FOR FLOW AND HEIGHT CALCULATIONS IN CHANNELS
      C     CHANNEL CODE 3 IS FOR CALCULATION OF H ON BLOCKS CONTAINING CHANNELS
      C     CHANNEL CODE 4 IS FOR LISTING OF CHANNEL OUTPUT
      C
      C ENTRY POINT 1 FOR READING CHANNEL DATA, INITIALIZATION AND FOR
      C ESTABLISHING KEY ARRAYS FOR ROUTINE CALCUATIONS
      C
       1000 PRINT 599                                                   CHNL0027
            PRINT 500                                                   CHNL0028
        500 FORMAT(1   THE FOLLOWING ARE SUBGRID CHANNEL DATA-  Z VALUES IN FECHNL0029
           1ET(,/)                                                      CHNL0030
            CW=(DELX**2)/DELT                                           CHNL0031
      C
      C     A NEGATIVE IWCX OR IWCY IDENTIFIES THOSE CHANNELS WITH BARRIERS OF
      C     EQUAL ELEVATION ON BOTH SIDES SUCH AS A JETTY SYSTEM
      C     FOR SINGLE BARRIERS, THE LATTER IS TAKEN ON THE INNER SIDE OF THE
      C     CHANNEL BLOCK IF IZC IS NEGATIVE, WHILE ON THE OUTER SIDE IF IZC IS
      C     POSITIVE
            DO 50 K=1,KCM                                               CHNL0032
            READ 501,   IDENT, ICG(K),JCG(K),IWCX(K),IZCX(K),IWCY(K),IZCY(K)  CHNL0033
           1,IFC(K)                                                     CHNL0034
            IF(IFC(K).EQ.0) IFC(K)= FC*10000                            CHNL0035
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  501 FORMAT(I1,2X,I5,9(3X,I5))                                      CHNL0036
      IF(IDENT.NE.8) GO TO 510                                       CHNL0037
   50 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0038
      DO 100 K=1,KCM                                                 CHNL0039
      KEN(1,K)=0                                                     CHNL0040
      KEN(2,K)=0                                                     CHNL0041
      KRI(K)=0                                                       CHNL0042
      KCX(K) = 0                                                     CHNL0043
      KCY(K) = 0                                                     CHNL0044
      KCXP(K) = 0                                                    CHNL0045
      KCYP(K) = 0                                                    CHNL0046
      I = ICG(K)                                                     CHNL0047
      J = JCG(K)                                                     CHNL0048
      DO 80 L=1,KCM                                                  CHNL0049
      IF(ICG(L).EQ.(I+1).AND.JCG(L).EQ.J) KCYP(K) = L                CHNL0050
      IF(ICG(L).EQ.I.AND.JCG(L).EQ.(J+1)) KCXP(K) = L                CHNL0051
      IF(ICG(L).EQ.(I-1).AND.JCG(L).EQ.J) KCY(K) = L                 CHNL0052
      IF(ICG(L).EQ.I.AND.JCG(L).EQ.(J-1)) KCX(K) = L                 CHNL0053
   80 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0054
      KCB(K) = 0                                                     CHNL0055
      IF(KM.EQ.0) GO TO 91                                           CHNL0056
      DO 90 L=1,KM                                                   CHNL0057
      IF(IB(L).EQ.I.AND.JB(L).EQ.J) KCB(K) = L                       CHNL0058
   90 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0059
   91 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0060
      UCT(K) = 0.0                                                   CHNL0061
      UCF(K) = 0.0                                                   CHNL0062
      VCT(K) = 0.0                                                   CHNL0063
      VCF(K) = 0.0                                                   CHNL0064
      HP(K) = H(I,J)                                                 CHNL0065
      PRINT 502, K,ICG(K),JCG(K),IWCX(K),IZCX(K),IWCY(K),IZCY(K),IFC(K) CHNL0066
  502 FORMAT('   K=',I5,' ICG=',I3,' JCG=',I3,' IWCX=',I5,' IZCX=',I4  CHNL0067
     1,' IWCY=',I5,' IZCY=',I4,' IFC=',I4)                           CHNL0068
  100 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0069
C
C     ARRAY KLB IDENTIFIES BARRIER BLOCKS WHICH ARE NOT COMMON
C     WITH CHANNEL BLOCKS
      LC= 0                                                          CHNL0070
      DO 105 K=1,KM                                                  CHNL0071
      I=IB(K)                                                        CHNL0072
      J=JB(K)                                                        CHNL0073
      DO 102 L=1,KCM                                                 CHNL0074
      IF(ICG(L).EQ.I.AND.JCG(L).EQ.J) GO TO 105                      CHNL0075
  102 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0076
      LC=LC+1                                                        CHNL0077
      KLB(LC)=K                                                      CHNL0078
  105 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0079
      KLM=LC                                                         CHNL0080
C
C     THE FOLLOWING CREATES A SPECIAL INDEX FOR CHANNEL STARTING AND END
C     ANY BLOCK WITH NEGATIVE IGC OR JGC IDENTIFIES A CHANNEL END POINT
C     ARRAY KEN IDENTIFIES WHAT TYPE OF END POINT EXISTS ACCORDING TO THE
C           1  KCX  H          5  KCA  Q
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            IF(KJ.LE.4) GO TO 460                                          CHNL0173
            LQM=LQM+1                                                      CHNL0174
            LR=0                                                           CHNL0175
            DO 450 L=1,IMRO                                                CHNL0176
            IF(LROI(L).EQ.I.AND.LROJ(L).EQ.J) LR=L                         CHNL0177
        450 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0178
            KRI(K)=LR                                                      CHNL0179
            IF(LR.GT.0) LRM=LRM+1                                          CHNL0180
        460 IF(JCG(K).GT.0) GO TO 300                                      CHNL0181
            IF(LS.EQ.2) GO TO 300                                          CHNL0182
            LS=2                                                           CHNL0183
            GO TO 410                                                      CHNL0184
        300 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0185
            IF(LRM.EQ.IMRO) GO TO 480                                      CHNL0186
      C
            PRINT 470, LRM,IMRO                                            CHNL0187
        470 FORMAT(( (,//(**********WARNING*********** ONLY(,I3,           CHNL0188
           1 ( CHANNEL END POINTS(,/( MATCH THE(,I3,( RIVER INPUT POSITIONS(  CHNL0189
           2 ,/(**********************************************************(,/)CHNL0190
      C
        480 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0191
            PRINT 549                                                      CHNL0192
        549 FORMAT(( ()                                                    CHNL0193
            DO 600 K=1,KCM                                                 CHNL0194
            PRINT 550, K,KCX(K),KCY(K),KCXP(K),KCYP(K),KCB(K),ICG(K),JCG(K)   CHNL0195
           1,KEN(1,K),KEN(2,K),KRI(K)                                      CHNL0196
        550 FORMAT((  K=(,I3,( KCX=(,I3,( KCY=(,I3,( KCXP=(,I3,( KCYP=(,I3,   CHNL0197
           1 ( KCB=(,I3,( ICG=(,I3,( JCG=(,I3,( KEN1=(,I3,( KEN2=(,I3        CHNL0198
           2,( KRI=(,I3)                                                   CHNL0199
        600 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0200
            PRINT 551, KCMP                                                CHNL0201
        551 FORMAT (( (,// 10X,(KCMP=(, I5,//)                             CHNL0202
      C
            RETURN                                                         CHNL0203
        510 PRINT 503                                                      CHNL0204
        503 FORMAT ((   STOP BECAUSE CARDS WITH IDENT = 8 EXPECTED(,//)    CHNL0205
            PRINT 504, IDENT                                               CHNL0206
        504 FORMAT(3X,(IDENT=(,I4)                                         CHNL0207
            STOP                                                           CHNL0208
      C
      C ENTRY POINT 2 FOR FLOW AND HEIGHT CALCULATIONS IN CHANNELS
      C
       2000 SDT = S*DELT                                                   CHNL0209
            DO 2500 K=1,KCM                                                CHNL0210
            I= ICG(K)                                                      CHNL0211
            I= IABS(I)                                                     CHNL0212
            J= JCG(K)                                                      CHNL0213
            J= IABS(J)                                                     CHNL0214
            PUSHU = SDT*(X1(I,J)+DFU*(X2(I,J)-X1(I,J)))                    CHNL0215
            PUSHV = SDT*(Y1(I,J)+DFU*(Y2(I,J)-Y1(I,J)))                    CHNL0216
            H1 = H(I,J)                                                    CHNL0217
            Z1 = IZ(I,J)                                                   CHNL0218
            HCI = HC(K)                                                    CHNL0219
```

```
      C         2  KCY  H          6  KCY  Q
      C         3  KCXP H          7  KCXP Q
      C         4  KCYP H          8  KCYP Q
      C
            IBO=0                                                       CHNL0081
            DO 200 K=1,KCM                                              CHNL0082
            I=ICG(K)                                                    CHNL0083
            J=JCG(K)                                                    CHNL0084
      C
            IF(KCX(K).NE.0) GO TO 110                                   CHNL0085
            IF(IMCX(K).EQ.0) GO TO 110                                  CHNL0086
            IBO=IBO+1                                                   CHNL0087
            KS=KCM+IBO                                                  CHNL0088
            KCX(K)=KS                                                   CHNL0089
            ICG(K)=-I                                                   CHNL0090
            KEN(1,K)=1                                                  CHNL0091
            IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 110                                        CHNL0092
            Z=IZ(I,J-1)                                                 CHNL0093
            IF((H(I,J-1)-Z).LE.0) KEN(1,K)=5                            CHNL0094
      C
        110 IF(KCY(K).NE.0) GO TO 120                                   CHNL0095
            IF(IMCY(K).EQ.0) GO TO 120                                  CHNL0096
            IBO=IBO+1                                                   CHNL0097
            KS=KCM+IBO                                                  CHNL0098
            KCY(K)=KS                                                   CHNL0099
            IF(ICG(K).LT.0) JCG(K)=-J                                   CHNL0100
            ICG(K)=-I                                                   CHNL0101
            L=1                                                         CHNL0102
            IF(JCG(K).LT.0) L=2                                         CHNL0103
            KEN(L,K)=2                                                  CHNL0104
            IF(I.EQ.1.AND.J.LE.JBL) GO TO 120                           CHNL0105
            KEN(L,K)=6                                                  CHNL0106
            IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 120                                        CHNL0107
            Z=IZ(I-1,J)                                                 CHNL0108
            IF((H(I-1,J)-Z).GT.0) KEN(L,K)=2                            CHNL0109
      C
        120 KX=KCXP(K)                                                  CHNL0110
            KY=KCYP(K)                                                  CHNL0111
            IF(IMCY(K).NE.0) GO TO 130                                  CHNL0112
            IF(KY.EQ.0) GO TO 121                                       CHNL0113
            IF(IMCY(KY).NE.0) GO TO 130                                 CHNL0114
        121 IF(KX.EQ.0) GO TO 125                                       CHNL0115
            IF(IMCX(KY).NE.0) GO TO 130                                 CHNL0116
            IBO=IBO+1                                                   CHNL0117
            KCXP(K)=KCM+IBO                                             CHNL0118
        125 IF(ICG(K).LT.0) JCG(K)=-J                                   CHNL0119
            ICG(K)=-I                                                   CHNL0120
            L=1                                                         CHNL0121
            IF(JCG(K).LT.0) L=2                                         CHNL0122
            KEN(L,K)=7                                                  CHNL0123
            IF(J.EQ.JMM) GO TO 130                                      CHNL0124
            Z=IZ(I,J+1)                                                 CHNL0125
            IF((H(I,J+1)-Z).GT.0) KEN(L,K)=3                            CHNL0126
```

```
      C
        130 IF(I-CX(K).NE.0) GO TO 200                                  CHNL0127
            IF(KX.EQ.0) GO TO 131                                       CHNL0128
            IF(I-CX(KX).NE.0) GO TO 200                                 CHNL0129
        131 IF(KY.EQ.0) GO TO 135                                       CHNL0130
            IF(I-CY(KY).NE.0) GO TO 200                                 CHNL0131
            IBO=IBO+1                                                   CHNL0132
            KCYP(K)=KCM+IBO                                             CHNL0133
        135 IF(ICG(K).LT.0) JCG(K)=-J                                   CHNL0134
            ICG(K)=-I                                                   CHNL0135
            L=1                                                         CHNL0136
            IF(JCG(K).LT.0) L=2                                         CHNL0137
            KEN(L,K)=8                                                  CHNL0138
            IF(I.GE.IMM.AND.J.GT.JBR) GO TO 200                         CHNL0139
            KEN(L,K)=4                                                  CHNL0140
            IF(I.GE.IMM) GO TO 200                                      CHNL0141
            Z=IZ(I+1,J)                                                 CHNL0142
            IF((H(I+1,J)-Z).LE.0) KEN(L,K)=8                            CHNL0143
        200 CONTINUE                                                    CHNL0144
      C
      C     IBOM IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHANNEL END POINTS OF ANY KIND
            IBOM = IBO                                                  CHNL0145
            KCMP=KCM+IBOM+1                                             CHNL0146
            DO 210 K=1,KCMP                                             CHNL0147
            HC(K)=HGI                                                   CHNL0148
            GCXP(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0149
            GCYP(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0150
            GCXN(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0151
            GCYN(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0152
            AOGX(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0153
            AOGY(K) = 0.                                                CHNL0154
        210 CONTINUE                                                    CHNL0155
      C
      C
      C     ARRAY KRI IDENTIFIES THE LOCATIONS OF RIVER INPUT FOR Q TYPE END POINTS
            LRM=0                                                       CHNL0156
            LQM=0                                                       CHNL0157
            DO 300 K=1,KCM                                              CHNL0158
            I= ICG(K)                                                   CHNL0159
            I= IABS(I)                                                  CHNL0160
            J= JCG(K)                                                   CHNL0161
            J= IABS(J)                                                  CHNL0162
            ITOP=KCMP                                                   CHNL0163
            IF(KCX(K).EQ.0) KCX(K)=ITOP                                 CHNL0164
            IF(KCY(K).EQ.0) KCY(K)=ITOP                                 CHNL0165
            IF(KCXP(K).EQ.0) KCXP(K)=ITOP                               CHNL0166
            IF(KCYP(K).EQ.0) KCYP(K)=ITOP                               CHNL0167
      C
            KRI(K)= 0                                                   CHNL0168
            IF(IMRO.EQ.0) GO TO 480                                     CHNL0169
            LS=1                                                        CHNL0170
            IF(ICG(K).GT.0) GO TO 460                                   CHNL0171
        410 KJ=KEN(LS,K)                                                CHNL0172
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          IF(KJ.LE.4) GO TO 460                                              CHNL0173
          LOM=LOM+1                                                          CHNL0174
          LR=0                                                               CHNL0175
          DO 450 L=1,IMRO                                                    CHNL0176
          IF(LROI(L).EQ.I.AND.LROJ(L).EQ.J) LR=L                             CHNL0177
      450 CONTINUE                                                           CHNL0178
          KRI(K)=LR                                                          CHNL0179
          IF(LR.GT.0) LRM=LRM+1                                              CHNL0180
      460 IF(JCG(K).GT.0) GO TO 300                                          CHNL0181
          IF(LS.EQ.2) GO TO 300                                              CHNL0182
          LS=2                                                               CHNL0183
          GO TO 410                                                          CHNL0184
      300 CONTINUE                                                           CHNL0185
          IF(LRM.EQ.IMRO) GO TO 480                                          CHNL0186
C
          PRINT 470, LRM,IMRO                                                CHNL0187
      470 FORMAT(( (,//(**********WARNING**********  ONLY(,I3,               CHNL0188
         1 ( CHANNEL END POINTS(,/( MATCH THE(,I3,( RIVER INPUT POSITIONS(   CHNL0189
         2 ,/(*********************************************************(,/)CHNL0190
C
      480 CONTINUE                                                           CHNL0191
          PRINT 549                                                          CHNL0192
      549 FORMAT(( ()                                                        CHNL0193
          DO 600 K=1,KCM                                                     CHNL0194
          PRINT 550, K,KCX(K),KCY(K),KCXP(K),KCYP(K),KCB(K),ICG(K),JCG(K)    CHNL0195
         1,KEN(1,K),KEN(2,K),KRI(K)                                          CHNL0196
      550 FORMAT((  K=(,I3,( KCX=(,I3,( KCY=(,I3,( KCXP=(,I3,( KCYP=(,I3,    CHNL0197
         1 ( KCB=(,I3,( ICG=(,I3,( JCG=(,I3,( KEN1=(,I3,( KEN2=(,I3          CHNL0198
         2,( KRI=(,I3)                                                       CHNL0199
      600 CONTINUE                                                           CHNL0200
          PRINT 551, KCMP                                                    CHNL0201
      551 FORMAT (( (,// 10X,(KCMP=(, I5,//)                                 CHNL0202
C
          RETURN                                                             CHNL0203
      510 PRINT 503                                                          CHNL0204
      503 FORMAT ((   STOP BECAUSE CARDS WITH IDENT = 8 EXPECTED(,//)        CHNL0205
          PRINT 504, IDENT                                                   CHNL0206
      504 FORMAT(3X,(IDENT=(,I4)                                             CHNL0207
          STOP                                                               CHNL0208
C
C ENTRY POINT 2 FOR FLOW AND HEIGHT CALCULATIONS IN CHANNELS
C
     2000 SDT = S*DELT                                                       CHNL0209
          DO 2500 K=1,KCM                                                    CHNL0210
          I= ICG(K)                                                          CHNL0211
          I= IABS(I)                                                         CHNL0212
          J= JCG(K)                                                          CHNL0213
          J= IABS(J)                                                         CHNL0214
          PUSHU = SDT*(X1(I,J)+DFU*(X2(I,J)-X1(I,J)))                        CHNL0215
          PUSHV = SDT*(Y1(I,J)+DFU*(Y2(I,J)-Y1(I,J)))                        CHNL0216
          H1 = H(I,J)                                                        CHNL0217
          Z1 = IZ(I,J)                                                       CHNL0218
          HCI = HC(K)                                                        CHNL0219
```

```
      D1 = H1-Z1                                                        CHNL0220
      CF= IFC(K)                                                        CHNL0221
      CF= CF*DELT/10000.                                                CHNL0222
      KK = KCA(K)                                                       CHNL0223
      WCS=IWCX(K)                                                       CHNL0224
      WC=ABS(WCS)                                                       CHNL0225
      IF(WC.EQ.0.) GO TO 2250                                           CHNL0226
      LS = 1                                                            CHNL0227
C
      Z2 = IZ(I+1,J)                                                    CHNL0228
      H2 = H(I+1,J)                                                     CHNL0229
      D2 = H2-Z2                                                        CHNL0230
      QN = QCXN(K)                                                      CHNL0231
      QP = QCXP(K)                                                      CHNL0232
      GT = UCT(K)                                                       CHNL0233
      GF = UCF(K)                                                       CHNL0234
      PUT = PUSHU                                                       CHNL0235
      PUC = PUSHV*WC                                                    CHNL0236
      KA=KCX(K)                                                         CHNL0237
      ZCS=IZCX(K)                                                       CHNL0238
      ZC=-ABS(ZCS)                                                      CHNL0239
      IF(KK.EQ.0) GO TO 2010                                            CHNL0240
      ZBC= IZX(KK)                                                      CHNL0241
      ZBC= ZBC/10.                                                      CHNL0242
      CDOI= ICDOX(KK)                                                   CHNL0243
      CDOI= CDOI/1000.                                                  CHNL0244
      CDSI= ICDSX(KK)                                                   CHNL0245
      CDSI= CDSI/1000.                                                  CHNL0246
      GO TO 2020                                                        CHNL0247
C
C*****OUTER RE-ENTRY POINT (X AND Y CHANNELS)
 2010 CDOI = CDO                                                        CHNL0248
      CDSI = CDO                                                        CHNL0249
C
 2020 HN = HC(KA)                                                       CHNL0250
      HAC = (HCI+HN)/2.0                                                CHNL0251
      DAC = HAC-ZC                                                      CHNL0252
      IF(DAC.GT. 0.0) GO TO 20205                                       CHNL0253
C
      PRINT 20206, DAC, K                                               CHNL0254
20206 FORMAT(' DAC=',F7.2,' AT CHANNEL BLOCK',I4,///)                   CHNL0255
      GO TO 4000                                                        CHNL0256
C
20205 CEL = SQRT(GRAV*DAC)                                              CHNL0257
      ALP= C3*CEL                                                       CHNL0258
      CALP = 1.0 - ALP                                                  CHNL0259
      HA = ALP*HN + CALP*HCI                                            CHNL0260
      HE = CALP*HN + ALP*HCI                                            CHNL0261
      GA = ALP*QN + CALP*QP                                             CHNL0262
      GB = CALP*QN + ALP*QP                                             CHNL0263
      LF= 1                                                             CHNL0264
      LO=0                                                              CHNL0265
C
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```
          DI = D1                                                       CHNL0266
          DII = DAC                                                     CHNL0267
          HI = H1                                                       CHNL0268
          HII = HAC                                                     CHNL0269
          QI = QT                                                       CHNL0270
          WI = DELX -WC                                                 CHNL0271
          WII = WC                                                      CHNL0272
          IF(KK.GT.0) GO TO 2022                                        CHNL0273
          ZB=Z1                                                         CHNL0274
          GO TO 2021                                                    CHNL0275
     2022 ZB=ZOC                                                        CHNL0276
          IF(WCS.LT.0.) GO TO 2021                                      CHNL0277
          IF(ZCS.GT.0.) ZB=Z1                                           CHNL0278
     2021 LQ=1                                                          CHNL0279
          IF(Z1.GT.ZB) ZB=Z1                                            CHNL0280
          ZB1=ZB                                                        CHNL0281
C
C*****INNER RE-ENTRY POINT (SIDES 1 AND 2 OF CHANNEL)
     2025 IF(HII-ZB)2030,2030,2040                                      CHNL0282
     2030 IF (HI-ZB) 2060,2060,2070                                     CHNL0283
     2040 IF(HI-ZB) 2075,2075,2080                                      CHNL0284
     2060 QOUT = 0.                                                     CHNL0285
          GO TO 2100                                                    CHNL0286
C          OVERFLOW FROM REGION I TO REGION II
     2070 DH=HI-ZB                                                      CHNL0287
          GO TO 2090                                                    CHNL0288
C          OVERFLOW FROM REGION II TO REGION I
     2075 DH=ZB-HII                                                     CHNL0289
          GO TO 2090                                                    CHNL0290
C         SUBMERGED BARRIERS
     2080 GO TO (2081,2082), LF                                         CHNL0291
     2081 QOUT= WI*WII*(HI-HII)/((WI+WII)*DELT)                         CHNL0292
          LF= 2                                                         CHNL0293
          GO TO (2110,2120), LQ                                         CHNL0294
     2082 GO TO (2083,2084), LS                                         CHNL0295
     2083 QOUT= U(I+1,J)                                                CHNL0296
          GO TO 2085                                                    CHNL0297
     2084 QOUT= V(I,J+1)                                                CHNL0298
     2085 QT = QOUT + ((H1-2.*HAC+H2)*WC-(H1-HAC)*(WC**2)/DELX)/(2.*DELT)    CHNL0299
          HQQ= (QT-QOUT)/2.
          QT= QOUT+HQQ
          QOUT= QOUT-HQQ
          GO TO 2120                                                    CHNL0302
C
     2090 QOUT = COFI*DH*SQRT(GRAV*ABS(DH))                             CHNL0303
          LQ=LQ                                                         CHNL0304
     2100 GO TO (2110,2120),LQ                                          CHNL0305
C
     2110 DI = DAC                                                      CHNL0306
          DII = D2                                                      CHNL0307
          HI = HAC                                                      CHNL0308
          HII = H2                                                      CHNL0309
          QI = QF                                                       CHNL0310
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          HI = HC                                                         CHNL0311
          HII= DELX                                                       CHNL0312
          QT = QOUT                                                       CHNL0313
          IF(KK.GT.0) GO TO 2112                                          CHNL0314
          ZB=Z2                                                           CHNL0315
          GO TO 2111                                                      CHNL0316
     2112 ZB=ZHC                                                          CHNL0317
          IF(-CS.LT.0.) GO TO 2111                                        CHNL0318
          IF(ZCS.LT.0.) ZB=Z2                                             CHNL0319
     2111 LQ=2                                                            CHNL0320
          IF(Z2.GT.ZB) ZB= Z2                                             CHNL0321
          ZB2=ZB                                                          CHNL0322
          GO TO 2025                                                      CHNL0323
C*****END OF INNER RE-ENTRY
C
     2120 QF=QOUT                                                         CHNL0324
C
C         THE FOLLOWING TESTS CONSTRAIN THE CHANNEL OVERFLOW (QT AND/OR QF) SUCH
C         THAT (QF-QT) CANNOT PRODUCE AN IMPOSSIBLE CHANGE IN HC IN ONE TIME STEP
C         (IE. HC SHOULD NOT FALL BELOW SILL DEPTH NOR RISE ABOVE THE HIGHER
C         OF THE ADJOINING BLOCK H DUE TO OVERFLOW ALONE).
C
          IF(LQ.EQ.0) GO TO 2190                                          CHNL0325
          IF(LF.EQ.2) GO TO 2100                                          CHNL0326
          IF((QF-QT).LE.0.0) GO TO 2140                                   CHNL0327
C         NET OUTFLOW- BARRIERS OVERTOPPING
          ZMIN=ZB1                                                        CHNL0328
          IF(ZB2.LT.ZMIN) ZMIN=ZB2                                        CHNL0329
          QNET = (HAC-ZMIN)*AC/DELT                                       CHNL0330
          IF((QF-QT).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                                  CHNL0331
          IF((QF*QT).GT.0.0) GO TO 2130                                   CHNL0332
          QFS=QF**2                                                       CHNL0333
          QTS=QT**2                                                       CHNL0334
          BUM=QNET/(QFS+QTS)                                              CHNL0335
          QF=BUM*QFS                                                      CHNL0336
          QT=-BUM*QTS                                                     CHNL0337
          GO TO 2190                                                      CHNL0338
     2130 IF(QF.LT.0.0) GO TO 2135                                        CHNL0339
     2134 QF=QNET+QT                                                      CHNL0340
          GO TO 2190                                                      CHNL0341
     2135 QT = -(QNET-QF)                                                 CHNL0342
          GO TO 2190                                                      CHNL0343
C         NET INFLOW- BARRIERS OVERTOPPING
     2140 HMAX = H1                                                       CHNL0344
          IF (H2.GT.HMAX) HMAX = H2                                       CHNL0345
          QNET = (HMAX-HAC)*AC/DELT                                       CHNL0346
          IF ((QT-QF).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                                 CHNL0347
          IF ((QF*QT).GT.0.0) GO TO 2150                                  CHNL0348
          QFS = QF**2                                                     CHNL0349
          QTS = QT**2                                                     CHNL0350
          BUM = QNET/(QFS+QTS)                                            CHNL0351
          QF = -BUM*QFS                                                   CHNL0352
          QT = BUM*QTS                                                    CHNL0353
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            GO TO 2190                                           CHNL0354
       2150 IF(QF .GT. 0.0)  GO TO 2155                          CHNL0355
       2154 QT = QNET + QF                                       CHNL0356
            GO TO 2190                                           CHNL0357
       2155 QF = QT - QNET                                       CHNL0358
            GO TO 2190                                           CHNL0359
       2160 GO TO (2170,2180), LO                                CHNL0360
       2170 IF(QT.GT.0.) GO TO 2175                              CHNL0361
     C      BARRIER 1 OVERTOPPING OUTWARDS- OTHER SIDE SUBMERGED
            QNET = (HAC-ZB1)*WC/DELT                             CHNL0362
            IF((QF-QT).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                       CHNL0363
            QO = QF-QNET                                         CHNL0364
            IF(QO.GT.0.) QO = 0.                                 CHNL0365
            GO TO 2179                                           CHNL0366
     C      BARRIER 1 OVERTOPPING INWARDS- OTHER SIDE SUBMERGED
       2175 QNET = (H1-HAC)*WC/DELT                              CHNL0367
            IF((QT-QF).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                       CHNL0368
            QO = QNET+QF                                         CHNL0369
            IF(QO.LT.0.) QO = 0.                                 CHNL0370
       2179 QT = QO                                              CHNL0371
            GO TO 2190                                           CHNL0372
       2180 IF(QF.LT.0.) GO TO 2185                              CHNL0373
     C      BARRIER 2 OVERTOPPING OUTWARDS- OTHER SIDE SUBMERGED
            QNET = (HAC-ZB2)*WC/DELT                             CHNL0374
            IF((QF-QT).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                       CHNL0375
            QO = QNET+QT                                         CHNL0376
            IF(QO.LT.0.) QO = 0.                                 CHNL0377
            GO TO 2189                                           CHNL0378
     C      BARRIER 2 OVERTOPPING INWARDS- OTHER SIDE SUBMERGED
       2185 QNET = (H2-HAC)*WC/DELT                              CHNL0379
            IF((QT-QF).LE.QNET) GO TO 2190                       CHNL0380
            QO = QT-QNET                                         CHNL0381
            IF(QO.GT.0.) QO = 0.                                 CHNL0382
       2189 QF = QO                                              CHNL0383
     C      END OF ADJUSTMENT OF QT AND/OR QF
       2190 CONTINUE                                             CHNL0384
     C
     C      CHANNEL COMPUTATIONS
            AA = WC*CFL                                          CHNL0385
            GAM=1.0+CF*SQRT((QN**2+QP**2)/2.)/(WC*DAC**2)        CHNL0386
            AOG = AA/GAM                                         CHNL0387
            BOOM = CEL*(DFLT*(QT-QF) + WC*RAIN)                  CHNL0388
            BP=(GA+AA*HA+PUC+BOOM)/GAM                           CHNL0389
            BN=(GB-AA*HE+PUC-BOOM)/GAM                           CHNL0390
            GO TO (2200,2300),LS                                 CHNL0391
     C
       2200 UCT(K) = QT                                          CHNL0392
            UCF(K) = QF                                          CHNL0393
            U(I+1,J) = QF                                        CHNL0394
            QCXP(K) = BP                                         CHNL0395
            QCXN(K) = BN                                         CHNL0396
            AOGX(K) = AOG                                        CHNL0397
     C
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 2250 WCS=IWCY(K)                                    CHNL0398
      WC=ABS(WCS)                                    CHNL0399
      IF(WC.EQ.0.) GO TO 2500                        CHNL0400
      LS = 2                                         CHNL0401
      Z2 = IZ(I,J+1)                                 CHNL0402
      W2 = W(I,J+1)                                  CHNL0403
      D2 = W2-Z2                                     CHNL0404
      QN = QCYN(K)                                   CHNL0405
      QP = QCYP(K)                                   CHNL0406
      QT = VCT(K)                                    CHNL0407
      QF = VCF(K)                                    CHNL0408
      PUT = PUSHV                                    CHNL0409
      PUC = PUSHU*WC                                 CHNL0410
      KK = KCY(K)                                    CHNL0411
      ZCS=IZCY(K)                                    CHNL0412
      ZC=-ABS(ZCS)                                   CHNL0413
      IF(KK.EQ.0) GO TO 2010                         CHNL0414
      ZHC= IZY(KK)                                   CHNL0415
      ZHC= ZHC/10.                                   CHNL0416
      CDOI= ICDOY(KK)                                CHNL0417
      CDOI= CDOI/1000.                               CHNL0418
      CDSI= ICDSY(KK)                                CHNL0419
      CDSI= CDSI/1000.                               CHNL0420
      GO TO 2020                                     CHNL0421
C*****END OF OUTER RE-ENTRY
C
 2300 VCT(K) = QT                                    CHNL0422
      VCF(K) = QF                                    CHNL0423
      V(I,J+1) = QF                                  CHNL0424
      QCYP(K) =QP                                    CHNL0425
      QCYN(K) =QN                                    CHNL0426
      AOGY(K) = AOG                                  CHNL0427
 2500 CONTINUE                                       CHNL0428
C
      DO 2700 K=1,KCM                                CHNL0429
      I= ICG(K)                                      CHNL0430
      I= IABS(I)                                     CHNL0431
      J= JCG(K)                                      CHNL0432
      J= IABS(J)                                     CHNL0433
      WX= IWCX(K)                                    CHNL0434
      WX= ABSF(WX)                                   CHNL0435
      WY= IWCY(K)                                    CHNL0436
      WY= ABSF(WY)                                   CHNL0437
      KX = KCXP(K)                                   CHNL0438
      KY = KCYP(K)                                   CHNL0439
      QA = QCXP(K)                                   CHNL0440
      QB = QCYP(K)                                   CHNL0441
      AGA = AOGX(K)                                  CHNL0442
      AGB = AOGY(K)                                  CHNL0443
      QC=QCXN(KX)                                    CHNL0444
      AGC=AOGX(KX)                                   CHNL0445
      QD=QCYN(KY)                                    CHNL0446
      AGD=AOGY(KY)                                   CHNL0447
```

```
C
      HCM = (BA+BB-BC-BD)/(AGA+AGB+AGC+AGD)                             CHNL0448
      QA=BA-AGA*HCM                                                     CHNL0449
      QB=BB-AGB*HCM                                                     CHNL0450
      QCXN(KX) = BC+AGC*HCM                                             CHNL0451
      QCYN(KY) = BD+AGD*HCM                                             CHNL0452
      HC(K)= HCM                                                        CHNL0453
      IF(ICG(K).LT.0) GO TO 2600                                        CHNL0454
      GO TO 2695                                                        CHNL0455
C
C     BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR Q END POINTS
 2600 L=1                                                               CHNL0456
 2605 KEY=KEN(L,K)                                                      CHNL0457
      GO TO(2690,2690,2630,2640,2650,2660,2670,2680), KEY               CHNL0458
 2630 QA=QCXP(K)                                                        CHNL0459
      GO TO 2690                                                        CHNL0460
 2640 QB=QCYP(K)                                                        CHNL0461
      GO TO 2690                                                        CHNL0462
C
C     THE FOLLOWING ASSUMES Q=0 AT END IF NO DISCHARGE DATA EXISTS
 2650 BA=QCXN(K)                                                        CHNL0463
      KS=KCX(K)                                                         CHNL0464
      KT=KRI(K)                                                         CHNL0465
      QCXN(K)= 0.                                                       CHNL0466
      IF(KT.GT.0) QCXN(K)= HRO(KT)                                      CHNL0467
      HC(KS)=(QCXN(K)-BA)/AOGX(K)                                       CHNL0468
      GO TO 2690                                                        CHNL0469
 2660 BA=QCYN(K)                                                        CHNL0470
      KS=KCY(K)                                                         CHNL0471
      KT=KRI(K)                                                         CHNL0472
      QCYN(K)= 0.                                                       CHNL0473
      IF(KT.GT.0) QCYN(K)= HRO(KT)                                      CHNL0474
      HC(KS)=(QCYN(K)-BA)/AOGY(K)                                       CHNL0475
      GO TO 2690                                                        CHNL0476
 2670 BA=QCXP(K)                                                        CHNL0477
      KT=KRI(K)                                                         CHNL0478
      QA= 0.                                                            CHNL0479
      IF(KT.GT.0) QA= -HRO(KT)                                          CHNL0480
      HC(K)=(BA-QA)/AOGX(K)                                             CHNL0481
      GO TO 2690                                                        CHNL0482
 2680 BA=QCYP(K)                                                        CHNL0483
      KT=KRI(K)                                                         CHNL0484
      QB= 0.                                                            CHNL0485
      IF(KT.GT.0) QB= -HRO(KT)                                          CHNL0486
      HC(K)=(BA-QB)/AOGY(K)                                             CHNL0487
C
 2690 IF(JCG(K).GT.0) GO TO 2695                                        CHNL0488
      IF(L.EQ.2)  GO TO 2695                                            CHNL0489
      L=2                                                               CHNL0490
      GO TO 2605                                                        CHNL0491
C
 2695 QCXP(K)=QA                                                        CHNL0492
      QCYP(K)=QB                                                        CHNL0493
```

```
      2700 CONTINUE                                                       CHNL0494
     C
           RETURN                                                         CHNL0495
     C
     C ENTRY POINT 3 FOR HEIGHT CALCULATIONS ON BLOCKS WITH CHANNELS
     C
      3000 DO 3050 K=1,KCM
           I= ICG(K)                                                      CHNL0497
           I= IABS(I)                                                     CHNL0498
           J= JCG(K)                                                      CHNL0499
           J= IABS(J)                                                     CHNL0500
           IF(I.EQ.IM.OR.J.EQ.JM) GO TO 3050                              CHNL0501
           Z=IZ(I,J)                                                      CHNL0502
           H(I,J)=HG(I)                                                   CHNL0503
           IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3050                                          CHNL0504
           UT=UCT(K)                                                      CHNL0505
           VT=VCT(K)                                                      CHNL0506
           WX= I-CX(K)                                                    CHNL0507
           WX= ABSF(WX)                                                   CHNL0508
           WY= I-CY(K)                                                    CHNL0509
           WY= ABSF(WY)                                                   CHNL0510
           IF(WX.EQ.0.) UT=U(I+1,J)                                       CHNL0511
           IF(WY.EQ.0.) VT=V(I,J+1)                                       CHNL0512
           SETUP=DELT*((U(I,J)-UT)/(DELX-WX)+(V(I,J)-VT)/(DELX-WY))       CHNL0513
           H(I,J)=HP(K)+SETUP+RAIN                                        CHNL0514
           IF(H(I,J).LE.Z) H(I,J)=Z                                       CHNL0515
      3050 HP(K)= H(I,J)                                                  CHNL0516
           DO 3500 K=1,KCM
           I= ICG(K)
           I= IABS(I)
           J= JCG(K)
           J= IABS(J)
           Z= IZ(I,J)
           IF(ICG(K).LT.0) GO TO 3100                                     CHNL0517
           GO TO 3500                                                     CHNL0518
     C
     C     BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR H END POINTS
     C     IN THESE CALCULATIONS HC EQUALS THE H OF THE ADJOINING WATER BLOCK
     C     HC AND Q ARE SOLVED FROM SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS WHICH ALLOW FOR THE
     C     VOLUME TRANSPORT TO OR FROM THE ADJOINING BLOCK VIA CHANNEL FLOW Q
      3100 L=1                                                            CHNL0519
           TCF=2.*C4                                                      CHNL0520
      3105 KEY=KEN(L,K)                                                   CHNL0521
           GO TO (3110,3120,3130,3140,3300,3300,3300,3300), KEY           CHNL0522
      3110 KS=KCX(K)                                                      CHNL0523
           BAM=QCXN(K)                                                    CHNL0524
           IF(J.EQ.1) GO TO 3115                                          CHNL0525
           HAM=H(I,J-1)-QCXN(KS)/TCF                                      CHNL0526
           DIV=1.0+AQGX(K)/TCF                                            CHNL0527
           QCXN(K)=(BAM+AQGX(K)*HAM)/DIV                                  CHNL0528
           HC(KS)=(HAM-BAM/TCF)/DIV                                       CHNL0529
           GO TO 3116                                                     CHNL0530
      3115 HC(KS)=HG(I)                                                   CHNL0531
```

```
      QCXN(K)=BAM+AOGY(K)*HC(KS)
      GO TO 3300
3110  H(I,J-1)=HC(KS)
      QCXN(KS)=QCXN(K)
      GO TO 3300
3120  KS=KCY(K)
      BAM=QCYN(K)
      IF(I.EQ.1) GO TO 3125
      HAM=H(I-1,J)-QCYN(KS)/TCF
      DIV=1.0+AOGY(K)/TCF
      QCYN(K)=(BAM+AOGY(K)*HAM)/DIV
      HC(KS)=(HAM-BAM/TCF)/DIV
      GO TO 3126
3125  HC(KS)=HG(1)
      QCYN(K)=BAM+AOGY(K)*HC(KS)
      GO TO 3300
3126  H(I-1,J)=HC(KS)
      QCYN(KS)=QCYN(K)
      GO TO 3300
3130  KS=KCXP(K)
      BAM=QCXP(K)
      VAR=0.5/C4
      IF(KS.GT.KCM) GO TO 3132
      MC= I-CY(KS)
      MC= ABSF(MC)
      VAR=C3*0.5/(DELX*MC)
3132  HAM=H(I,J+1)+QCXP(KS)*VAR
      DIV=1.0+VAR*AOGX(K)
      QCXP(K)=(BAM-HAM*AOGX(K))/DIV
      HC(K)=(BAM*VAR+HAM)/DIV
      H(I,J+1)=HC(K)
      HP(KS)=HC(K)
      QCXP(KS)=QCXP(K)
      GO TO 3300
3140  KS=KCYP(K)
      BAM=QCYP(K)
      IF(I.EQ.IMM) GO TO 3145
      VAR=0.5/C4
      IF(KS.GT.KCM) GO TO 3142
      MC= I-CX(K)
      MC= ABSF(MC)
      VAR=C3*0.5/(DELX*MC)
3142  HAM=H(I+1,J)+QCYP(KS)*VAR
      DIV=1.0+VAR*AOGY(K)
      QCYP(K)=(BAM-HAM*AOGY(K))/DIV
      HC(K)=(BAM*VAR+HAM)/DIV
      GO TO 3146
3145  HC(K)=HG(IMM)
      QCYP(K)=BAM-AOGY(K)*HC(K)
      GO TO 3300
3146  H(I+1,J)=HC(K)
      HP(KS)=HC(K)
      QCYP(KS)=QCYP(K)
```

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      C
       3300 IF(JCG(K).GT.0) GO TO 3500                                  CHNL0585
            IF(L.EQ.2) GO TO 3500                                       CHNL0586
            L=2                                                         CHNL0587
            GO TO 3105                                                  CHNL0588
      C
       3500 CONTINUE                                                    CHNL0589
      C
            RETURN                                                      CHNL0590
      C
      C ENTRY POINT 4 FOR LIST OF CHANNEL OUTPUT
      C
       4000 IHOUR=NTIME/NF                                              CHNL0591
       4010 FORMAT(1H1)                                                 CHNL0592
            PRINT 4020, IHOUR, NTIME                                    CHNL0593
       4020 FORMAT(10X,*CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOUR=*,I3,40X,*NTIME=*,I5,//  CHNL0594
           1 20X,*ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS*,//)        CHNL0595
            PRINT 4030                                                  CHNL0596
       4030 FORMAT(7X,*K*,7X,*I*,7X,*J*,6X,*HX*,5X,*QXN*,5X*QXP*,6X,*HY* CHNL0597
           1,5X,*QYN*,5X,*QYP*,6X,*HC*,5X,*QXT*,5X,*QXF* ,5X,*QYT*,5X,*QYF*,/)CHNL0598
      C
            IR= 1                                                       CHNL0599
            IS= ICG(1)                                                  CHNL0600
            IS= IABS(IS)                                                CHNL0601
            JS= JCG(1)                                                  CHNL0602
            JS= IABS(JS)                                                CHNL0603
            DO 4100 K=1,KCH                                             CHNL0604
            KX=KCX(K)                                                   CHNL0605
            KY=KCY(K)                                                   CHNL0606
            QXT=UCT(K)*DELX                                             CHNL0607
            QXF=UCF(K)*DELX                                             CHNL0608
            QYT=VCT(K)*DELX                                             CHNL0609
            QYF=VCF(K)*DELX                                             CHNL0610
            IT= ICG(K)                                                  CHNL0611
            IT= IABS(IT)                                                CHNL0612
            JT= JCG(K)                                                  CHNL0613
            JT= IABS(JT)                                                CHNL0614
            IF((IT-IS)**2.EQ.1.AND.JT.EQ.JS) GO TO 4200                 CHNL0615
            IF((JT-JS)**2.EQ.1.AND.IT.EQ.IS) GO TO 4200                 CHNL0616
            PRINT 4050, IR                                              CHNL0617
            IR= IR+1                                                    CHNL0618
       4200 IS= IT                                                      CHNL0619
            JS= JT                                                      CHNL0620
            PRINT 4040, K,ICG(K),JCG(K),HC(KX),QCXN(K),QCXP(K),HC(KY),  CHNL0621
           1 QCYN(K),QCYP(K),HC(K),QXT    ,QXF    ,QYT    ,QYF          CHNL0622
       4040 FORMAT(3I8,F8.3,2F8.0,F8.3,2F8.0,F8.3,4F8.0)               CHNL0623
       4050 FORMAT(* *,/ 5X,*CHANNEL REACH*,I3,/)                       CHNL0624
       4100 CONTINUE                                                    CHNL0625
      C
      C     VOLUME COMPUTATION
      C
       5000 VOL=0.                                                      CHNL0626
            C6=DELX**2                                                  CHNL0627
```

```
      JL= JRL                                                           CHNL0628
      IF(JRR.GT.JRL) JL=JRR                                             CHNL0629
      JL= JL+1                                                          CHNL0630
      DO 5500 I=1,IMM                                                   CHNL0631
      DO 5400 J=JL,JMM                                                  CHNL0632
      Z=IZ(I,J)                                                         CHNL0633
      HIJ=H(I,J)                                                        CHNL0634
      IF(Z.GT.0) HIJ=HIJ-Z                                              CHNL0635
      IF(KCM.EQ.0) GO TO 5200                                           CHNL0636
      DO 5100 K=1,KCM                                                   CHNL0637
      IC= ICG(K)                                                        CHNL0638
      JC= JCG(K)                                                        CHNL0639
      IF(IABS(IC).EQ.I.AND.IABS(JC).EQ.J) GO TO 5300                    CHNL0640
 5100 CONTINUE                                                          CHNL0641
 5200 VOL=VOL+HIJ*C6                                                    CHNL0642
      GO TO 5400                                                        CHNL0643
 5300 WX=I-CX(K)                                                        CHNL0644
      WX= ABSF(WX)                                                      CHNL0645
      WY= I-CY(K)                                                       CHNL0646
      WY= ABSF(WY)                                                      CHNL0647
      KX=KCX(K)                                                         CHNL0648
      KY=KCY(K)                                                         CHNL0649
      VOL=VOL+HIJ*(DELX-WX)*(DELX-WY)+((HC(K)+HC(KX))*WX+               CHNL0650
     1 (HC(K)+HC(KY))*WY)*DELX/2.-HC(K)*WX*WY                           CHNL0651
 5400 CONTINUE                                                          CHNL0652
 5500 CONTINUE                                                          CHNL0653
      VOL= VOL/1000000.                                                 CHNL0654
      JL= JL-1                                                          CHNL0655
      PRINT 5600, VOL, JL                                               CHNL0656
 5600 FORMAT(' ',// 10X,'VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL =', F12.1,           CHNL0657
     1 ' MILLIONS OF CU FT',/ 10X,'(THE SEAWARD ROWS THRU J=', I3,      CHNL0658
     2 ' ARE EXCLUDED)',//)                                             CHNL0659
      PRINT 4010                                                        CHNL0660
C
      IF(N. EQ. 4) RETURN                                               CHNL0661
C
      PRINT 5700                                                        CHNL0662
 5700 FORMAT(' ',//' PROBLEM TERMINATED BECAUSE A CHANNEL HAS GONE DRY'CHNL0663
     1,////)                                                            CHNL0664
      STOP                                                              CHNL0665
C
      END                                                               CHNL0666
```

```
C
C
      SUBROUTINE SAVE(JIN)                                              SAVE0001
C
      COMMON/BLK2/ IZ(28,20),U(28,20),V(28,20),W(28,20),NTIME           SAVE0004
      COMMON/BLK3/ NW,MMIN,MMAX,NFU,INFLD,IM,JM,KM,KMAX,LMAX,DELX,DELT  SAVE0005
     1,CDD,FK,HGI,IOUT,KI,LJ,KII,LJJ,JBL,JBR,KMM,LMM,RF,CONST,S         SAVE0006
     2,IMRO,JMRO,KR,ISTR,IND,NOW,KIM,NORT,MTIME,INTIME,NOWIND,GRAV      SAVE0007
     3,KCMP,DFU,INTER                                                   SAVE0008
      COMMON/BLK5/ ICG(130),JCG(130),IWCX(130),IWCY(130),IZCX(130)      SAVE0009
     1,IZCY(130),QCXP(130),QCXN(130),QCYP(130),QCYN(130),HC(130),HP(130)SAVE0010
     2,KCM,KCX(130),KCY(130),KCB(130),UCT(130),UCF(130),KRI(130),IBOM   SAVE0011
     3,KEN(2,130),VCT(130),VCF(130),ADGX(130),ADGY(130),KCXP(130)       SAVE0012
     4,KCYP(130),KLB(50),KLM,IFC(130),FC                                SAVE0013
      COMMON/BLK8/ HS(9,72), QS(6,72), TIME(72)                         SAVE0014
      COMMON/BLK9/ KZ,LZ,NUMRO,C1,C2,C3,IWW,JWW,NTWW,NEXT1,IT,KC,IFIRSTSAVE0015
     1,JWIND,NEW1,XNOW,NEW3,XNORT, C4,RAIN,AJ,AI,LJK,KIK                SAVE0016
      COMMON/BLK10/ NGAGE,NFLOW,IGAGE(12),JGAGE(12),KFLOW(6),XMIN,XMAX  SAVE0017
C
C     THIS ROUTINE SAVES WATER LEVELS AND FLOW RATES AT CERTAIN
C     KEY POINTS AS SPECIFIED IN INPUT BY USER. THE TIME SEQUENCES OF
C     THESE QUANTITIES ARE OUTPUTED BY THE THIRD PART OF THIS ROUTINE.
C
      GO TO(1000,2000,3000), JIN                                        SAVE0018
 1000 READ 135,    (IGAGE(K),JGAGE(K),K=1,NGAGE)                        SAVE0019
  135 FORMAT(20I4)                                                      SAVE0020
      PRINT 136                                                         SAVE0021
  136 FORMAT(1 1,/3X,1HYDROGRAPH GAGE LOCATIONS1)                       SAVE0022
      DO 100  K=1,NGAGE                                                 SAVE0023
      I= IGAGE(K)                                                       SAVE0024
      J= JGAGE(K)                                                       SAVE0025
      IF(J.NE.0) GO TO 105                                              SAVE0026
      PRINT 130 , K,I                                                   SAVE0027
  130 FORMAT(5X,1GAGE1,I3,1 CHANNEL W,  K=1,I4)                         SAVE0028
      GO TO 100                                                         SAVE0029
  105 PRINT 137, K,I,J                                                  SAVE0030
  137 FORMAT(5X,1GAGE1,I3,1 BLOCK W,  I=1,I3,1 J=1,I3)                  SAVE0031
  100 CONTINUE                                                          SAVE0032
      PRINT 138                                                         SAVE0033
  138 FORMAT(1 1,/3X,1KEY FLOW LOCATIONS1)                              SAVE0034
C
      READ 135,    (KFLOW(K), K=1,NFLOW)                                SAVE0035
      PRINT 139,  (KFLOW(K), K=1,NFLOW)                                 SAVE0036
  139 FORMAT(5X,1CHANNEL BLOCKS1,10I4,/)                                SAVE0037
      RETURN                                                            SAVE0038
C
 2000 T= NTIME-INTIME                                                   SAVE0039
      MINT= INTER                                                       SAVE0040
      N=T/MINT + 1                                                      SAVE0041
      TT= NTIME                                                         SAVE0042
      TIME(N)= TT*DELT/3600                                             SAVE0043
      DO 200 K=1,NGAGE                                                  SAVE0044
      I=IGAGE(K)                                                        SAVE0045
```

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      J=JGAGE(K)                                                        SAVE0046
      IF (I.GT.NCM) GO TO 199                                           SAVE0047
      HS(K,N)= HC(I)                                                    SAVE0048
  199 IF(J.NE.0) HS(K,N)= H(I,J)                                        SAVE0049
  200 CONTINUE                                                          SAVE0050
C
      DO 300 J=1,NFLOW                                                  SAVE0051
      K=KFLOW(J)                                                        SAVE0052
      KEY= KEN(I,K)                                                     SAVE0053
      IF(KEY.NE.0) GO TO 205                                            SAVE0054
      KEY= 2                                                            SAVE0055
      IF(INCX(K).NE.0) KEY= 1                                           SAVE0056
  205 GO TO(210,220,230,240,210,220,230,240), KEY                       SAVE0057
  210 QS(J,N)= QCXN(K)/1000.                                            SAVE0058
      GO TO 300                                                         SAVE0059
  220 QS(J,N)= QCYN(K)/1000.                                            SAVE0060
      GO TO 300                                                         SAVE0061
  230 QS(J,N)= QCXP(K)/1000.                                            SAVE0062
      GO TO 300                                                         SAVE0063
  240 QS(J,N)= QCYP(K)/1000.                                            SAVE0064
  300 CONTINUE                                                          SAVE0065
      NU=72                                                             SAVE0066
      IF(N.EQ.72) GO TO 310                                             SAVE0067
      RETURN                                                            SAVE0068
C
 3000 NU = (NM-INTIME)/INTER                                            SAVE0069
      IF(NU.EQ.0) RETURN                                                SAVE0070
  310 PRINT 400                                                         SAVE0071
  400 FORMAT(20X,(WATER LEVEL HYDROGRAPHS (FT) AND KEY FLOWS (1000 CFS)(SAVE0072
     1 ,//)                                                             SAVE0073
      PRINT 410, (J,J=1,NGAGE), (K,K=1,NFLOW)                           SAVE0074
  410 FORMAT(2X,(HOUR(,I6,15I8)                                         SAVE0075
      DO 500 N=1,NU                                                     SAVE0076
      PRINT 420, TIME(N), (HS(J,N),J=1,NGAGE), (QS(K,N),K=1,NFLOW)      SAVE0077
  420 FORMAT(F6.1,15F8.2)                                               SAVE0078

  425 FORMAT(F6.1,12F8.2)                                               SAVE0080
  500 CONTINUE                                                          SAVE0081
      DO 510 N=1,NU                                                     SAVE0082

  430 FORMAT(F6.1,10F8.2)                                               SAVE0084
  510 CONTINUE                                                          SAVE0085
      PRINT 10                                                          SAVE0086
   10 FORMAT(1H1)                                                       SAVE0087
      IF(NU.EQ.72) INTIME=NTIME                                         SAVE0088
      RETURN                                                            SAVE0089
C
      END                                                               SAVE0090

C
C
      SUBROUTINE CONTIN(L)                                              CONT0001
C
      COMMON/BLK1/A(822)/BLK2/B(1961)/BLK3/C(42)/BLK4/D(2585)/          CONT0002
     1BLK5/E(2759)/BLK6/F(2800)/BLK7/G(44)/BLK9/H(25)/BLK10/P(34)       CONT0003
C
      GO TO (100,200),L                                                 CONT0004
C
  100 CONTINUE
  700 FORMAT(20A4)                                                      CONT0006
      RETURN                                                            CONT0007
C
  200 CONTINUE
      RETURN                                                            CONT0009
C
      END                                                               CONT0010
```

```
      C
      C
      C
      C
            SUBROUTINE PLOT                                                    PLOT0005
      C
      C     PROGRAM TO PLOT CHANNELS AND BARRIERS
      C
            COMMON/BLK1/ IB(100),JB(100),IZX(100),IZY(100),ICDOX(100)          PLOT0010
           1,ICDOY(100),ICDSX(100),ICDSY(100),LBDI(8),LBDJ(8),DIST(24)         PLOT0015
           2,CHST(30),BD(8,30),HGR(8),XP(8,6),YP(8,6),HBR(6)                   PLOT0020
            COMMON/BLK2/ IZ(28,20),U(28,20),V(28,20),H(28,20),NTIME            PLOT0025
            COMMON/BLK5/ ICG(130),JCG(130),IACX(130),IACY(130),IZCX(130)       PLOT0030
           1,IZCY(130),QCXP(130),QCXN(130),QCYP(130),QCYN(130),HC(130),HP(130)PLOT0035
           2,KCM,KCX(130),KCY(130),KCB(130),UCT(130),UCF(130),KPI(130),ISOM    PLOT0040
           3,KEN(2,130),VCT(130),VCF(130),AOGX(130),AOGY(130),KCXP(130)        PLOT0045
           4,KCYP(130),KLB(50),KLM                                             PLOT0050
            COMMON/BLK10/ NGAGE,NFLOW,IGAGE(12),JGAGE(12),KFLOW(6),XMIN,XMAX   MAIN0110
            DIMENSION NUMBER(10),PAGE(114,135)
            LOGICAL XBARR,YBARR,X,BLNK,NUMBER,ONE,PAGE,VLINE,HLINE,PLUS,PERIOD
           1,BLANK
            DATA BLANK/[ [/,X/[X[/,BLNK/[ [/,NUMBER/[0[,[1[,[2[,[3[,[4[,[5[,
           1[6[,[7[,[8[,[9[/,ONE/[1[/,VLINE/[I[/,HLINE/[-[/,PLUS/[+[/,PERIOD/
           2[.[/
      C
      C
            DO 100 I=1,15390
            PAGE(I,1)=BLANK
        100 CONTINUE
      C
      C
            DO 101 I=4,114,4                                                   PLOT0105
            PAGE(I,3) = PERIOD                                                 PLOT0110
            PAGE(I,134) = PERIOD                                               PLOT0115
            DO 101 J=9,135,7                                                   PLOT0120
        101 PAGE(I,J) = PERIOD                                                 PLOT0125
      C
      C     DRAW THE BARRIERS
      C
            DO 800 KI=1,KCM                                                    PLOT0130
            K = KCM+1-KI                                                       PLOT0135
            I = IABS(ICG(K))*4-1                                               PLOT0140
            J = IABS(JCG(K))*7-4                                               PLOT0145
            I4 = I+3                                                           PLOT0150
            J4 = J+6                                                           PLOT0155
            IF ( KCB(K) .EQ. 0 )  GO TO 800                                    PLOT0160
      C
      C     TEST FOR BARRIER IN X DIRECTION, Y DIRECTION, OR BOTH
      C
            KB = KCB(K)                                                        PLOT0165
            II = IB(KB)                                                        PLOT0170
            JJ = JB(KB)                                                        PLOT0175
            IZ1 = IZ(II,JJ)*10                                                 PLOT0180
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      IZ2 = IZ(II+1,JJ)*10                                              PLOT0185
      IZ8 = IZX(KB)                                                     PLOT0190
      XBARR = .TRUE.                                                    PLOT0195
      IF ( IZ8 .EQ. IZ1  .OR.  IZ8 .EQ. IZ2 )  XBARR = .FALSE.          PLOT0200
      IZ2 = IZ(II,JJ+1)*10                                              PLOT0205
      IZ8 = IZY(KB)                                                     PLOT0210
      YBARR = .TRUE.                                                    PLOT0215
      IF ( IZ8 .EQ. IZ1  .OR.  IZ8 .EQ. IZ2 )  YBARR = .FALSE.          PLOT0220
C
      IF ( .NOT. XBARR )  GO TO 250                                     PLOT0225
C
C     X  BARRIERS
C
      IF ( I-CX(K) .LT. 0 )  GO TO 230                                  PLOT0230
      IF ( IZCX(K) .LE. 0 )  GO TO 231                                  PLOT0235
C
C     OUTER BARRIER
      DO 202 L=1,10                                                     PLOT0240
  202 PAGE(I+4,J+L-3) = X                                               PLOT0245
      GO TO 250                                                         PLOT0250
C
C     INNER BARRIER
  231 DO 203 L=1,10                                                     PLOT0255
  203 PAGE(I+2,J+L-3) = X                                               PLOT0260
      GO TO 250                                                         PLOT0265
C
C     BOTH BARRIERS
  230 DO 204 L=1,10                                                     PLOT0270
      PAGE(I+4,J+L-3) = X                                               PLOT0275
  204 PAGE(I+2,J+L-3) = X                                               PLOT0280
C
C     Y  BARRIERS
C
  250 IF ( .NOT. YBARR )  GO TO 800                                     PLOT0285
      IF ( I-CY(K) .LT. 0 )  GO TO 240                                  PLOT0290
      IF ( IZCY(K) .LE. 0 )  GO TO 241                                  PLOT0295
C
C     OUTER BARRIER
      DO 205 L=1,5                                                      PLOT0300
  205 PAGE(I+L-2,J+8) = X                                               PLOT0305
      GO TO 800                                                         PLOT0310
C
C     INNER BARRIER
  241 DO 206 L=1,5                                                      PLOT0315
  206 PAGE(I+L-2,J+4) = X                                               PLOT0320
      GO TO 800                                                         PLOT0325
C
C     BOTH BARRIERS
  240 DO 207 L=1,5                                                      PLOT0330
      PAGE(I+L-2,J+4) = X                                               PLOT0335
  207 PAGE(I+L-2,J+8) = X                                               PLOT0340
  800 CONTINUE                                                          PLOT0345
C
```

```
SUBROUTINE PLOT       74/74    OPT=2                     FTN 4.6+420          08/22/77  16.51.06

      C     LAND BARRIERS
      C
            DO 804 K=1,KLM                                                      PLOT0350
      C
      C     TEST FOR BARRIER IN X DIRECTION, Y DIRECTION, OR BOTH
      C
            KB = KLB(K)                                                         PLOT0355
            II = IB(KB)                                                         PLOT0360
            JJ = JB(KB)                                                         PLOT0365
            I = IABS(II)*4-1                                                    PLOT0370
            J = IABS(JJ)*7-4                                                    PLOT0375
            IZ1 = IZ(II,JJ)*10                                                  PLOT0380
            IZ2 = IZ(II+1,JJ)*10                                                PLOT0385
            IZB = IZX(KB)                                                       PLOT0390
            XBARR = .TRUE.                                                      PLOT0395
            IF ( IZB .EQ. IZ1  .OR.  IZB .EQ. IZ2 )  XBARR = .FALSE.            PLOT0400
            IZ2 = IZ(II,JJ+1)*10                                                PLOT0405
            IZB = IZY(KB)                                                       PLOT0410
            YBARR = .TRUE.                                                      PLOT0415
            IF ( IZB .EQ.IZ1  .OR.  IZB .EQ. IZ2 )  YBARR = .FALSE.             PLOT0420
      C
      C     X BARRIER
      C
            IF ( .NOT. XBARR )  GO TO 220                                       PLOT0425
            DO 208 L=1,7                                                        PLOT0430
        208 PAGE(I+2,J+L-3) = X                                                 PLOT0435
      C
      C     Y BARRIER
      C
        220 IF ( .NOT. YBARR )  GO TO 804                                       PLOT0440
            DO 209 L=1,5                                                        PLOT0445
        209 PAGE(I+L-3,J+4) = X                                                 PLOT0450
        804 CONTINUE                                                            PLOT0455
      C
      C     DRAW CHANNELS
      C
        251 DO 802 K=1,KCM                                                      PLOT0460
            I = IABS(ICG(K))*4-1                                                PLOT0465
            J = IABS(JCG(K))*7-4                                                PLOT0470
            I4 = I+3                                                            PLOT0475
            J4 = J+6                                                            PLOT0480
            IF ( I=CX(K) .EQ. 0 )  GO TO 300                                    PLOT0485
            DO 200 L=1,7                                                        PLOT0490
        200 PAGE(I4,J+L-1) = HLINE                                              PLOT0495
            IF ( KCX(K) .GT. KCM )  PAGE(I4,J) = PLUS                           PLOT0500
        300 IF ( I=CY(K) .EQ. 0 )  GO TO 301                                    PLOT0505
            DO 201 L=1,3                                                        PLOT0510
            PAGE(I+L-1,J+5) = BLNK                                              PLOT0515
            PAGE(I+L-1,J+7) = BLNK                                              PLOT0520
        201 PAGE(I+L-1,J4) = VLINE                                              PLOT0525
            IF ( KCY(K) .GT. KCM )  PAGE(I,J4) = PLUS                           PLOT0530
        301 PAGE(I4,J4) = PLUS                                                  PLOT0535
        802 CONTINUE                                                            PLOT0540

      C
      C     WRITE OUT THE PAGE
      C
            WRITE(6,501)(J,I=1,19),((PAGE(4*K-1,J),J=3,134),K,(PAGE(4*K  ,J),JPLOT0545
          1  =5,134),((PAGE(4*K+I  ,J),J=3,134),I=1,2),K=1,28)                  PLOT0550
        501 FORMAT (1H1,1H(T4,3X),I4,/,1 ,1,5X,17(1,1,6X),1,1,5X,1,1,/,28(1X, PLOT0555
          1  132A1,/,1X,I2,130A1,/,2(1X,132A1,/)),1H1)                          PLOT0560
            RETURN                                                              PLOT0565
            END                                                                 PLOT0570
```

APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURGE II CODED PROGRAM

The general strategy of the program is discussed and certain special features are pointed out which may not be apparent without detailed study of the program. Operational aspects of the program are discussed in some detail in Appendix C.

The version of the program adapted for use on the GE 400 computer system by the Corps of Engineers consists of the following parts or subroutines:

MAIN	whose primary job is to read and check the sequencing of the basic data for the block computations;
PART 2	which controls the basic computational sequencing, initialization, and updating of storage, interpolation of coarse wind fields for the actual grid, and routine computation of U, V, and H for all blocks, considering barriers (basically, the SURGE I program);
CHANL(1)	which is called only once to read channel data and to establish certain key arrays for routine calculation;
CHANL(2)	which is called routinely to compute flow and water levels in channels and at channel end points;
CHANL(3)	whose task is the routine calculation of H on blocks containing channels;
CHANL(4)	which is called for listing of channel computations;
LIST(1)	which is called only once to read control data for block listings and to list the topographic Z field;
LIST(2)	which lists the H field for blocks if called;
LIST(3)	which lists the U, V, and H fields for blocks if called in place of LIST(2);
SAVE(1)	which is called only once to read the positions of certain gage locations for water level or flow;
SAVE(2)	which is called routinely at preselected time intervals to save water levels and flow for gage locations defined by SAVE(1);
CONTIN(1)	which is called only once to read basic storage in COMMON BLOCKS 1 to 10 in the case of a continuation of a given problem;
CONTIN(2)	which is called at the termination of a run to output the continuation data called for by CONTIN(1).

The version of the program used in the testing and calibration work, using an IBM 360/65 computer system, has an additional assembler language subroutine for plotting positions of barriers and channels (see Fig. 15). This is useful in checking input data for channels and barriers to spot possible errors in coding the positions of channel blocks and barrier blocks. Unfortunately, this subroutine is not compatible with the GE 400 system. Subroutine PLOT in Appendix A however can be used for this purpose. Subroutine LIST is not used in the version of the program in Appendix A.

1. Flow Diagram.

A schematic flow diagram for the SURGE II program is given in Figure B-1. If a new problem is being run then the first phase is reading in the basic data and checking the data sequencing to make sure it is in order and complete. This is carried out in MAIN and the beginning of PART 2 which calls subroutines CHANL(1), SAVE(1), and LIST(1).

Initialization of block arrays is carried out in PART 2; initialization of channel arrays and establishing of key arrays are carried out by CHANL(1). These key arrays are discussed in a subsequent subsection.

Step 4 of the flow diagram is the beginning (or reentry point) of the routine computations for each time. After generating, the detailed interpolated fields of x and y components of wind stress for the blocks (step 4) and all blocks (i.e., all I,J) are swept to compute the flow components, U and V, ignoring at first the presence (if any) of subgrid scale channels, but considering barriers for any barrier blocks (step 5).

In step 6 CHANL(2) is called to sweep through all channel blocks to evaluate all channels Q and H except those for H-end points and all lateral flows to and from channels. In the latter operation, the flows U and V computed in step 5 are replaced by corrected U or V between blocks, considering the presence of the channels.

Step 7, which is carried out in PART 2, sweeps all I,J to compute water levels on blocks ignoring for the present, the presence of any subgrid scale channels.

In step 8, CHANL(3) is called to correct the block H values on those blocks containing channels and to compute the H and Q values at H-end points of channels. This also provides corrected H values for those blocks into which the channels discharge.

Steps 10 and 11 are output operations for block and channel computations carried out in PART 2 and CHANL(4). This is followed by a time updating and test for end, dependent upon a prescribed maximum number of time steps. Before termination of a run, the contents of all data in COMMON are saved for possible continuation of the problem, if desired.

2. Identification of Adjacent Channel Blocks.

To provide rapid access to values of H and Q in channels adjoining a given channel reach, special arrays are generated in subroutine

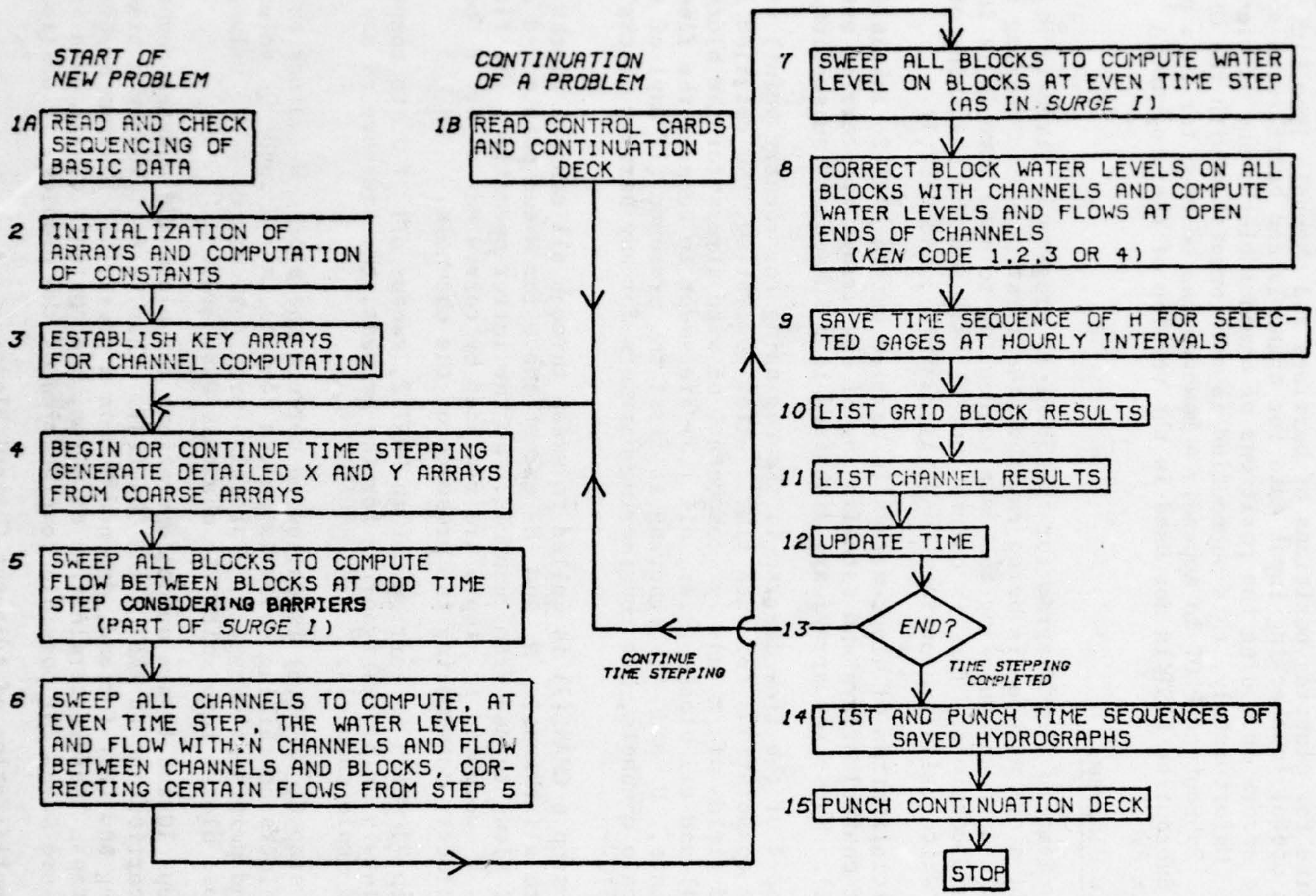


Figure B-1. Generalized flow diagram for SURGE II.

CHANL(1). There are four such arrays: KCX(K), KCY(K), KCXP(K), and KCYP(K). These give the channel block identification index for those channel blocks which are adjacent to the Kth channel block as indicated in Figure B-2. Thus, KCX(K) is the identification of the channel block which has an x-side channel adjoining channel block K on the negative characteristic side (i.e., on a preceding row), while KCXP(K) is the identification of the channel block which has an x-side channel adjoining channel block K on the positive side (i.e., on a following row). KCY(K) and KCYP(K) have analogous meanings for blocks with y-side channels adjoining that of block K. These arrays are generated by an appropriate series of tests in which the I,J values of blocks adjacent to that of channel block K are compared with the ICG and JCG values of all other channel blocks. This is carried out only once during any run, and is not particularly time consuming; moreover, it avoids any human error which may easily occur if such arrays were required as input.

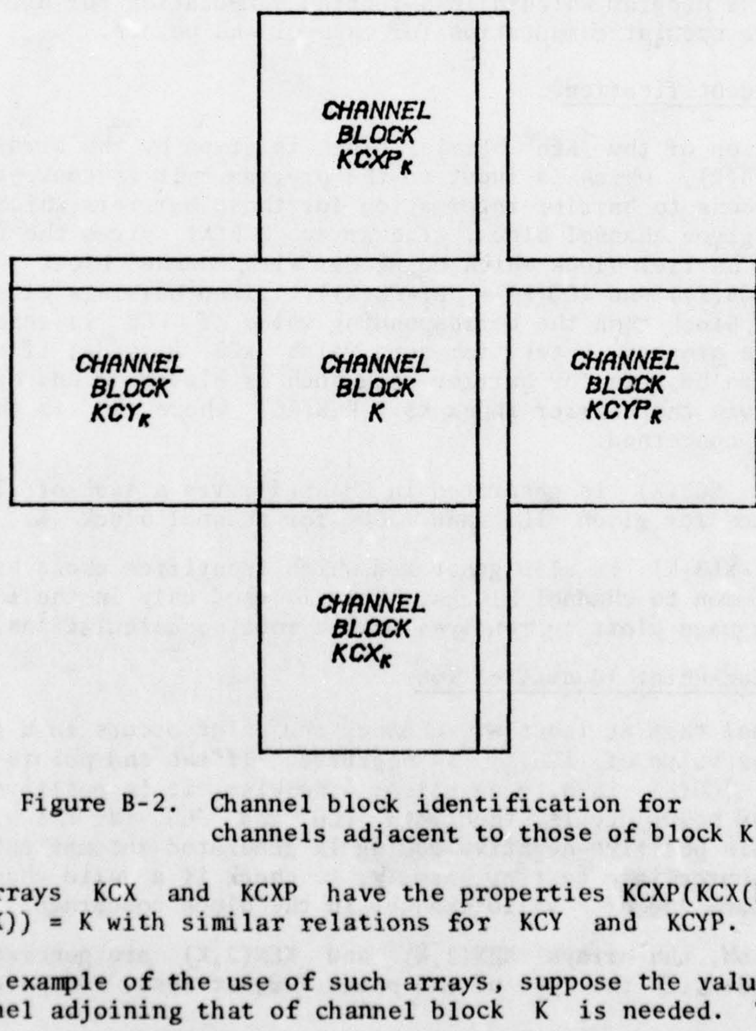


Figure B-2. Channel block identification for channels adjacent to those of block K.

The arrays KCX and KCXP have the properties KCXP(KCX(K)) = K and KCX(KCXP(K)) = K with similar relations for KCY and KCYP.

As an example of the use of such arrays, suppose the value of HC in an x channel adjoining that of channel block K is needed. This could

be addressed as HC(KX) where KX = KXC(K). Using Figure 8 as an example, the values of channel flow entering the junction from channels 1 and 2 would be addressed by QCXP(K1) and QCYP(K1), respectively, where K1 designates the channel block containing channels 1 and 2. However, the flow leaving the junction would be addressed by QCYN(K2) where K2 = KCYP(K1) and QCXN(K3) where K3 = KCXP(K1). While redundant storage of such H and Q values would also satisfy the requirement of rapid access to such values adjoining a given channel block, the use of the integral arrays KCX, KCY, KCXP, and KCYP saves storage for most computer systems.

An examination of the listings of the values of the arrays KCX, KCY, KCXP, and KCYP, as output by the program, indicates that the maximum value of any of these can and usually does exceed the number of input channel blocks (KCM). The reason for this is that dummy storage positions are created for blocks adjoining channel end points. This is an artifice of the program which allows routine computation for all channel reaches before special computation for channel end points.

3. Barrier Identification.

The position of the Kth barrier block is given by the array pair, IB(K) and JB(K), which is input to the program. It is convenient to have rapid access to barrier information for those barriers which happen to fall on a given channel block. The array KCB(K) gives the identification of the barrier block which coincides with channel block K. Thus, ICG(K) = IB(KCB(K)) and JCG(K) = JB(KCB(K)). If no barriers exist in a given channel block then the corresponding value of KCB is zero. Thus, in the routine program, a test for zero value KCB is made; if nonzero, then a call can be made for barrier data such as elevation and barrier coefficients via the barrier index KB = KCB(KC) where KC is the channel block concerned.

The array KCB(K) is generated in CHANL(1), via a scan of all IB and JB values for given ICG and JCG for channel block K.

An array KLB(K) is also generated which identifies those barrier blocks not common to channel blocks. This is used only in the IBM 360/65 assembler language plotting routine, not in routine calculations.

4. Channel End-Point Identification.

As a signal that at least one channel end point occurs in a channel block K, the value of ICG(K) is negative. If two end points occur, the value of JCG(K) is also negative; otherwise, it is positive. If no channel end point occurs, then both ICG and JCG for the block are positive. This positive-negative coding is generated automatically in CHANL(1) by appropriate testing; namely, to check if a valid channel connects at each end of a valid channel in the block concerned.

In addition, the arrays KEN(1,K) and KEN(2,K) are generated in CHANL(1) to identify the type of end point for, at most, two potential

channel terminations in given channel block K. If there is no channel termination both KEN(1,K) and KEN(2,K) are zero; if one termination occurs for block K, KEN(1,K) will have an integral value from 1 to 8 and KEN(2,K) will be zero; if two terminations occur, both KEN arrays will have nonzero value. In use, KEN(2,K) is called only if JCG(K) is negative.

The coding for the type of end point is indicated schematically in Figure B-3. Values of KEN from 1 to 4 represent "H-end" type terminations where a ponding block immediately adjoins the channel end. Values of KEN from 5 to 8 are those for which Q is specified; e.g., river discharge. Values within either group indicate the relative orientation of the channel end point in question to assure calling the correct data and using the right signs in the routine calculations.

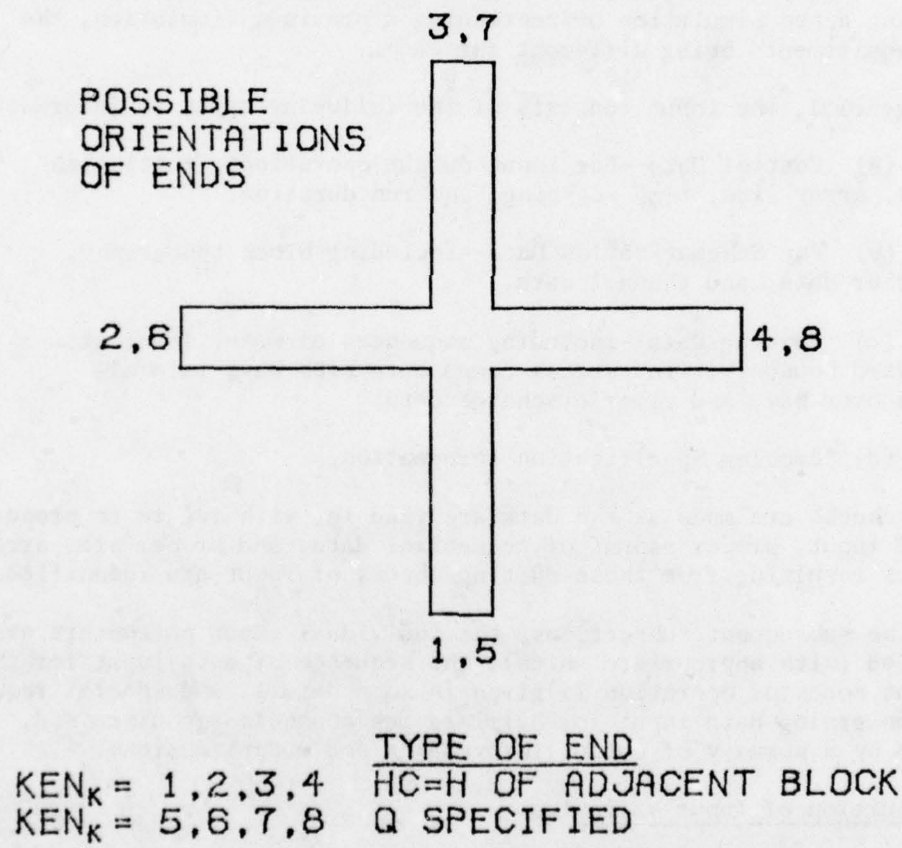


Figure B-3. Identification of type and orientation of a channel end point by the coded identifier KEN(K).

APPENDIX C

USER'S GUIDE TO SURGE II

The coded program SURGE II is intended for use in the numerical simulation of storm surges or astronomical tides in bays and estuaries for specified time sequences of water level at the seaward boundary of the bay or estuary and specified wind stress and other storm data over the bay or estuary. The user may use one of two distinct modes of operation: (a) the storm mode, in which all storm data are required as well as seaward hydrograph data; or (b) the tide mode, in which no storm data are required, the only forcing being the input water level variation at the seaward boundary. Moreover, in both modes the user has the option of initiating a new simulation or continuing a previous simulation, the input requirements being different for each.

In general, the input consists of the following types of information:

(a) Control Data--For input-output operations, initialization, array size, time stepping, and run duration.

(b) Bay Schematization Data--including block topography, barrier data, and channel data.

(c) Forcing Data--including sequences of water level at seaward boundary, wind-stress components over bay, rainfall data over bay, and river discharge data.

(d) Problem Specification Information.

Certain checks are made as the data are read in, with regard to proper order of input, proper amount of sequential data, and proper size arrays. All stops resulting from these editing checks of input are identified.

In the subsequent subsections, the individual input parameters are identified (with appropriate units), the sequence of data input for the different modes of operation is given in some detail, and special requirements concerning data input for barriers and channels are discussed, followed by a summary of output information and output options.

1. <u>Definition of Input Variables.</u>

The following variables are listed in the order in which they are input (asterisks separate data blocks):

ICARD Control index: 0 for starting, 1 for continuation.

***** *Block 0*

IDENT Data block identification;

IBL	starting column (I value) for listing of block H output (normally taken as 1);
KCM	total number of blocks with channels (including null channels, see subsec. 6 of this app.);
NOWIND	control for storm data input: 0 for normal input operation for wind stress, rainfall, and runoff; -1 for omitting such input for tide computations;
INTER	interval in SAVE operation (time interval is INTER*DELT);
NGAGE	number of H gage locations saved;
NFLOW	number of Q gage locations saved;
IMIN	minimum expected H (feet);
IMAX	maximum expected H (feet).

NOTE----IMIN and IMAX are used only in subroutine GRAF, applicable to IBM 360 or 370.

***** *Block 1*

NTIME	Initial time level (normally 0, unless a continuation run is being carried out, in which case NTIME should equal the final value of the previous run);
NM	maximum number of time steps for the problem;
MMIN	minimum "map time" for wind-stress input;
MMAX	maximum map time for wind-stress input;
NFU	number of iterations per map time interval;
IOUT	interval for routine output from blocks and channels equals IOUT + 1;
INFLD	special output flag: 0 for standard output, 1 for extra listing of channel output for one iteration preceding normal listing.

***** *Block 2*

IM	Total number of x-grid intervals;
JM	total number of y-grid intervals;
KM	total number of blocks having barriers;

KMAX total number of coarse x-grid points for wind-stress input;

LMAX total number of coarse y-grid points for wind-stress input.

***** *Block 3*

DELX Spatial grid interval or block size (nautical miles);

DELT time interval between block H and flow computations (seconds);

CDO overflow coefficient for natural low-lying ground such as barrier islands;

FK bed-resistance coefficient for blocks;

FC bed-resistance coefficient for channels (used only if values for individual channels are not entered);

HGI initial water level above MSL in the bay (feet).

***** *Block 4*

KI Number of interpolation subdivisions of each coarse x-grid interval KI*(KMAX-1) = IM;

LJ number of interpolation subdivisions of each coarse y-grid interval LJ*(LMAX-1) = JM;

KII number of coarse x-grid intervals;

LJJ number of coarse y-grid intervals;

JBL, JBR number of "open boundary" J-intervals on left and right of system (not used in version in App. A).

***** *Block 5*

IB(K) I location index for barrier block K;

JB(K) J location index for barrier block K;

IZX(K) elevation of x-barrier (right side) on barrier block K (tenths of feet);

IZY(K) elevation of y-barrier (upper side) on barrier block K (tenths of feet);

ICDOX(K) overflow coefficient for x-barrier (value × 1,000) on Kth barrier block;

ICDOY(K) overflow coefficient for y-barrier (value × 1,000) on Kth barrier block;

ICDSX(K) submerged wier coefficient for x-barrier (value × 1,000) on Kth barrier block;

ICDSY(K) submerged wier coefficient for y-barrier (value × 1,000) on Kth barrier block.

***** *Block 6*

IZ(I,J) Elevation of ground or seabed (feet) relative to MSL datum for block location I,J.

***** *Block 7*

IMRO Number of river input (runoff) locations;

JMRO number of map times with runoff values;

KR number of channel-stress values (normally same as JMRO);

ISTR start of rain (map time);

IND end of rain (map time);

NOW number of iterations between river input values (normally same as NFU);

KIM number of iterations between channel-stress values (normally same as NFU);

NORT number of iterations per hour for rain (normally same as INTER).

***** *Block 8*

RF Total rainfall (inches);

CONST fraction of rainfall not absorbed by ground;

S conversion factor for wind stress $(5{,}280/3{,}600)^2 \times 1.1/10$.

***** *Block 9*

LROI(K) I location index for Kth river input block;

LROJ(K) J location index for Kth river input block.

***** *Block 10*

DIST(M) Percent of total rainfall per hour for 24 hours.

***** *Block 11*

CHST(M) Channel-stress values at map time M (entries are used only if KCM = 0).

***** *Block 12*

RO(K,M) Discharge (cubic feet per second) from Kth river input block at map time M.

***** *Block 13*

MTIME Map time for given block of wind-stress input and seaward water level.

***** *Block 14*

HGR(K) Seaward water level above MSL (feet) at MTIME for coarse grid position K.

***** *Block 15*

HBR(J) Water level on right open boundary above MSL (feet) at MTIME for grid position J (not used in version in App. A).

***** *Block 16*

XR(K,L) Wind-stress component in the x direction (units of (miles per hour)^2/10) for coarse grid position K,L at time MTIME.

***** *Block 17*

YR(K,L) Wind-stress component in the y direction (units of (miles per hour)^2/10) for coarse grid position K,L at time MTIME.

***** *Block 18*

ICG(K) I location index for channel block K;

JCG(K) J location index for channel block K;

IWCX(K) width of x channel (right side) on channel block K (feet), with sign (see subsec. 6 of this app.);

IZCX(K) depth of x channel bed on channel block K (feet), with sign (see subsec. 6 of this app.);

IWCY(K)   width of y channel (upper side) on channel block K (feet), with sign (see subsec. 6 of this app.);

IZCY(K)   depth of y channel bed on channel block K (feet), with sign (see subsec. 6 of this app.);

IFC(K)   bed-resistance coefficient for channels on block K (value × 10,000), if entry is zero (blank) then IFC is taken as FC (entered in *Block 3*) × 10,000.

*****   *Block 19*

IGAGE(K)   Location index for the Kth hydrograph, if JGAGE(K) ≠ 0 then IGAGE(K) is the I location of a block H; if JGAGE(K) = 0 then IGAGE(K) is the channel block index for a channel H;

JGAGE(K)   if not zero, this is the J location of a block H; if zero, a channel H is indicated;

KFLOW(K)   channel block index for the Kth flow gage, the flow being that of the lower end of the x channel, or the left end of a y channel if an x channel does not exist, or a channel end point if one exists in the identified channel block.

*****   *Block 20*

IEND   Maximum I in listing of block arrays of H, U, and V;

NF   number of iterations between listings;

IBEGIN   first I in listing of block arrays;

NJ   maximum J in listing of block arrays;

NCARD   total number of alphanumeric problem identification cards;

ALPHA(J)   alphanumeric character data which identify the problem and gage locations by name.

2. Input for Initiating Storm Surge Simulation.

The sequence of input for starting a problem in the storm surge mode is given below in the form of a summary of the READ statements active in this mode, together with a summary of the appropriate FORMATS for data input in different blocks. For all data blocks requiring an entry of the identification integer IDENT, only the *units digit* of the data block number is entered in column 1 of the data input card.

Control Card

```
READ  1 ,    ICARD  (0 for starting)
```

Block 0 (1 card)

```
READ  1 ,    IDENT, IBL, KCM, NOWIND, INTER, NGAGE, NFLOW, IMIN, IMAX
  NOTE-------IMIN and IMAX are left blank unless subroutine GRAF is used.
```

Block 1 (1 card)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, NTIME, NM, MMIN, MMAX, NFU, IOUT, INFLD
```

Block 2 (1 card)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, IM, JM, KM, KMAX, LMAX
```

Block 3 (1 card)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, DELX, DELT, CDO, FK, FC, HGI
```

Block 4 (1 card)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, KI, LJ, KII, LJJ, JBL, JBR
```

Block 5 (total of KM cards of barrier data)

```
DO    500    K = 1, KM
READ  100 ,  IDENT, IB(J), JB(K), IZX(K), IZY(K), ICDOX(K), ICDOY(K),
             ICDSX(K), ICDSY(K)
      500    CONTINUE
```

Block 6 (total of 2*IM cards of block topography)

```
DO    550    I = 1, IM
READ  100 ,  IDENT, (IZ(I,J), J = 1,10)
READ  100 ,  IDENT, (IZ(I,J), J = 11, JM)
      550    CONTINUE
```

Block 7 (1 card)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, IMRO, JMRO, KR, ISTR, IND, NOW, KIM, NORT
```

Block 8 (1 card)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, RF, CONST, S
```

Block 9 (1 or 2 cards, dependent on IMRO)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, (LROI(K), LROJ(K), K = 1,5)
IF (IMRO.LT.6) GO TO 575
READ  100 ,  IDENT, (LROI(K), LROJ(K), K = 6, IMRO)
      575    CONTINUE
```

Block 10 (3 cards)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (DIST(M), M = 1,10)
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (DIST(M), M = 11,20)
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (DIST(M), M = 21,24)
```

Block 11 (L + 1 card where L = KR/10. If KR = 0, block 11 input is omitted.)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (CHST(K), K = 1,11)
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (CHST(K), K = 11,20)
...
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (CHST(K), K = KL, KR (KL = 10 * L + 1)
```

Block 12 (JMRO cards of river discharge data)

```
DO    700    M = 1, JMRO
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (RO(K,M), K = 1, IMRO)
      700    CONTINUE
```

Wind Stress and Water Level Forcing
(MTL sets of blocks 13 to 17 where MTL = MMAX - MMIN + 1)

```
      710    CONTINUE
```

Block 13 (1 card)

```
READ  100 ,  IDENT, MTIME
```

Block 14 (1 card)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (HGR(K), K = 1, KMAX)
```

Block 15 (1 card)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (HBR(J), J = 2,8)
```

Block 16 (KMAX cards)

```
DO    790    K = 1, KMAX
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (XR(K,L), L = 1, LMAX)
      790    CONTINUE
```

Block 17 (KMAX cards)

```
DO    800    K = 1, KMAX
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (YR(K,L), L = 1, LMAX)
      800    CONTINUE
IF (MTIME - MMAX) 710, 1,015, 1,015  (710 returns to read block 13)
      1,015  (CONTINUE)
```

Block 18 (KCM cards with channel data. If KCM = 0, the READ statement is bypassed and block 18 should be omitted.)

```
IF (KCM.GT.0)  CALL CHANL(1)
DO    50     K = 1, KCM
READ  100 ,  IDENT, ICG(K), JCG(K), IWCX(K), IZCX(K), IWCY(K), IZCY(K),
             IFC(K)
      50     CONTINUE
```

Block 19 (2 cards)

```
CALL SAVE(1)

READ  350 ,  (IGAGE(K), JGAGE(K), K = 1, NGAGE)

READ  350 ,  (KFLOW(K), K = 1, NFLOW)
```

Block 20 (NCARD + 1 card)

```
CALL LIST(1)

READ  1 ,    IDENT, IEND, NF, IBEGIN, NJ, NCARD

DO    250    J = 1, NCARD

READ  450 ,  (ALPHA(J), J = 1,40)

      250    CONTINUE
```

Format Statements for Input. The following formats were used in all the testing operations. It is recommended, however, that for routine operations those READ statements using FORMAT 1 be replaced by FORMAT 100 to make all basic numerical input consistent in card column range.

```
1     FORMAT (I1, I3, 19, I4)

100   FORMAT (I1, 2X, I5, 9(3X, I5)

250   FORMAT (I1, F7.0, 9F 8.0)

350   FORMAT (20 I 4)

450   FORMAT (15A2, 15A2, 10A2)
```

3. Input for Tide Mode.

For calibration of a given bay system, under virtually no wind conditions, for its response to forcing by astronomical tide at the seaward boundary and a steady-state river discharge, allowance is made in the coded program to bypass the detailed input of wind-stress components, and rainfall and channel-stress data; moreover, since a steady river discharge is assumed only a single card is required to define this input. In essence, the data blocks 10 to 17 are replaced by a shortened version of block 12 plus a modified version of block 14 in which tide data at the seaward boundary are prescribed at hourly intervals as the map time intervals. The input is summarized as follows:

Control Card: 0 in column 1

Block 0: see Section IV,1, NOWIND = -1

Blocks 1 to 9 see Section IV,2

Block 12 (1 card for steady river discharges)

```
READ  250 ,  IDENT, (RO(K,M), K = 1, IMRO)
```

Astrotide Block (1 card for each 12 hours)

```
905 READ 910, IGA, MTIME, (H(1,J), J = 1,12)
MU = MTIME + 12
IF (MU.LT.MMAX)  GO TO 905
910 FORMAT (I2, I4, 12F 6.2)
(IGA = 1)
```

Blocks 18 to 20: see Section IV,2

Comments on Tide Mode. The map time interval for the tide mode is 1 hour. The MTIME entry for the astrotide block is the time (hour) of the first of 12-hourly values of HG (entered as H(1,J)). The tide is assumed uniform along the seaward boundary of the bay system, hence one HG value per hour is sufficient.

In starting the tide mode from rest state (U = V = 0 and H = HGI = 0), usually one or two diurnal tide cycles are required for the numerical model to reach a nearly periodic response to an almost periodic input. Thus, if the final diurnal cycle is to be free of initial transients, at least 72 hours of HG data should be provided. This may require an adjustment in the dimensions given in COMMON/BLK6/ which appears in subprograms MAIN, PART 2, and CONTIN, if the full data set is to be stored for one run. An alternative is to make use of the continuation option, using less data input per run (e.g., 24 hours).

4. Input for Continuation of a Run.

Since the main purpose of the tide mode is for calibration of the bed friction coefficients for blocks and channels, it is expected that many trial runs will be made for a given bay system. In order to keep the machine time to a minimum for each successive run, it is desirable to use an initial field of U, V, or H which is close to the true response at the starting time. This can be accomplished by using the resulting U, V, and H arrays from a previous tide run for the bay system as the initial values. (This should be done even if the previous run has different values of the bed friction coefficients.) The mechanism for

accomplishing this is the use of the continuation mode option, as controlled by ICARD. In this mode, the contents of common from a previous run are input along with any additional forcing function data.

To make the program as flexible as possible, the continuation option can be used for either storm surge problems or astrotide problems, the only difference in input being in the type of forcing function input. Such forcing function data should be consistent with the continuation time. Moreover, the value of NTIME input in data block 1 should be equal to the final NTIME in the previous run which is continued.

The sequence of input for continuation of a problem is as follows:

Control Card:	1 in column 1
Contin Deck:	Contents of COMMON output from a previous run
Blocks 0 to 3:	see subsection 2 of this app. (4 cards)
Forcing Deck:	For storm surge mode, blocks 13 to 17, inclusive. For tide mode-astrotide deck.

A flow diagram summarizing the READ operations as controlled by ICARD and NOWIND is given in Figure C-1.

5. Comments on Barrier Input.

a. Possible Barrier Locations. All barriers in the schematization occur parallel to the sides of a given barrier block. Barrier data qualified by an X in the coded name (e.g., IZX, ICDOX, ICDXS) refer to barriers normal to the x-axis on the right side of the barrier block; those qualified by a Y in the coded name (e.g., IXY, etc.) refer to barriers normal to the y-axis on the upper side of the barrier block. If a channel exists parallel to either barrier, then such a barrier may occur on either or both sides of the parallel channel, depending upon the coding of the associated channel input data (as discussed in a subsequent subsection). Barriers which might exist along the left or lower side of a given block are represented by appropriate data coding of a barrier block in a previous row or column.

b. Precaution. It should be emphasized that for any barrier block it is up to the user to supply appropriate barrier elevations ZB for both the right and upper sides of the barrier block even if a real barrier occurs only on one side of the block. The important point to observe is that the specified *ZB values should always equal or exceed the larger of the block elevations at or adjacent to the side of the barrier block in question.* Otherwise, errors can occur in the computations.

c. Array Size. The number of barrier blocks KM is normally limited to less than 100.

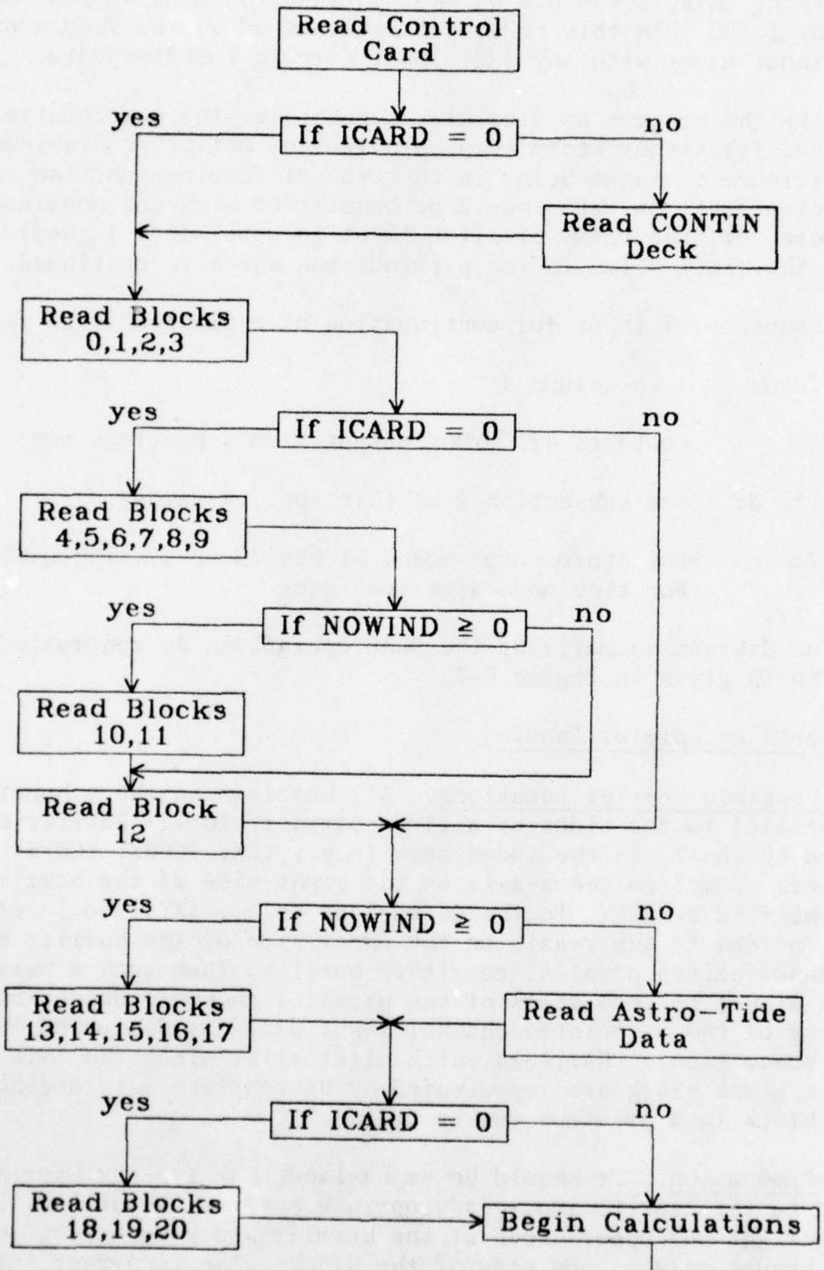


Figure C-1. Flow diagram for read statements.

6. Comments on Channel Input.

a. Possible Channel Locations. All channels in the schematization occur along the right side or the upper side of a given channel block. Channel data qualified by an X in the coded name (e.g., IWCX, IZCX) refer to channels normal to the X-axis on the right side of the channel block; those qualified by a Y in the coded name (e.g., IWCY, IZCY) refer to channels normal to the Y-axis on the upper side of the channel block. If a block has both an X and Y channel, one data card specifies both.

b. Channel Junctions. In the schematization of a channel system junctions can occur with adjoining channel reaches parallel to each other or perpendicular. Moreover, one-, two-, or three-way branches are possible.

Four possible right-angle channel junctions are illustrated in Figure C-2. The simplest junction is that shown in the upper right panel of the figure where the joining channel reaches are in the same channel block K1. Right-angle junctions involving two adjacent channel blocks are illustrated in the upper left and lower right panels of Figure C-2.

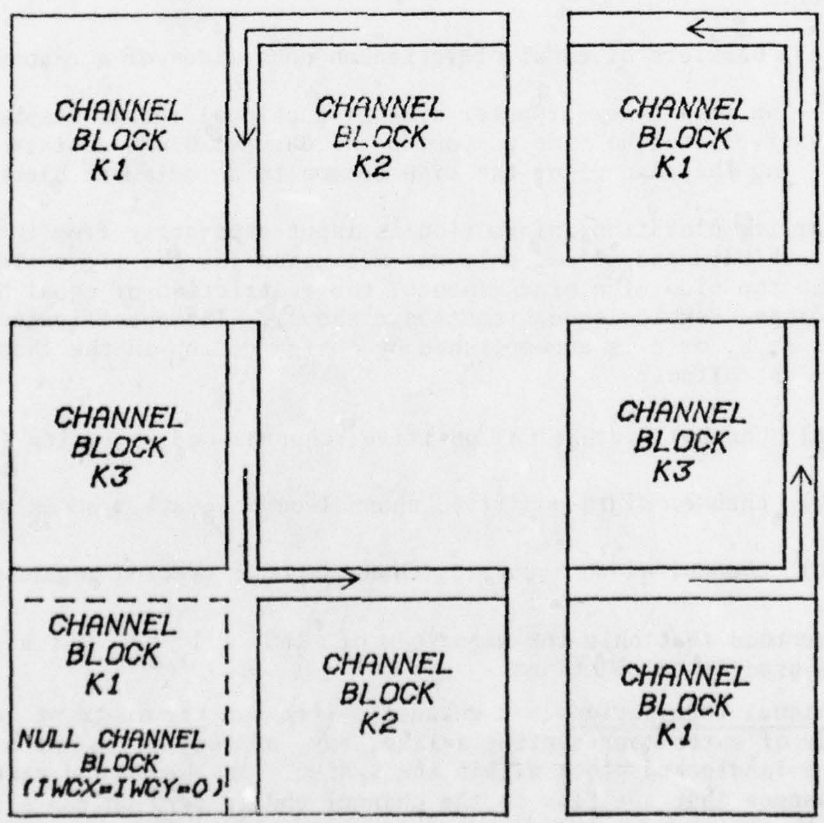


Figure C-2. Four possible simple bends for a channel reach.

The final possible right turn is illustrated in the lower left panel of the figure. In this case, the program requires that a channel block (K1) join the connecting channels of the nonadjoining channel blocks (K2 and K3) even though no channels exist on the joining block K1. In such circumstances, the required "null" channel block would have zero width for both the X and Y channels (IWCS = IWCY = 0) as input. The H value at the junction of the connecting channel reaches for this case is stored as HC(K1); i.e., in association with the null channel block.

Colinear adjoining channels always involve two adjacent channel blocks. Four possible junctions of this type are illustrated in Figure B-2 in relation to central channel block K.

c. Channels with Levees. The program allows for the following possible situations with respect to barriers parallel to channels:

(a) Single barrier on the "inner" lateral boundary of a channel;

(b) single barrier on the "outer" lateral boundary of a channel;

(c) barriers of *equal* elevation on both sides of a channel.

NOTE.--The term inner or outer side of a channel refers respectively to the side common to the channel block containing the channel or the side common to an adjacent block.

The barrier elevation information is input separately from the channel block data and allows only one elevation for the right side and one for the top side of a block (hence, the restriction of equal barrier heights for the double levee situation c above). The specification for situations a, b, or c is accomplished by a sign coding in the channel block data as follows:

(a) Channel width (ICW) positive, channel-bed elevation (IZC)

(b) channel width positive, channel-bed elevation positive;

(c) channel width negative, channel-bed elevation negative.

It is understood that only the magnitude of IWC and IZC for a given channel is used in calculations.

d. Channel Terminations. A channel system can terminate at (a) a larger body of water representing a lake, bay, or sea; or (b) at a boundary or in a landlocked block within the system. In the second case, the program assumes that the flow at the channel end is zero unless a river discharge to the channel is specified (see input) and that the channel end block is one block inside the boundary block.

e. Restriction. Only channels with the channel bed below the mean water level (MWL) reference are allowed. The actual elevation used in calculations is - |IZC|, regardless of the sign on the input of IZC for a given channel.

f. Array Size. The number of channel blocks (including null channel blocks) is KCM. However, (CHANL(1)) creates arrays of length KCMP > KCM. The value of KCMP exceeds KCM by one plus the number of channels which terminate on the exterior boundary of the grid including the seaward boundary. Since KCMP is limited to 130, KCM should be less by the amount described above.

7. Output.

a. Listings of Input and Key Arrays. All input data are listed in easily identifiable form in the order in which the data are entered through block 18. Immediately following the basic channel input is a listing of the key arrays for channels, as discussed in Appendix A, including the assignment of sign coding for ICG and JCG.

Also printed out, in the same block format as the routine listings of H, are the block elevations.

b. Sequential Output. Normally, the routine output of computed values includes block H arrays and listings of all channel variables at predetermined intervals of time (as determined by IOUT). It is possible to list the U, V, and H arrays for blocks by changing the CALL LIST(2) statement following statement 2,100 in PART 2 to CALL LIST(3).

For channel listings, refer to Figure 6 for notation; the listings are ordered by channel block number K. The block location I,J is repeated (negative signs indicating end points). This is followed by HX, the water level (feet) and QXN, the volume transport (cubic feet per second) at the lower end of the x channel, then QCP, the transport at the upper end of the x channel. These are followed by HY, QYN, and QYP representing, respectively, the water level and flow at the left end and flow at the right end of the y channel. Next is HC, the water level at the junction of the x and y channels. The last four entries in the channel listings are the transports (in cubic feet per second) to the channel from the channel block and from the channel to an adjacent block for the x and y channels. The HC value is meaningful for null channels only.

c. Saved Time Sequences. Subroutine SAVE, if used, saves sequences of water level and flow at preselected locations (as identified in block 19 of the input). In the original version of the subroutine used with an IBM 360-65 computer the saved information was punched on cards to facilitate later graphing of the sequences.

APPENDIX D

COMPLETE DATA LISTING OF INPUT FOR SABINE-CALCASIEU REGION WITH FORCING DATA FOR HURRICANE CARLA

```
ICARD= 0 IBL=  1 KCM= 121 NOWIND=  1 INTER= 15 NGAGE=  9 NFLOW=  2 IMIN= -1 IMAX= 10

IDNT= 1 NTIME=  0 NM= 900 MMIN=   0 MMAX=  24 NFU=  45 IOUT= 449 INFLD=   0
IDNT= 2 IM= 28 JM= 20 KM= 91 KMAX=  8 LMAX=  6
IDNT= 3 DELX= 2.0 N MI  DELT=240. SEC  CDO=  .200 FK=  .0010 FC=  .0010 HGI= 3.200 FT
IDNT= 4 KI=  4 LJ=  4 KII=  7 LJJ=  5 JBL=  2 JBR=  1

MIN OR MMAX IN ERROR
IDNT= 5   BARRIER DATA- Z VALUES IN TENTHS OF FEET.  CD VALUES ARE TIMES 1000
K=  1 IB=  8 JB=  1 ZX=   50 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  2 IB= 20 JB=  1 ZX= -150 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  3 IB= 21 JB=  1 ZX= -150 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  4 IB= 22 JB=  1 ZX=   50 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  5 IB= 23 JB=  1 ZX=  -80 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  6 IB= 24 JB=  1 ZX= -100 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  7 IB= 25 JB=  1 ZX= -100 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  8 IB= 26 JB=  1 ZX= -100 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K=  9 IB= 27 JB=  1 ZX= -100 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 10 IB= 28 JB=  1 ZX= -100 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 11 IB=  1 JB=  2 ZX=  -80 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 12 IB=  2 JB=  2 ZX= -100 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 13 IB=  3 JB=  2 ZX= -120 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 14 IB=  4 JB=  2 ZX= -100 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 15 IB=  5 JB=  2 ZX=  -70 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 16 IB=  6 JB=  2 ZX=   10 ZY=   60 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 17 IB=  8 JB=  2 ZX=   50 ZY=   20 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 18 IB= 13 JB=  2 ZX= -130 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 19 IB= 14 JB=  2 ZX= -120 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 20 IB= 15 JB=  2 ZX= -120 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 21 IB= 16 JB=  2 ZX= -120 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 22 IB= 17 JB=  2 ZX= -110 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 23 IB= 18 JB=  2 ZX=  -80 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 24 IB= 19 JB=  2 ZX=   60 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 25 IB= 22 JB=  2 ZX=   80 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 26 IB=  6 JB=  3 ZX=   60 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 27 IB=  7 JB=  3 ZX=   20 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 28 IB=  8 JB=  3 ZX=   50 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 29 IB=  9 JB=  3 ZX=   10 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 30 IB= 10 JB=  3 ZX=   10 ZY=   40 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 31 IB= 11 JB=  3 ZX=   30 ZY=   40 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 32 IB= 12 JB=  3 ZX=   50 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 33 IB= 22 JB=  3 ZX=   80 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 34 IB=  1 JB=  4 ZX=   10 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 35 IB=  2 JB=  4 ZX=   10 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 36 IB=  3 JB=  4 ZX=   10 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 37 IB=  7 JB=  4 ZX=   50 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 38 IB= 22 JB=  4 ZX=   30 ZY=  -30 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 39 IB=  3 JB=  5 ZX=   50 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 40 IB=  4 JB=  5 ZX=   10 ZY=   50 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 41 IB=  5 JB=  5 ZX=   10 ZY=   30 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 42 IB=  4 JB=  6 ZX=   30 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
K= 43 IB=  6 JB=  5 ZX=   50 ZY=   10 CDOX=  200 CDOY=  200 CDSX=  400 CDSY=  400
```

K= 44	I= 5	J= 6	ZX= 30	ZY= -10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 45	I= 6	J= 6	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 46	I= 15	J= 6	ZX= 10	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 47	I= 16	J= 6	ZX= 10	ZY= 60	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 48	I= 17	J= 6	ZX= 0	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 49	I= 23	J= 6	ZX= 100	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 50	I= 4	J= 7	ZX= 30	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 51	I= 6	J= 7	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 52	I= 5	J= 7	ZX= 30	ZY= -10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 53	I= 7	J= 7	ZX= -40	ZY= 140	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 54	I= 8	J= 7	ZX= -60	ZY= 140	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 55	I= 14	J= 7	ZX= 50	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 56	I= 17	J= 7	ZX= 50	ZY= 0	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 57	I= 23	J= 7	ZX= 100	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 58	I= 4	J= 8	ZX= 30	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 59	I= 5	J= 8	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 60	I= 6	J= 8	ZX= 50	ZY= 30	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 61	I= 7	J= 8	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 62	I= 8	J= 8	ZX= 140	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 63	I= 9	J= 8	ZX= -60	ZY= 140	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 64	I= 14	J= 8	ZX= 50	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 65	I= 15	J= 8	ZX= 0	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 66	I= 16	J= 8	ZX= 0	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 67	I= 17	J= 8	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 68	I= 23	J= 8	ZX= 120	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 69	I= 6	J= 9	ZX= 50	ZY= 30	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 70	I= 7	J= 9	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 71	I= 9	J= 9	ZX= 140	ZY= 70	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 72	I= 23	J= 9	ZX= 120	ZY= 10	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 73	I= 9	J= 10	ZX= 140	ZY= 70	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 74	I= 20	J= 10	ZX= 10	ZY= 150	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 75	I= 21	J= 10	ZX= 10	ZY= 150	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 76	I= 22	J= 10	ZX= 10	ZY= 150	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 77	I= 23	J= 10	ZX= 120	ZY= 120	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 78	I= 15	J= 11	ZX= 20	ZY= 80	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 79	I= 16	J= 11	ZX= 10	ZY= 100	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 80	I= 17	J= 11	ZX= 20	ZY= 70	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 81	I= 18	J= 11	ZX= 50	ZY= 70	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 82	I= 14	J= 11	ZX= 100	ZY= 100	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 83	I= 6	J= 12	ZX= 80	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 84	I= 7	J= 12	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 85	I= 14	J= 12	ZX= 20	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 86	I= 5	J= 13	ZX= 50	ZY= 150	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 87	I= 13	J= 13	ZX= 50	ZY= 120	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 88	I= 14	J= 13	ZX= 30	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 89	I= 5	J= 14	ZX= 10	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 90	I= 5	J= 16	ZX= 50	ZY= 50	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400
K= 91	I= 4	J= 17	ZX= 50	ZY= 100	CDOX= 200	CDOY= 200	CDSX= 400	CDSY= 400

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

IDNT= 6 BLOCK TOPOGRAPHY= Z VALUES IN FEET

1	-24	-8	1	1	2	3	3	8	7	16
1	11	19	23	26	32	35	30	20	35	100
2	-24	-10	0	1	2	2	3	8	8	11
2	7	14	15	23	25	35	30	20	35	100
3	-24	-13	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	9
3	4	7	11	16	22	25	30	7	7	100
4	-24	-12	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	4
4	12	13	14	20	23	15	3	7	7	100
5	-24	-10	-1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	5	8
5	15	17	15	1	1	1	7	7	7	100
6	-16	-7	1	1	0	1	2	3	3	3
6	15	7	1	1	7	1	10	20	25	100
7	-8	1	1	1	-5	-5	-4	5	-1	5
7	13	1	3	16	18	15	20	25	25	100
8	-4	1	2	0	1	-5	-6	2	5	12
8	12	1	6	15	18	20	25	25	30	100
9	-15	2	2	1	1	-6	-7	-6	2	7
9	1	1	13	15	17	15	25	27	30	100
10	-20	-8	1	1	1	-5	-8	-8	-6	-4
10	1	7	11	12	18	21	22	28	30	100
11	-22	-10	1	3	1	1	-6	-7	-7	-6
11	1	7	8	11	18	20	22	30	35	100
12	-22	-13	3	2	1	1	1	1	-4	-3
12	4	6	12	12	16	20	22	25	30	100
13	-23	-15	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	6	10	12	13	18	22	30	32	100
14	-23	-13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	3	7	13	18	20	25	20	100
15	-23	-12	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
15	2	2	1	2	3	7	7	10	12	100
16	-23	-12	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
16	1	1	3	8	8	10	10	15	15	100
17	-23	-12	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
17	1	1	1	9	16	20	15	25	30	100
18	-22	-11	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	3
18	2	2	4	10	15	18	20	25	30	100
19	-19	-8	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
19	5	8	8	11	14	18	20	20	32	100
20	-17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	3	8	10	14	14	18	20	22	25	100
21	-15	1	1	1	-4	1	0	7	-1	1
21	3	6	10	12	14	18	20	22	25	100
22	-15	1	1	-3	-4	1	1	5	0	1
22	5	6	10	12	14	14	20	22	25	100
23	-8	1	1	-4	-5	1	1	5	1	1
23	4	6	12	13	14	14	20	22	25	100
24	-10	1	1	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-6	1
24	3	1	10	12	15	15	20	22	25	100
25	-10	1	1	-5	-6	-5	-2	-6	1	1
25	9	8	8	12	15	15	20	22	25	100
26	-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	4	8	1	-5	15	15	20	22	25	100
27	-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	4	8	8	1	12	15	20	22	25	100
28	-10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

```
 IDNT= 7 IMRO=  3 JMRO= 25 KF= 25 ISTR= 25 IND= 16 NUW= 45 KIM= 45 NORT= 15
 IDNT= 8 RF= 4.000 CONST=  .9000 S=  .23662

 IDNT= 9      3 PAIRS OF I,J FOR RUNOFF LOCATIONS
9   28      15       4      19      14      19       0       0       0       0

 IDNT= 10    PERCENT RAINFALL EACH MAPTIME
0    .006   .0070   .0070   .0080   .0100   .0140   .0180   .0230   .0240   .0280
0    .032   .0360   .0470   .0630   .0840   .1070   .1460   .1400   .0650   .0390
0    .030   .0250   .0210   .0200

 IDNT= 11    CHANNEL STRESS VALUES AT MAPTIMES
1  0.000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000
1  0.000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000
1  0.000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000  0.0000

 IDNT= 12      3 SETS OF RUNOFF VALUES IN CFS FOR 25 MAPTIMES
2    800.   1107.   1520.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    800.   1099.   1480.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2    900.   1152.   1560.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
2   1310.   1812.   2060.
```

```
   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    0
4  4.500  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000
5  3.200  3.2000  3.2000  3.2000  3.2000  3.2000  3.2000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    0
6  -.029  -.0101  -.0090  -.0080  -.0062  -.0054
6  -.027  -.0169  -.0091  -.0081  -.0063  -.0055
6  -.030  -.0128  -.0100  -.0073  -.0064  -.0055
6  -.028  -.0143  -.0116  -.0073  -.0064  -.0055
6  -.028  -.0130  -.0105  -.0073  -.0064  -.0056
6  -.026  -.0225  -.0094  -.0074  -.0065  -.0056
6  -.026  -.0225  -.0094  -.0074  -.0065  -.0056
6  -.026  -.0225  -.0094  -.0074  -.0065  -.0056
7  -.011  -.0037  -.0033  -.0029  -.0023  -.0020
7  -.009  -.0055  -.0030  -.0026  -.0020  -.0018
7  -.009  -.0037  -.0030  -.0020  -.0017  -.0015
7  -.007  -.0036  -.0031  -.0020  -.0017  -.0015
7  -.006  -.0030  -.0024  -.0017  -.0015  -.0013
7  -.005  -.0044  -.0018  -.0014  -.0013  -.0011
7  -.005  -.0044  -.0018  -.0014  -.0013  -.0011
7  -.005  -.0044  -.0018  -.0014  -.0013  -.0011

   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    1
4  5.500  5.5000  5.5000  5.5000  5.5000  5.5000  5.5000  5.5000
5  4.500  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000  4.5000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    1
6  -.033  -.0112  -.0112  -.0090  -.0070  -.0054
6  -.031  -.0200  -.0102  -.0091  -.0071  -.0054
6  -.032  -.0141  -.0120  -.0091  -.0071  -.0055
6  -.032  -.0172  -.0142  -.0092  -.0072  -.0055
6  -.032  -.0144  -.0117  -.0093  -.0073  -.0055
6  -.030  -.0244  -.0118  -.0083  -.0073  -.0064
6  -.030  -.0244  -.0118  -.0083  -.0073  -.0064
6  -.030  -.0244  -.0118  -.0083  -.0073  -.0064
7  -.013  -.0043  -.0043  -.0035  -.0027  -.0021
7  -.011  -.0069  -.0035  -.0031  -.0025  -.0019
7  -.010  -.0043  -.0038  -.0030  -.0023  -.0018
7  -.009  -.0046  -.0041  -.0027  -.0022  -.0017
7  -.008  -.0033  -.0029  -.0023  -.0020  -.0015
7  -.006  -.0048  -.0025  -.0018  -.0017  -.0015
7  -.006  -.0048  -.0025  -.0018  -.0017  -.0015
7  -.006  -.0048  -.0025  -.0018  -.0017  -.0015
```

```
   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    2
4  6.200  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000
5  5.200  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    2
6  -.037  -.0136  -.0123  -.0111  -.0088  -.0053
6  -.036  -.0216  -.0112  -.0101  -.0090  -.0080
6  -.036  -.0169  -.0130  -.0102  -.0091  -.0081
6  -.036  -.0187  -.0155  -.0103  -.0091  -.0081
6  -.034  -.0143  -.0142  -.0104  -.0092  -.0082
6  -.035  -.0282  -.0144  -.0094  -.0083  -.0073
6  -.035  -.0282  -.0144  -.0094  -.0083  -.0073
6  -.035  -.0282  -.0144  -.0094  -.0083  -.0073
7  -.015  -.0056  -.0052  -.0047  -.0038  -.0022
7  -.013  -.0079  -.0043  -.0039  -.0035  -.0031
7  -.012  -.0055  -.0045  -.0035  -.0031  -.0028
7  -.011  -.0054  -.0048  -.0032  -.0030  -.0026
7  -.009  -.0036  -.0038  -.0028  -.0027  -.0024
7  -.007  -.0060  -.0033  -.0022  -.0021  -.0018
7  -.007  -.0060  -.0033  -.0022  -.0021  -.0018
7  -.007  -.0060  -.0033  -.0022  -.0021  -.0018

   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    3
4  6.000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000
5  5.200  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    3
6  -.040  -.0138  -.0125  -.0112  -.0100  -.0089
6  -.038  -.0201  -.0126  -.0102  -.0091  -.0081
6  -.039  -.0203  -.0130  -.0103  -.0092  -.0081
6  -.037  -.0205  -.0142  -.0104  -.0092  -.0082
6  -.035  -.0174  -.0158  -.0105  -.0083  -.0073
6  -.033  -.0305  -.0145  -.0094  -.0083  -.0074
6  -.033  -.0305  -.0145  -.0094  -.0083  -.0074
6  -.033  -.0305  -.0 45  -.0094  -.0083  -.0074
7  -.015  -.0053  -.0048  -.0043  -.0040  -.0036
7  -.013  -.0066  -.0044  -.0035  -.0031  -.0028
7  -.011  -.0059  -.0062  -.0032  -.0028  -.0025
7  -.009  -.0051  -.0038  -.0028  -.0027  -.0024
7  -.007  -.0037  -.0037  -.0024  -.0021  -.0018
7  -.005  -.0054  -.0026  -.0018  -.0018  -.0016
7  -.005  -.0054  -.0026  -.0018  -.0018  -.0016
7  -.005  -.0054  -.0026  -.0018  -.0018  -.0016
```

HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME= 4

4	5.800	5.8000	5.8000	5.8000	5.8000	5.8000	5.8000	5.8000
5	5.200	5.2000	5.2000	5.2000	5.2000	5.2000	5.2000	

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME= 4

6	-.052	-.0205	-.0172	-.0156	-.0142	-.0128
6	-.053	-.0282	-.0173	-.0158	-.0130	-.0117
6	-.050	-.0226	-.0175	-.0145	-.0131	-.0118
6	-.048	-.0247	-.0176	-.0146	-.0118	-.0095
6	-.045	-.0229	-.0211	-.0133	-.0119	-.0106
6	-.043	-.0378	-.0194	-.0133	-.0107	-.0085
6	-.043	-.0378	-.0194	-.0133	-.0107	-.0085
6	-.043	-.0378	-.0194	-.0133	-.0107	-.0085
7	-.012	-.0051	-.0046	-.0045	-.0041	-.0039
7	-.010	-.0060	-.0040	-.0037	-.0032	-.0029
7	-.008	-.0040	-.0047	-.0028	-.0028	-.0025
7	-.006	-.0031	-.0025	-.0023	-.0021	-.0017
7	-.003	-.0020	-.0022	-.0016	-.0017	-.0017
7	-.002	-.0020	-.0014	-.0012	-.0011	-.0010
7	-.002	-.0020	-.0014	-.0012	-.0011	-.0010
7	-.002	-.0020	-.0014	-.0012	-.0011	-.0010

HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME= 5

4	6.200	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000	6.2000
5	5.500	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000	

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME= 5

6	-.065	-.0244	-.0225	-.0189	-.0173	-.0158
6	-.062	-.0373	-.0208	-.0192	-.0159	-.0131
6	-.059	-.0308	-.0210	-.0176	-.0160	-.0145
6	-.057	-.0248	-.0229	-.0177	-.0161	-.0146
6	-.057	-.0268	-.0248	-.0162	-.0147	-.0133
6	-.051	-.0454	-.0212	-.0162	-.0147	-.0133
6	-.051	-.0454	-.0212	-.0162	-.0147	-.0133
6	-.051	-.0454	-.0212	-.0162	-.0147	-.0133
7	-.012	-.0048	-.0048	-.0044	-.0040	-.0039
7	-.009	-.0060	-.0037	-.0034	-.0031	-.0026
7	-.005	-.0033	-.0043	-.0028	-.0026	-.0026
7	-.003	-.0018	-.0020	-.0019	-.0020	-.0021
7	-.001	-.0010	-.0013	-.0011	-.0013	-.0014
7	.001	0.0000	-.0004	-.0006	-.0008	-.0009
7	.001	0.0000	-.0004	-.0006	-.0008	-.0009
7	.001	0.0000	-.0004	-.0006	-.0008	-.0009

```
   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    6
4  6.500   6.5000   6.5000   6.5000   6.5000   6.5000   6.5000   6.5000
5  5.600   5.6000   5.6000   5.6000   5.6000   5.6000   5.6000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    6
6   -.069   -.0248   -.0211   -.0193   -.0161   -.0146
6   -.063   -.0332   -.0211   -.0177   -.0162   -.0146
6   -.060   -.0268   -.0220   -.0162   -.0147   -.0133
6   -.054   -.0230   -.0230   -.0162   -.0133   -.0108
6   -.051   -.0229   -.0229   -.0147   -.0120   -.0096
6   -.045   -.0352   -.0194   -.0133   -.0120   -.0108
6   -.045   -.0352   -.0194   -.0133   -.0120   -.0108
6   -.045   -.0352   -.0194   -.0133   -.0120   -.0108
7   -.005   -.0022   -.0022   -.0024   -.0023   -.0023
7   -.001   -.0012   -.0011   -.0016   -.0017   -.0018
7    .002   0.0000   -.0006   -.0006   -.0010   -.0012
7    .004    .0008    .0004   0.0000   -.0005   -.0008
7    .005    .0020    .0012    .0005    .0002   0.0000
7    .006    .0043    .0017    .0009    .0006    .0004
7    .006    .0043    .0017    .0009    .0006    .0004
7    .006    .0043    .0017    .0009    .0006    .0004

   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    7
4  6.200   6.2000   6.2000   6.2000   6.2000   6.2000   6.2000   6.2000
5  5.400   5.4000   5.4000   5.4000   5.4000   5.4000   5.4000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    7
6   -.065   -.0247   -.0211   -.0194   -.0178   -.0162
6   -.059   -.0307   -.0211   -.0177   -.0162   -.0147
6   -.056   -.0286   -.0210   -.0162   -.0147   -.0133
6   -.050   -.0207   -.0209   -.0146   -.0132   -.0119
6   -.044   -.0205   -.0207   -.0131   -.0119   -.0107
6   -.039   -.0278   -.0189   -.0117   -.0106   -.0095
6   -.039   -.0278   -.0189   -.0117   -.0106   -.0095
6   -.039   -.0278   -.0189   -.0117   -.0106   -.0095
7    .008    .0026    .0015    .0010    .0006    .0003
7    .010    .0043    .0022    .0015    .0011    .0008
7    .010    .0040    .0030    .0014    .0010    .0007
7    .011    .0044    .0037    .0023    .0018    .0015
7    .012    .0051    .0044    .0025    .0019    .0015
7    .012    .0079    .0047    .0027    .0020    .0017
7    .012    .0079    .0047    .0027    .0020    .0017
7    .012    .0079    .0047    .0027    .0020    .0017
```

```
  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    8
4  6.000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000
5  5.300  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    8
6  -.048  -.0185  -.0156  -.0143  -.0130  -.0118
6  -.042  -.0216  -.0155  -.0128  -.0116  -.0105
6  -.039  -.0198  -.0150  -.0114  -.0103  -.0092
6  -.034  -.0150  -.0138  -.0114  -.0091  -.0072
6  -.030  -.0134  -.0136  -.0089  -.0080  -.0072
6  -.026  -.0175  -.0109  -.0078  -.0079  -.0080
6  -.026  -.0175  -.0109  -.0078  -.0079  -.0080
6  -.026  -.0175  -.0109  -.0078  -.0079  -.0080
7   .017   .0060   .0045   .0038   .0030   .0025
7   .016   .0078   .0050   .0037   .0031   .0026
7   .017   .0076   .0060   .0037   .0031   .0026
7   .016   .0063   .0053   .0042   .0030   .0022
7   .015   .0062   .0056   .0036   .0029   .0023
7   .014   .0085   .0051   .0035   .0032   .0029
7   .014   .0095   .0051   .0035   .0032   .0029
7   .014   .0085   .0051   .0035   .0032   .0029

  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=    9
4  7.200  7.2000  7.2000  7.2000  7.2000  7.2000  7.2000  7.2000
5  6.200  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=    9
6  -.060  -.0249  -.0210  -.0201  -.0186  -.0171
6  -.057  -.0303  -.0213  -.0183  -.0148  -.0155
6  -.050  -.0296  -.0240  -.0165  -.0152  -.0139
6  -.045  -.0222  -.0208  -.0148  -.0137  -.0126
6  -.037  -.0170  -.0189  -.0133  -.0122  -.0110
6  -.036  -.0248  -.0142  -.0119  -.0108  -.0161
6  -.036  -.0248  -.0142  -.0119  -.0108  -.0161
6  -.036  -.0248  -.0142  -.0119  -.0108  -.0161
7   .027   .0100   .0078   .0065   .0057   .0049
7   .026   .0135   .0080   .0066   .0058   .0050
7   .027   .0150   .0090   .0067   .0058   .0050
7   .025   .0113   .0097   .0066   .0055   .0046
7   .022   .0094   .0096   .0065   .0054   .0049
7   .023   .0148   .0079   .0061   .0053   .0075
7   .023   .0148   .0079   .0061   .0053   .0075
7   .023   .0148   .0079   .0061   .0053   .0075
```

```
  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  10
4  7.000  7.0000  7.0000  7.0000  7.0000  7.0000  7.0000  7.0000
5  6.000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  10
6  -.048  -.0194  -.0179  -.0166  -.0140  -.0115
6  -.042  -.0224  -.0178  -.0137  -.0125  -.0113
6  -.037  -.0187  -.0150  -.0122  -.0112  -.0101
6  -.032  -.0170  -.0132  -.0109  -.0099  -.0090
6  -.028  -.0141  -.0157  -.0096  -.0087  -.0078
6  -.024  -.0165  -.0104  -.0085  -.0076  -.0068
6  -.024  -.0165  -.0104  -.0085  -.0076  -.0068
6  -.024  -.0165  -.0104  -.0085  -.0076  -.0068
7   .024   .0086   .0076   .0064   .0048   .0035
7   .023   .0109   .0079   .0055   .0048   .0041
7   .021   .0099   .0080   .0054   .0045   .0037
7   .020   .0094   .0067   .0051   .0042   .0034
7   .018   .0081   .0083   .0049   .0041   .0035
7   .016   .0103   .0060   .0045   .0039   .0033
7   .016   .0103   .0060   .0045   .0039   .0033
7   .016   .0103   .0060   .0045   .0030   .0033

  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  11
4  5.800  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000
5  5.800  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  11
6  -.054  -.0213  -.0199  -.0169  -.0156  -.0143
6  -.046  -.0245  -.0196  -.0153  -.0140  -.0128
6  -.040  -.0225  -.0180  -.0138  -.0126  -.0114
6  -.037  -.0189  -.0147  -.0123  -.0112  -.0102
6  -.033  -.0157  -.0175  -.0110  -.0099  -.0089
6  -.028  -.0199  -.0130  -.0098  -.0088  -.0079
6  -.028  -.0199  -.0130  -.0098  -.0088  -.0079
6  -.028  -.0199  -.0130  -.0098  -.0088  -.0079
7   .024   .0086   .0072   .0055   .0045   .0036
7   .022   .0109   .0079   .0055   .0045   .0037
7   .021   .0105   .0075   .0053   .0046   .0039
7   .021   .0096   .0069   .0052   .0043   .0035
7   .019   .0083   .0085   .0049   .0042   .0036
7   .018   .0115   .0069   .0045   .0039   .0033
7   .018   .0115   .0069   .0045   .0039   .0033
7   .018   .0115   .0069   .0045   .0039   .0033
```

```
  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  12
4  6.200  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000  6.2000
5  5.300  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  12
6  -.040  -.0186  -.0148  -.0139  -.0129  -.0119
6  -.035  -.0169  -.0146  -.0124  -.0115  -.0105
6  -.029  -.0165  -.0130  -.0100  -.0091  -.0083
6  -.025  -.0136  -.0110  -.0087  -.0081  -.0074
6  -.021  -.0101  -.0115  -.0077  -.0070  -.0063
6  -.018  -.0121  -.0092  -.0059  -.0061  -.0055
6  -.018  -.0121  -.0092  -.0059  -.0061  -.0055
6  -.018  -.0121  -.0092  -.0059  -.0061  -.0055
7   .031   .0135   .0094   .0084   .0071   .0061
7   .029   .0127   .0102   .0080   .0069   .0058
7   .025   .0133   .0095   .0067   .0057   .0048
7   .022   .0114   .0091   .0063   .0052   .0043
7   .020   .0088   .0093   .0058   .0049   .0041
7   .018   .0109   .0077   .0046   .0044   .0037
7   .018   .0109   .0077   .0046   .0044   .0037
7   .018   .0109   .0077   .0046   .0044   .0037

  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  13
4  6.600  6.6000  6.6000  6.6000  6.6000  6.7000  6.7000  6.7000
5  5.800  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000  5.8000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  13
6  -.049  -.0255  -.0218  -.0211  -.0201  -.0191
6  -.042  -.0251  -.0199  -.0170  -.0169  -.0159
6  -.037  -.0247  -.0180  -.0174  -.0153  -.0133
6  -.033  -.0197  -.0179  -.0145  -.0126  -.0109
6  -.028  -.0154  -.0150  -.0108  -.0111  -.0102
6  -.024  -.0193  -.0135  -.0096  -.0079  -.0066
6  -.024  -.0193  -.0135  -.0096  -.0079  -.0066
6  -.024  -.0193  -.0135  -.0096  -.0079  -.0066
7   .053   .0246   .0189   .0165   .0146   .0128
7   .047   .0251   .0179   .0144   .0127   .0111
7   .043   .0255   .0170   .0151   .0120   .0093
7   .039   .0211   .0173   .0130   .0102   .0076
7   .033   .0171   .0150   .0101   .0097   .0086
7   .029   .0214   .0140   .0093   .0091   .0085
7   .029   .0214   .0140   .0093   .0091   .0085
7   .029   .0214   .0140   .0093   .0091   .0085
```

```
  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  14
4  5.800  5.8000  5.8000  5.9000  6.0000  6.1000  6.2000  6.2000
5  5.600  5.6000  5.6000  5.6000  5.6000  5.6000  5.6000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  14
6  -.041  -.0223  -.0188  -.0179  -.0171  -.0163
6  -.036  -.0235  -.0157  -.0151  -.0155  -.0146
6  -.032  -.0201  -.0150  -.0162  -.0142  -.0121
6  -.029  -.0186  -.0155  -.0134  -.0128  -.0121
6  -.025  -.0147  -.0152  -.0110  -.0115  -.0097
6  -.022  -.0183  -.0126  -.0099  -.0102  -.0105
6  -.022  -.0183  -.0126  -.0099  -.0102  -.0105
6  -.022  -.0183  -.0126  -.0099  -.0102  -.0105
7   .044   .0215   .0163   .0144   .0124   .0106
7   .040   .0234   .0142   .0122   .0117   .0102
7   .036   .0207   .0140   .0136   .0107   .0085
7   .032   .0193   .0144   .0117   .0100   .0085
7   .029   .0152   .0147   .0099   .0093   .0071
7   .025   .0196   .0126   .0089   .0086   .0082
7   .025   .0196   .0126   .0089   .0086   .0082
7   .025   .0196   .0126   .0089   .0086   .0082

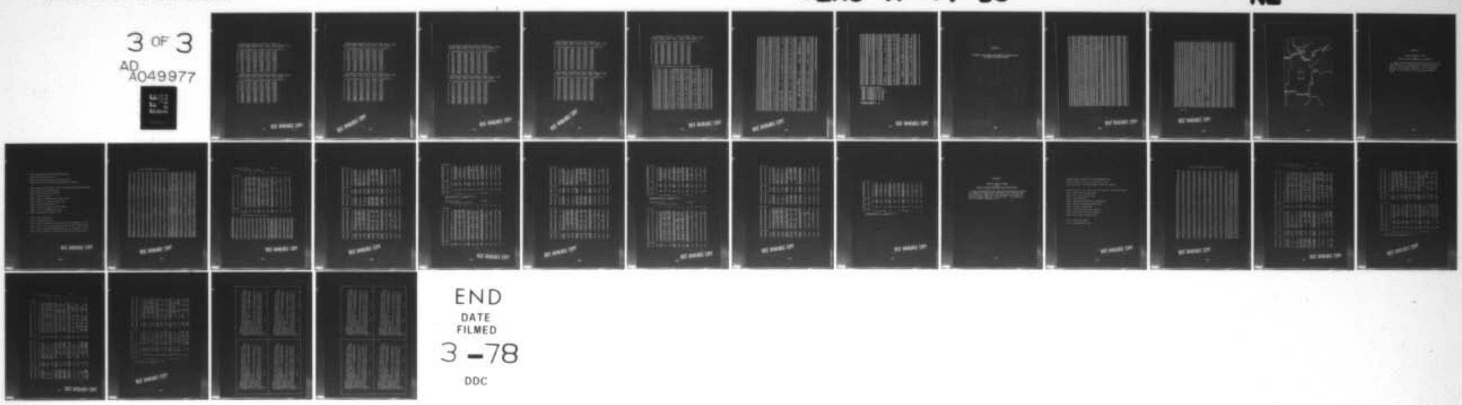
  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  15
4  4.300  4.3000  4.3000  4.5000  4.7000  4.9000  5.1000  5.1000
5  5.200  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000  5.2000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  15
6  -.040  -.0222  -.0190  -.0185  -.0191  -.0181
6  -.036  -.0264  -.0173  -.0168  -.0176  -.0169
6  -.031  -.0233  -.0170  -.0182  -.0160  -.0138
6  -.030  -.0203  -.017[illegible]  -.0152  -.0147  -.0140
6  -.029  -.0163  -.0170  -.0128  -.0132  -.0113
6  -.025  -.0218  -.0145  -.0115  -.0119  -.0102
6  -.025  -.0218  -.0145  -.0115  -.0119  -.0102
6  -.025  -.0218  -.0145  -.0115  -.0119  -.0102
7   .049   .0246   .0190   .0166   .0160   .0141
7   .044   .0304   .0179   .0157   .0148   .0127
7   .040   .0267   .0180   .0169   .0139   .0112
7   .037   .0234   .0179   .0147   .0127   .0110
7   .035   .0187   .0182   .0124   .0119   .0095
7   .032   .0250   .0155   .0115   .0111   .0086
7   .032   .0250   .0155   .0115   .0111   .0086
7   .032   .0250   .0155   .0115   .0111   .0086
```

AD-A049 977   COASTAL STUDIES INC COLLEGE STATION TX   F/G 4/2
DEVELOPMENT OF SURGE II PROGRAM WITH APPLICATION TO THE SABINE---ETC(U)
NOV 77   R O REID, A C VASTANO, T J REID   DACW64-74-C-0015

UNCLASSIFIED   CERC-TP-77-13   NL

3 OF 3
AD A049977



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   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  16
 4  4.600  4.6000  4.6000  4.7000  4.9000  5.0000  5.1000  5.1000
 5  5.100  5.1000  5.1000  5.1000  5.1000  5.1000  5.1000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  16
 6  -.027  -.0156  -.0149  -.0162  -.0174  -.0160
 6  -.026  -.0201  -.0138  -.0150  -.0150  -.0160
 6  -.025  -.0184  -.0140  -.0150  -.0138  -.0125
 6  -.023  -.0161  -.0153  -.0139  -.0128  -.0115
 6  -.021  -.0150  -.0142  -.0109  -.0117  -.0125
 6  -.019  -.0155  -.0132  -.0100  -.0110  -.0099
 6  -.019  -.0155  -.0132  -.0100  -.0110  -.0099
 6  -.019  -.0155  -.0132  -.0100  -.0110  -.0099
 7   .057   .0293   .0247   .0239   .0230   .0190
 7   .054   .0378   .0230   .0222   .0198   .0190
 7   .051   .0331   .0240   .0222   .0183   .0149
 7   .045   .0290   .0245   .0206   .0169   .0136
 7   .040   .0271   .0227   .0161   .0155   .0149
 7   .038   .0268   .0211   .0148   .0140   .0110
 7   .038   .0268   .0211   .0148   .0140   .0110
 7   .038   .0268   .0211   .0148   .0140   .0110

   HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  17
 4  5.400  5.4000  5.4000  5.6000  5.8000  6.0000  6.0000  6.0000
 5  5.300  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000  5.3000

   XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  17
 6  -.015  -.0139  -.0149  -.0138  -.0124  -.0114
 6  -.015  -.0125  -.0089  -.0111  -.0121  -.0131
 6  -.013  -.0118  -.0089  -.0111  -.0118  -.0122
 6  -.014  -.0111  -.0108  -.0104  -.0101  -.0096
 6  -.013  -.0097  -.0101  -.0086  -.0094  -.0093
 6  -.013  -.0103  -.0092  -.0086  -.0086  -.0085
 6  -.013  -.0103  -.0092  -.0086  -.0086  -.0085
 6  -.013  -.0103  -.0092  -.0086  -.0086  -.0085
 7   .071   .0518   .0486   .0378   .0308   .0243
 7   .064   .0464   .0274   .0289   .0285   .0281
 7   .058   .0411   .0280   .0289   .0264   .0239
 7   .055   .0362   .0314   .0269   .0227   .0189
 7   .049   .0317   .0293   .0213   .0210   .0190
 7   .044   .0316   .0252   .0213   .0193   .0175
 7   .044   .0316   .0252   .0213   .0193   .0175
 7   .044   .0316   .0252   .0213   .0193   .0175
```

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  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  18
4  4.700  4.7000  4.7000  4.9000  5.1000  5.3000  5.4000  5.4000
5  5.000  5.0000  5.0000  5.0000  5.0000  5.0000  5.0000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  18
6   .002  0.0000  -.0007  -.0020  -.0028  -.0040
6   .001  -.0006  -.0011  -.0022  -.0030  -.0037
6  0.000  -.0011  -.0028  -.0024  -.0031  -.0031
6  -.001  -.0014  -.0019  -.0024  -.0028  -.0028
6  -.001  -.0015  -.0022  -.0023  -.0028  -.0026
6  -.002  -.0016  -.0020  -.0021  -.0026  -.0025
6  -.002  -.0016  -.0020  -.0021  -.0026  -.0025
6  -.002  -.0016  -.0020  -.0021  -.0026  -.0025
7   .048   .0249   .0212   .0229   .0228   .0226
7   .045   .0332   .0211   .0211   .0210   .0208
7   .040   .0310   .0210   .0193   .0192   .0175
7   .038   .0268   .0211   .0193   .0176   .0160
7   .033   .0211   .0211   .0161   .0160   .0131
7   .031   .0229   .0193   .0146   .0145   .0118
7   .031   .0229   .0193   .0146   .0145   .0118
7   .031   .0229   .0193   .0146   .0145   .0118

  HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  19
4  3.200  3.2000  3.2000  3.5000  3.8000  4.0000  4.1000  4.1000
5  4.400  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000

  XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  19
6   .016   .0075   .0056   .0050   .0035   .0025
6   .014   .0096   .0046   .0037   .0028   .0019
6   .012   .0072   .0050   .0030   .0022   .0013
6   .011   .0061   .0043   .0030   .0017   .0007
6   .009   .0048   .0035   .0020   .0012   .0004
6   .008   .0046   .0032   .0015   .0011   .0007
6   .008   .0046   .0032   .0015   .0011   .0007
6   .008   .0046   .0032   .0015   .0011   .0007
7   .057   .0301   .0262   .0284   .0286   .0288
7   .055   .0417   .0264   .0266   .0267   .0268
7   .052   .0371   .0280   .0247   .0248   .0248
7   .050   .0349   .0307   .0297   .0248   .0212
7   .047   .0306   .0286   .0229   .0229   .0230
7   .045   .0329   .0308   .0211   .0211   .0212
7   .045   .0329   .0308   .0211   .0211   .0212
7   .045   .0329   .0308   .0211   .0211   .0212
```

```
HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  20
4  2.700  2.7000  2.7000  2.9000  3.2000  3.4000  3.6000  3.6000
5  4.000  4.0000  4.0000  4.0000  4.0000  4.0000  4.0000

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7). AT MAPTIME=  20
6    .018    .0086    .0073    .0076    .0075    .0073
6    .015    .0113    .0064    .0063    .0062    .0059
6    .014    .0082    .0060    .0055    .0054    .0051
6    .012    .0078    .0065    .0054    .0046    .0039
6    .011    .0060    .0057    .0042    .0036    .0028
6    .009    .0062    .0049    .0032    .0033    .0034
6    .009    .0062    .0049    .0032    .0033    .0034
6    .009    .0062    .0049    .0032    .0033    .0034
7    .036    .0193    .0190    .0198    .0217    .0236
7    .035    .0266    .0166    .0194    .0203    .0222
7    .033    .0215    .0185    .0169    .0187    .0205
7    .031    .0216    .0201    .0187    .0172    .0158
7    .029    .0185    .0186    .0157    .0158    .0145
7    .027    .0203    .0171    .0130    .0144    .0159
7    .027    .0203    .0171    .0130    .0144    .0159
7    .027    .0203    .0171    .0130    .0144    .0159

HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  21
4  3.700  3.7000  3.7000  3.8000  3.9000  4.0000  4.1000  4.1000
5  4.600  4.6000  4.6000  4.6000  4.6000  4.6000  4.6000

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  21
6    .016    .0074    .0062    .0075    .0070    .0083
6    .013    .0093    .0062    .0063    .0067    .0070
6    .012    .0072    .0060    .0053    .0055    .0058
6    .011    .0070    .0064    .0061    .0048    .0037
6    .010    .0053    .0053    .0043    .0039    .0031
6    .008    .0061    .0043    .0037    .0035    .0030
6    .008    .0061    .0043    .0037    .0035    .0030
6    .008    .0061    .0043    .0037    .0035    .0030
7    .029    .0145    .0134    .0161    .0164    .0195
7    .026    .0190    .0134    .0150    .0165    .0182
7    .026    .0163    .0150    .0138    .0153    .0168
7    .025    .0164    .0166    .0167    .0140    .0114
7    .023    .0138    .0138    .0126    .0128    .0118
7    .022    .0167    .0126    .0114    .0115    .0104
7    .022    .0167    .0126    .0114    .0115    .0104
7    .022    .0167    .0126    .0114    .0115    .0104
```

```
HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  22
4  3.500  3.5000  3.5000  3.7000  3.9000  4.0000  4.1000  4.1000
5  4.400  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000  4.4000

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  22
6   .013   .0060   .0058   .0063   .0067   .0071
6   .012   .0079   .0056   .0061   .0058   .0062
6   .010   .0067   .0060   .0051   .0054   .0058
6   .010   .0065   .0069   .0060   .0047   .0036
6   .008   .0049   .0049   .0040   .0039   .0033
6   .007   .0058   .0040   .0034   .0037   .0039
6   .007   .0058   .0040   .0034   .0037   .0039
6   .007   .0058   .0040   .0034   .0037   .0039
7   .021   .0104   .0105   .0118   .0132   .0146
7   .020   .0142   .0106   .0119   .0120   .0134
7   .019   .0132   .0120   .0109   .0122   .0136
7   .019   .0133   .0147   .0135   .0111   .0089
7   .018   .0110   .0110   .0100   .0101   .0090
7   .016   .0136   .0100   .0090   .0101   .0114
7   .016   .0136   .0100   .0090   .0101   .0114
7   .016   .0136   .0100   .0090   .0101   .0114

HGR FOLLOWED BY HBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  23
4  2.200  2.2000  2.2000  2.4000  2.6000  2.8000  2.9000  2.9000
5  3.500  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000

XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  23
6   .009   .0041   .0046   .0052   .0055   .0056
6   .008   .0052   .0044   .0049   .0048   .0047
6   .007   .0049   .0050   .0043   .0047   .0051
6   .007   .0047   .0058   .0045   .0044   .0033
6   .006   .0035   .0039   .0033   .0036   .0039
6   .006   .0044   .0032   .0032   .0031   .0029
6   .006   .0044   .0032   .0032   .0031   .0029
6   .006   .0044   .0032   .0032   .0031   .0029
7   .013   .0063   .0072   .0091   .0092   .0105
7   .012   .0081   .0073   .0082   .0083   .0084
7   .011   .0082   .0090   .0074   .0084   .0095
7   .013   .0084   .0105   .0085   .0086   .0068
7   .011   .0066   .0076   .0068   .0077   .0088
7   .011   .0086   .0068   .0068   .0069   .0069
7   .011   .0086   .0068   .0068   .0069   .0069
7   .011   .0086   .0068   .0068   .0069   .0069
```

```
 MGP FOLLOWED BY MBR ARRAY (IN FEET) AT MTIME=  24
4  1.300  1.3000  1.3000  1.5000  1.7000  1.9000  2.1000  2.1000
5  3.500  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000  3.5000

 XR VALUES(IDNT=6) AND YR VALUES (IDNT=7) AT MAPTIME=  24
6   .006   .0030   .0035   .0040   .0044   .0049
6   .006   .0034   .0033   .0038   .0042   .0046
6   .005   .0037   .0037   .0032   .0036   .0040
6   .005   .0031   .0045   .0030   .0034   .0038
6   .004   .0026   .0030   .0029   .0033   .0036
6   .004   .0033   .0024   .0024   .0027   .0027
6   .004   .0033   .0024   .0024   .0027   .0027
6   .004   .0033   .0024   .0024   .0027   .0027
7   .008   .0040   .0046   .0053   .0061   .0070
7   .008   .0046   .0047   .0054   .0062   .0072
7   .007   .0055   .0055   .0048   .0055   .0064
7   .007   .0048   .0072   .0049   .0056   .0065
7   .006   .0042   .0049   .0050   .0057   .0065
7   .006   .0057   .0043   .0043   .0051   .0051
7   .006   .0057   .0043   .0043   .0051   .0051
7   .006   .0057   .0043   .0043   .0051   .0051

 THE FOLLOWING ARE SUBGRID CHANNEL DATA-  Z VALUES IN FEET

 K=  1 ICG=  8 JCG=  1 IWCX=-2330 IZCY= -20 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  15
 K=  2 ICG=  8 JCG=  2 IWCX=-2330 IZCX= -20 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  15
 K=  3 ICG=  8 JCG=  3 IWCX= 2860 IZCX= -21 IWCY= 2860 IZCY= -21 IFC=  15
 K=  4 ICG=  7 JCG=  3 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  15
 K=  5 ICG=  7 JCG=  4 IWCX= 2860 IZCX= -21 IWCY= 1000 IZCY=  26 IFC=  15
 K=  6 ICG=  6 JCG=  4 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  15
 K=  7 ICG=  6 JCG=  5 IWCX= 1000 IZCX=  26 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  15
 K=  8 ICG=  6 JCG=  6 IWCX=  900 IZCX=  26 IWCY=  300 IZCY=  12 IFC=  20
 K=  9 ICG=  6 JCG=  7 IWCX= -900 IZCX= -21 IWCY= -300 IZCY= -15 IFC=  20
 K= 10 ICG=  7 JCG=  7 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY= -900 IZCY= -26 IFC=  20
 K= 11 ICG=  8 JCG=  7 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY= -900 IZCY= -26 IFC=  20
 K= 12 ICG=  8 JCG=  8 IWCX= -900 IZCX= -26 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  20
 K= 13 ICG=  9 JCG=  8 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY= -900 IZCY= -26 IFC=  20
 K= 14 ICG=  9 JCG=  9 IWCX= -900 IZCX= -26 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  20
 K= 15 ICG=  9 JCG= 10 IWCX=  900 IZCX= -26 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  20
 K= 16 ICG=  9 JCG= 11 IWCX=  400 IZCX= -35 IWCY=  400 IZCY= -35 IFC=  25
 K= 17 ICG=  8 JCG= 11 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  400 IZCY= -35 IFC=  25
 K= 18 ICG=  7 JCG= 11 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 19 ICG=  7 JCG= 12 IWCX= -400 IZCY= -35 IWCY= -400 IZCY= -35 IFC=  25
 K= 20 ICG=  6 JCG= 12 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  350 IZCY=  43 IFC=  25
 K= 21 ICG=  5 JCG= 12 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 22 ICG=  5 JCG= 13 IWCX=  350 IZCX=  43 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 23 ICG=  5 JCG= 14 IWCX=  350 IZCX= -43 IWCY=  350 IZCY= -43 IFC=  25
 K= 24 ICG=  4 JCG= 14 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 25 ICG=  4 JCG= 15 IWCX=  300 IZCX= -25 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 26 ICG=  5 JCG= 15 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  400 IZCY= -40 IFC=  25
 K= 27 ICG=  5 JCG= 16 IWCX= -400 IZCX= -40 IWCY= -400 IZCY= -30 IFC=  25
 K= 28 ICG=  4 JCG= 16 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=  25
 K= 29 ICG=  4 JCG= 17 IWCX=  400 IZCY= -30 IWCY=  150 IZCY= -20 IFC=  25
 K= 30 ICG=  5 JCG= 17 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  300 IZCY= -30 IFC=  25
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```
K= 31 ICG=  5 JCG= 18 IWCX=   400 IZCX= -30 IWCY=   300 IZCY= -30 IFC= 25
K= 32 ICG=  4 JCG= 18 IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=     0 IZCY=   0 IFC= 25
K= 33 ICG=  4 JCG= 19 IWCX=   300 IZCX= -30 IWCY=     0 IZCY=   0 IFC= 25
K= 34 ICG=  3 JCG= 17-IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=     0 IZCY=   0 IFC= 25
K= 35 ICG=  3 JCG= 18 IWCX=   150 IZCX= -20 IWCY=   100 IZCY= -20 IFC= 25
K= 36 ICG=  2 JCG= 18 IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=   100 IZCY= -20 IFC= 25
K= 37 ICG= 10 JCG= 10 IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=   200 IZCY= -12 IFC= 25
K= 38 ICG= 11 JCG= 10 IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=   200 IZCY= -12 IFC= 25
K= 39 ICG= 12 JCG= 10 IWCX=     0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=   200 IZCY= -12 IFC= 25
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K= 43 ICG= 14 JCG= 12 IWCX=   200 IZCX= -27 IWCY=  -200 IZCY= -27 IFC= 25
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K= 73 ICG= 23 JCG=  2 IWCX=  1000 IZCX= -16 IWCY=  1000 IZCY= -16 IFC= 15
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K=107 ICG=  5 JCG=  7 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
K=108 ICG=  5 JCG=  8 IWCX=  400 IZCX=  15 IWCY=  400 IZCY=  15 IFC=   9
K=109 ICG=  4 JCG=  8 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
K=110 ICG=  4 JCG=  9 IWCX=  200 IZCX= -12 IWCY=  200 IZCY= -10 IFC=   9
K=111 ICG=  3 JCG=  9 IWCX=  200 IZCX=  10 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
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K=113 ICG=  2 JCG=  8 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  200 IZCY= -10 IFC=   9
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K=115 ICG=  3 JCG= 10 IWCX=  200 IZCX= -10 IWCY=  200 IZCY= -10 IFC=   9
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K=117 ICG=  2 JCG= 11 IWCX=  200 IZCX=  -8 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
K=118 ICG=  2 JCG= 12 IWCX=  200 IZCX=  -8 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
K=119 ICG=  6 JCG=  8 IWCX= -400 IZCX= -20 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9
K=120 ICG=  7 JCG=  8 IWCX=    0 IZCX=   0 IWCY=  200 IZCY= -20 IFC=   9
K=121 ICG=  7 JCG=  5 IWCX= 3000 IZCX= -12 IWCY=    0 IZCY=   0 IFC=   9

HYDROGRAPH GAGE LOCATIONS
  GAGE  1 BLOCK H,   I=  8 J=  1
  GAGE  2 CHANNEL H,   K=  11
  GAGE  3 BLOCK H,   I= 11 J= 10
  GAGE  4 CHANNEL H,   K=  25
  GAGE  5 CHANNEL H,   K=  46
  GAGE  6 CHANNEL H,   K=  72
  GAGE  7 CHANNEL H,   K= 100
  GAGE  8 CHANNEL H,   K=   3
  GAGE  9 CHANNEL H,   K=  92

KEY FLOW LOCATIONS
  CHANNEL BLOCKS    1  71
```

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

APPENDIX E

LISTING OF KEY ARRAYS AND CHANNEL AND BARRIER PLOT FOR SABINE-CALCASIEU REGION

```
K=  1 KCX=122 KCY=128 KCXP=  2 KCYP=128 KCB=  1 ICG= -8 JCG=  1 KEN1=  1 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  2 KCX=  1 KCY=128 KCXP=  3 KCYP=128 KCB= 17 ICG=  8 JCG=  2 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  3 KCX=  2 KCY=  4 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB= 28 ICG=  8 JCG=  3 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  4 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP=  5 KCYP=  3 KCB= 27 ICG=  7 JCG=  3 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  5 KCX=  4 KCY=  6 KCXP=121 KCYP=128 KCB= 37 ICG=  7 JCG=  4 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  6 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP=  7 KCYP=  5 KCB=  0 ICG=  6 JCG=  4 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  7 KCX=  6 KCY=105 KCXP=  8 KCYP=121 KCB= 43 ICG=  6 JCG=  5 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  8 KCX=  7 KCY=106 KCXP=  9 KCYP=128 KCB= 45 ICG=  6 JCG=  6 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=  9 KCX=  8 KCY=107 KCXP=119 KCYP= 10 KCB= 51 ICG=  6 JCG=  7 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 10 KCX=128 KCY=  9 KCXP=120 KCYP= 11 KCB= 53 ICG=  7 JCG=  7 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 11 KCX=128 KCY= 10 KCXP= 12 KCYP=128 KCB= 54 ICG=  8 JCG=  7 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 12 KCX= 11 KCY=120 KCXP=128 KCYP= 13 KCB= 62 ICG=  8 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 13 KCX=128 KCY= 12 KCXP= 14 KCYP=128 KCB= 63 ICG=  9 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 14 KCX= 13 KCY=128 KCXP= 15 KCYP=128 KCB= 71 ICG=  9 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 15 KCX= 14 KCY=128 KCXP= 16 KCYP= 37 KCB= 73 ICG=  9 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 20 KCX=128 KCY= 21 KCXP=128 KCYP= 19 KCB= 83 ICG=  6 JCG= 12 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 21 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP= 22 KCYP= 20 KCB=  0 ICG=  5 JCG= 12 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 23 KCX= 22 KCY= 24 KCXP= 26 KCYP=128 KCB= 89 ICG=  5 JCG= 14 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 27 KCX= 26 KCY= 28 KCXP= 30 KCYP=128 KCB= 90 ICG=  5 JCG= 16 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 28 KCX= 25 KCY=128 KCXP= 29 KCYP= 27 KCB=  0 ICG=  4 JCG= 16 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 32 KCX= 29 KCY= 35 KCXP= 33 KCYP= 31 KCB=  0 ICG=  4 JCG= 18 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 35 KCX= 34 KCY= 36 KCXP=128 KCYP= 32 KCB=  0 ICG=  3 JCG= 18 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 82 KCX= 81 KCY=128 KCXP= 70 KCYP= 83 KCB= 72 ICG= 23 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 83 KCX=128 KCY= 82 KCXP= 84 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 24 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 84 KCX= 83 KCY= 70 KCXP= 85 KCYP= 94 KCB=  0 ICG= 24 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
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K= 86 KCX= 85 KCY=128 KCXP= 87 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 24 JCG= 12 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 87 KCX= 86 KCY=128 KCXP=128 KCYP= 88 KCB=  0 ICG= 24 JCG= 13 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 88 KCX=128 KCY= 87 KCXP= 89 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 25 JCG= 13 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 89 KCX= 88 KCY=128 KCXP=128 KCYP= 90 KCB=  0 ICG= 25 JCG= 14 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 90 KCX=128 KCY= 89 KCXP=128 KCYP= 91 KCB=  0 ICG= 26 JCG= 14 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 91 KCX=128 KCY= 90 KCXP= 92 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 27 JCG= 14 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 92 KCX= 91 KCY=128 KCXP=128 KCYP= 93 KCB=  0 ICG= 27 JCG= 15 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 93 KCX=128 KCY= 92 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG=-28 JCG= 15 KEN1=  8 KEN2=  0 KRI=  1
K= 94 KCX=128 KCY= 84 KCXP=128 KCYP= 95 KCB=  0 ICG= 25 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 95 KCX= 96 KCY= 94 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 26 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 96 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP= 95 KCYP= 97 KCB=  0 ICG= 26 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 97 KCX= 98 KCY= 96 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= 27 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 98 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP= 97 KCYP= 99 KCB=  0 ICG= 27 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K= 99 KCX=128 KCY= 98 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG=-28 JCG=  8 KEN1=  8 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=100 KCX=128 KCY=125 KCXP=128 KCYP=101 KCB= 34 ICG= -1 JCG=  4 KEN1=  6 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=101 KCX=128 KCY=100 KCXP=128 KCYP=102 KCB= 35 ICG=  2 JCG=  4 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=102 KCX=128 KCY=101 KCXP=103 KCYP=128 KCB= 36 ICG=  3 JCG=  4 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=103 KCX=102 KCY=128 KCXP=128 KCYP=104 KCB= 39 ICG=  3 JCG=  5 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=104 KCX=128 KCY=103 KCXP=128 KCYP=105 KCB= 40 ICG=  4 JCG=  5 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=105 KCX=128 KCY=104 KCXP=106 KCYP=  7 KCB= 41 ICG=  5 JCG=  5 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=106 KCX=105 KCY=128 KCXP=107 KCYP=  8 KCB= 44 ICG=  5 JCG=  6 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=107 KCX=106 KCY=128 KCXP=108 KCYP=  9 KCB= 52 ICG=  5 JCG=  7 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=108 KCX=107 KCY=109 KCXP=128 KCYP=119 KCB= 59 ICG=  5 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=109 KCX=128 KCY=112 KCXP=110 KCYP=108 KCB= 58 ICG=  4 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=110 KCX=109 KCY=111 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG=  4 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=111 KCX=112 KCY=128 KCXP=115 KCYP=110 KCB=  0 ICG=  3 JCG=  9 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=112 KCX=128 KCY=113 KCXP=111 KCYP=109 KCB=  0 ICG=  3 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=113 KCX=128 KCY=114 KCXP=128 KCYP=112 KCB=  0 ICG=  2 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=114 KCX=128 KCY=126 KCXP=128 KCYP=113 KCB=  0 ICG= -1 JCG=  8 KEN1=  6 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=115 KCX=111 KCY=116 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG=  3 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=116 KCX=128 KCY=128 KCXP=117 KCYP=115 KCB=  0 ICG=  2 JCG= 10 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=117 KCX=116 KCY=128 KCXP=118 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG=  2 JCG= 11 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=118 KCX=117 KCY=128 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= -2 JCG= 12 KEN1=  7 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=119 KCX=  9 KCY=108 KCXP=128 KCYP=120 KCB= 60 ICG=  6 JCG=  8 KEN1=  0 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=120 KCX= 10 KCY=119 KCXP=128 KCYP=127 KCB= 61 ICG= -7 JCG=  8 KEN1=  4 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0
K=121 KCX=  5 KCY=  7 KCXP=128 KCYP=128 KCB=  0 ICG= -7 JCG=  5 KEN1=  3 KEN2=  0 KRI=  0

     KCMP=  128
```

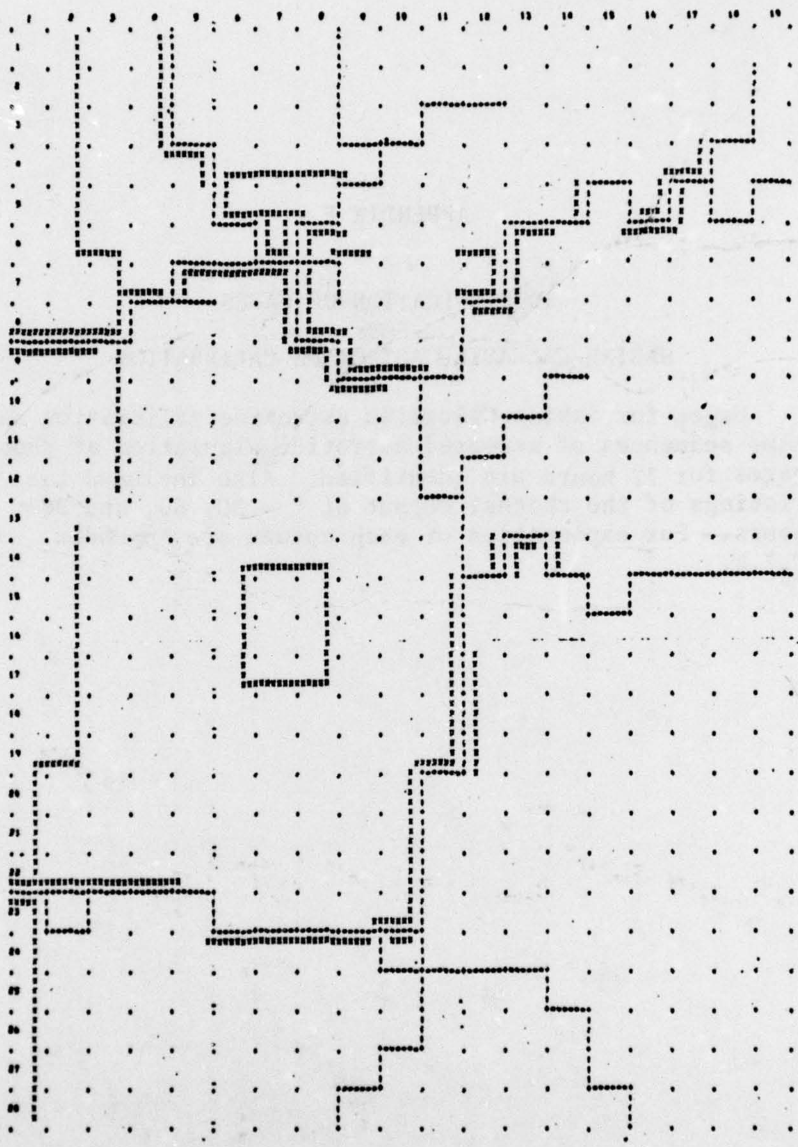

APPENDIX F

IDENTIFICATION OF GAGES
FOR
SABINE-CALCASIEU ASTROTIDE CALIBRATION

Gages for Sabine-Calcasieu astrotide calibration and time sequences of accepted astrotide simulation at those gages for 72 hours are identified. Also included are listings of the channel output at t = 30, 60, and 90 hours. For explanation of each column see Appendix C,7,b.

ASTRO TIDE CALIBRATION FOR SABINE-CALCASIEU AREA

SABINE PASS TIDES USED AS INPUT

PERIOD OF RECORD- 0000 AUG.22 TO 2400 AUG.26,1973

CALCULATIONS ALLOW FOR SUB-GRID SCALE CHANNELS AND BARRIERS

TIME SEQUENCES OF WATER LEVEL AND FLOW ARE SAVED FOR THE FOLLOWING PLACES-

GAGE 1 SABINE PASS, SOUTHWEST JETTY

GAGE 2 PORT ARTHUR, CE AREA OFFICE

GAGE 3 NORTH SABINE LAKE

GAGE 4 BEAUMONT, NECHES RIVER AND BRAKES BAYOU

GAGE 5 ORANGE NAVAL STATION, SABINE RIVER

GAGE 6 CAMERON, CALCASIEU PASS

GAGE 7 HACKBERRY, CALCASIEU RIVER AND PASS

GAGE 8 I.W.W. AT CALCASIEU LOCK, WEST

GAGE 9 LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU RIVER

FLOW 1 SABINE PASS INFLOW

FLOW 2 CALCASIEU PASS INFLOW

FLOW 3 FLOW TO NECHES RIVER FROM SABINE LAKE AND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

FLOW 4 EASTWARD FLOW VIA INTRACOASTAL CANAL JUST EAST OF SABINE RIVER

FLOW 5 FLOW TO SABINE RIVER FROM SABINE LAKE AND INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

FLOW 6 FLOW TO CALCASIEU RIVER FROM CALCASIEU LAKE AND INTRACOASTAL W.

WATER LEVEL HYDROGRAPHS (FT) AND KEY FLOWS (1000 CFS)

HOUR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.0	.49	-.00	-.00	.07	.09	.33	-.01	.01	.02	29.97	18.72	-.00	.01	-.01	-.15
2.0	.47	.05	.00	.08	.21	.36	.14	.03	.02	46.82	23.77	-1.23	.80	-1.92	-.15
3.0	.44	.14	.03	.06	.12	.42	.19	.11	.03	57.49	30.78	-.74	.53	-2.05	2.17
4.0	.42	.20	.18	.10	.11	.38	.24	.22	.14	62.72	33.49	.55	.29	-1.45	5.70
5.0	.37	.25	.25	.19	.17	.38	.28	.25	.30	60.82	30.52	1.35	.07	-.57	6.02
6.0	.35	.26	.27	.32	.29	.36	.32	.33	.37	55.42	26.94	1.08	.20	-.30	4.17
7.0	.32	.33	.33	.43	.39	.33	.36	.39	.42	42.43	23.21	.75	.16	-.69	2.63
8.0	.29	.38	.39	.47	.46	.31	.37	.42	.45	31.83	18.45	-.67	-.02	-1.01	.98
9.0	.26	.39	.41	.48	.51	.28	.39	.45	.45	22.13	13.83	-1.03	.06	-1.12	-.05
10.0	.21	.40	.41	.42	.54	.25	.39	.43	.46	6.68	7.45	-2.01	.14	-1.36	-1.21
11.0	.14	.40	.41	.38	.53	.18	.36	.40	.43	-13.69	-1.62	-1.79	.24	-1.79	-2.53
12.0	.04	.37	.40	.36	.48	.10	.32	.38	.38	-35.07	-11.20	-1.52	.65	-2.06	-3.22
13.0	-.24	.31	.35	.35	.42	-.13	.25	.31	.34	-63.88	-27.77	-1.69	.79	-2.01	-4.20
14.0	-.58	.23	.27	.32	.36	-.42	.14	.23	.27	-93.03	-47.50	-2.32	.78	-2.04	-5.72
15.0	-.92	.12	.18	.25	.29	-.72	-.00	.11	.17	-114.74	-65.01	-3.52	1.09	-2.29	-7.98
16.0	-1.25	-.03	.08	.12	.19	-1.02	-.15	-.05	.02	-129.41	-79.12	-5.09	1.42	-2.58	-10.64
17.0	-1.58	-.17	-.09	-.07	.05	-1.31	-.29	-.20	-.18	-141.23	-89.37	-5.69	1.66	-2.86	-12.12
18.0	-1.61	-.35	-.24	-.27	-.10	-1.40	-.44	-.37	-.36	-137.71	-88.46	-5.90	1.83	-3.03	-12.47
19.0	-1.28	-.47	-.38	-.48	-.27	-1.19	-.56	-.54	-.55	-117.89	-76.95	-5.45	1.96	-3.07	-12.10
20.0	-.95	-.57	-.53	-.64	-.44	-.94	-.63	-.67	-.72	-95.99	-63.63	-4.38	2.11	-3.02	-10.36
21.0	-.51	-.64	-.64	-.76	-.60	-.59	-.67	-.75	-.83	-63.77	-42.83	-3.12	2.09	-2.87	-7.16
22.0	.15	-.64	-.70	-.81	-.73	-.05	-.69	-.78	-.87	-9.03	-9.70	-1.50	1.93	-2.53	-3.09
23.0	.57	-.54	-.72	-.79	-.81	.32	-.50	-.73	-.84	57.34	26.11	.40	1.76	-2.00	1.80
24.0	.74	-.40	-.63	-.68	-.82	.55	-.31	-.57	-.73	108.51	54.93	2.84	1.53	-1.27	8.15
25.0	.90	-.24	-.41	-.47	-.73	.71	-.15	-.34	-.48	133.20	72.92	5.14	1.11	-.09	14.46
26.0	.97	-.09	-.24	-.16	-.49	.81	-.00	-.12	-.15	140.55	80.03	5.81	.17	1.33	17.46
27.0	.92	.02	-.10	.13	-.15	.80	.14	.10	.14	135.10	78.59	4.69	-.72	1.89	16.25
28.0	.74	.16	.06	.34	.18	.68	.27	.29	.37	118.35	70.23	2.58	-1.09	1.21	12.65
29.0	.63	.27	.21	.43	.41	.60	.36	.43	.52	103.01	81.91	.19	-1.01	.18	[illegible]
30.0	.59	.35	.31	.44	.55	.57	.44	.52	.59	90.72	54.56	-1.23	-1.18	-.45	4.02
31.0	.56	.41	.39	.42	.64	.55	.50	.58	.62	77.36	47.37	-1.31	-1.30	-.89	1.57
32.0	.64	.46	.46	.41	.68	.62	.54	.59	.63	69.99	43.78	-.60	-1.16	-1.39	-.48
33.0	.74	.52	.52	.46	.67	.70	.58	.60	.61	67.43	42.31	.43	-.81	-1.70	-1.31
34.0	.77	.57	.57	.55	.65	.74	.63	.62	.60	64.20	40.36	1.11	-.61	-1.62	-.75
35.0	.69	.63	.63	.65	.65	.69	.66	.65	.61	54.31	34.88	1.22	-.58	-1.34	.59
36.0	.60	.68	.69	.74	.68	.63	.66	.67	.66	41.14	27.70	.64	-.45	-1.10	1.50
37.0	.44	.70	.73	.79	.74	.50	.66	.68	.70	20.35	16.22	-.46	-.22	-.99	1.16
38.0	.04	.69	.75	.80	.79	.16	.62	.69	.72	-25.89	-6.86	-1.60	-.03	-1.09	-.11
39.0	-.44	.63	.71	.75	.81	-.22	.49	.65	.71	-86.20	-38.46	-2.73	.17	-1.43	-2.51
40.0	-.89	.48	.61	.66	.79	-.63	.31	.52	.64	-130.84	-67.81	-4.22	.51	-1.94	-7.08
41.0	-1.53	.32	.43	.50	.70	-1.16	.14	.33	.45	-162.62	-95.66	-5.70	1.05	-2.74	-12.67
42.0	-1.71	.13	.26	.28	.51	-1.39	-.05	.11	.18	-166.83	-101.88	-6.51	1.71	-3.56	-16.62
43.0	-1.69	-.02	.09	.04	.27	-1.43	-.21	-.12	-.10	-159.69	-100.74	-6.94	2.16	-3.86	-17.69
44.0	-1.41	-.19	-.10	-.21	.02	-1.25	-.35	-.33	-.37	-141.85	-90.32	-6.07	2.38	-3.67	-16.17
45.0	-1.02	-.32	-.25	-.39	-.19	-.97	-.49	-.49	-.57	-118.83	-75.32	-4.76	2.48	-3.36	-12.82
46.0	-.49	-.40	-.38	-.52	-.38	-.55	-.52	-.62	-.70	-84.58	-53.32	-3.36	2.49	-3.06	-8.71
47.0	.04	-.44	-.47	-.58	-.53	-.12	-.52	-.66	-.76	-40.92	-26.45	-1.90	2.45	-2.67	-4.23
48.0	.47	-.41	-.52	-.59	-.62	.27	-.44	-.63	-.75	15.38	5.78	-.45	2.32	-2.16	.89
49.0	.79	-.31	-.48	-.52	-.66	.57	-.27	-.51	-.64	82.72	40.97	1.38	2.03	-1.49	6.55
50.0	.89	-.14	-.33	-.38	-.60	.72	-.08	-.31	-.44	117.75	61.79	3.49	1.70	-.54	12.38
51.0	.88	-.00	-.15	-.14	-.43	.75	.06	-.07	-.14	125.52	69.90	5.07	1.10	.64	16.37
52.0	.77	.11	.01	.14	-.14	.69	.19	.14	.17	119.14	68.04	4.89	.07	1.51	16.45
53.0	.62	.20	.14	.38	.18	.59	.29	.32	.41	104.62	60.50	3.33	-.59	1.41	12.99
54.0	.58	.29	.26	.51	.44	.55	.38	.45	.55	92.50	54.33	.69	-.65	.52	8.07
55.0	.48	.38	.35	.52	.60	.48	.45	.54	.61	76.28	45.26	-1.48	-.73	-.44	3.79
56.0	.44	.43	.42	.47	.68	.45	.50	.59	.63	61.48	37.97	-2.14	-.91	-1.09	.98
57.0	.46	.47	.48	.42	.69	.47	.53	.59	.63	49.73	32.20	-1.59	-.86	-1.50	-.99
58.0	.59	.50	.51	.43	.68	.58	.54	.57	.60	46.61	30.48	-.39	-.59	-1.77	-2.39
59.0	.63	.54	.54	.49	.64	.61	.57	.57	.56	42.99	28.48	.53	-.25	-1.89	-2.44
60.0	.53	.58	.57	.57	.60	.55	.59	.58	.54	32.09	22.96	.90	-.10	-1.76	-1.10
61.0	.53	.60	.62	.66	.60	.55	.58	.59	.57	25.56	19.52	.52	-.06	-1.42	.19
62.0	.33	.62	.64	.71	.62	.39	.57	.59	.60	4.89	7.57	-.58	.10	-1.12	.31
63.0	.02	.60	.62	.70	.66	.15	.52	.58	.60	-34.09	-12.04	-1.75	.31	-1.18	-.70
64.0	-.31	.53	.60	[illegible]	.68	-.15	.41	.54	.59	-79.16	-35.58	-2.92	.52	-1.51	-2.75
65.0	-1.06	.42	.50	.55	.66	-.75	.26	.42	.52	-133.89	[illegible]	-4.20	.76	-1.93	-6.40
66.0	-1.46	.23	.35	.40	.57	-1.13	.06	.25	.36	-152.76	-90.80	-5.22	1.15	-2.56	-11.23
67.0	-1.70	.05	.19	.21	.42	-1.39	-.11	.04	.13	-161.49	-100.21	-6.21	1.65	-3.26	-15.32
68.0	-1.69	-.10	.00	-.03	.20	-1.43	-.26	-.18	-.15	-155.55	-98.93	-6.51	2.07	-3.69	-16.95
69.0	-1.43	-.25	-.16	-.29	-.04	-1.28	-.39	-.37	-.41	-138.90	-88.68	-5.98	2.35	-3.65	-15.57
70.0	-1.01	-.38	-.32	-.45	-.26	-.97	-.50	-.54	-.60	-113.96	-72.81	-4.95	2.35	-3.35	-12.43
71.0	-.51	-.47	-.44	-.58	-.43	-.57	-.56	-.65	-.73	-80.52	-51.98	-3.38	2.35	-2.99	-8.67

CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOUR= 30 NTIME= 450

ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
CHANNEL REACH 1													
1	-8	1	.590	90718.	90905.	0.000	0.	0.	.518	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	8	2	.518	90905.	90852.	0.000	0.	0.	.445	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	8	3	.445	90852.	90538.	.375	-87013.	-90538.	.409	0.	-0.	0.	3105.
4	7	3	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.375	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	7	4	.375	87013.	87151.	.338	-21560.	-21809.	.344	0.	-809.	0.	0.
6	6	4	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.338	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6	5	.338	21560.	19164.	.272	0.	0.	.334	-2172.	0.	0.	0.
8	6	6	.334	19164.	18953.	.294	-2163.	-2232.	.328	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	6	7	.328	16721.	16507.	.178	-7511.	-7577.	.319	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	7	7	0.000	0.	0.	.319	5448.	5234.	.332	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	8	7	0.000	0.	0.	.332	5234.	5033.	.346	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	8	8	.346	5033.	4844.	.314	0.	0.	.360	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	9	8	0.000	0.	0.	.360	4844.	4665.	.373	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	9	9	.373	4665.	4493.	0.000	0.	0.	.386	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	9	10	.386	4493.	872.	0.000	0.	0.	.396	0.	3479.	0.	0.
16	9	11	.396	-1235.	-1296.	.405	1343.	1296.	.401	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	8	11	0.000	0.	0.	.410	1375.	1343.	.405	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	7	11	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.410	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	7	12	.410	-1375.	-1395.	.418	1404.	1395.	.414	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	6	12	0.000	0.	0.	.422	1406.	1404.	.418	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	5	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.422	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	5	13	.422	-1406.	-1402.	0.000	0.	0.	.425	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	5	14	.425	-1402.	-1394.	.432	1382.	1394.	.429	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	4	14	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.432	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	4	15	.432	-1382.	-1369.	0.000	0.	0.	.439	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	5	15	.429	0.	0.	.439	-1369.	-1348.	.442	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	5	16	.442	-1348.	-1324.	.447	1297.	1324.	.444	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	4	16	.439	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.447	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	4	17	.447	-1297.	-1267.	.451	32.	44.	.449	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	5	17	.444	0.	0.	.449	-1223.	-1197.	.451	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	5	18	.451	-1197.	-1160.	.453	1130.	1160.	.452	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	4	18	.449	0.	0.	.452	0.	0.	.453	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	-4	19	.453	-1130.	-1100.	0.000	0.	0.	.454	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 2													
34	3	17	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.451	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	3	18	.451	-32.	-19.	.453	10.	19.	.452	0.	0.	0.	0.
36	-2	18	0.000	0.	0.	.453	0.	10.	.453	0.	0.	0.	0.

WATER LEVEL HYDROGRAPHS (FT) AND KEY FLOWS (1000 CFS)

HOUR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6
0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72.0	.04	-.50	-.54	-.64	-.58	-.12	-.55	-.69	-.80	-35.43	-23.90	-1.96	2.34	-2.63	-4.16
73.0	.58	-.45	-.57	-.65	-.67	.31	-.47	-.67	-.78	27.12	11.46	-.28	2.17	-2.17	.88
74.0	.79	-.33	-.52	-.58	-.71	.57	-.27	-.53	-.67	90.96	44.98	1.83	1.92	-1.48	6.87
75.0	.92	-.16	-.36	-.41	-.65	.74	-.09	-.31	-.46	124.02	66.02	4.06	1.60	-.44	13.15
76.0	.94	-.02	-.17	-.15	-.45	.80	.05	-.08	-.15	131.01	74.06	5.51	.85	.86	17.08
77.0	.84	.09	-.02	.15	-.14	.75	.18	.14	.17	125.43	72.07	4.99	-.18	1.69	16.77
78.0	.64	.20	.13	.39	.19	.61	.30	.32	.41	108.02	63.03	3.18	-.71	1.82	13.18
79.0	.46	.30	.26	.51	.45	.49	.38	.46	.56	86.31	51.12	.52	-.78	.47	8.30
80.0	.45	.36	.35	.51	.60	.45	.43	.54	.62	74.22	44.49	-1.61	-.89	-.82	3.68
81.0	.51	.41	.41	.46	.68	.49	.49	.57	.63	65.23	39.68	-2.33	-1.01	-1.06	.21
82.0	.59	.46	.44	.40	.70	.57	.53	.58	.61	58.68	37.24	-1.77	-.89	-1.62	-1.79
83.0	.69	.51	.50	.40	.66	.66	.57	.58	.57	57.11	36.90	-.25	-.56	-1.98	-2.10
84.0	.76	.56	.56	.47	.61	.73	.60	.59	.56	58.34	36.99	1.12	-.33	-1.84	-1.10
85.0	.81	.60	.61	.59	.60	.78	.64	.61	.58	59.85	37.05	1.75	-.29	-1.41	.85
86.0	.84	.66	.66	.72	.63	.81	.68	.69	.62	58.95	36.55	1.40	-.23	-1.08	1.90
87.0	.63	.72	.72	.80	.69	.68	.71	.69	.68	42.36	27.00	.33	-.09	-.92	2.73
88.0	.29	.75	.77	.84	.76	.40	.69	.73	.74	9.48	9.64	-.73	.01	-.81	2.59
89.0	-.10	.72	.79	.83	.83	.07	.61	.73	.79	-63.11	-16.39	-1.79	.06	-.80	.67
90.0	-.71	.61	.73	.78	.89	-.44	.47	.65	.77	-110.07	-54.85	-3.18	.25	-1.24	-3.71
91.0	-1.31	.45	.58	.66	.86	-.96	.27	.50	.64	-151.77	-86.42	-4.92	.76	-2.26	-9.80
92.0	-1.49	.28	.41	.47	.71	-1.19	.08	.28	.40	-163.02	-96.68	-6.43	1.40	-3.38	-15.59
93.0	-1.59	.11	.22	.21	.46	-1.31	-.07	.05	.09	-163.83	-100.74	-7.06	1.98	-3.96	-18.49
94.0	-1.48	-.04	.05	-.04	.20	-1.27	-.22	-.17	-.20	-151.48	-95.13	-6.67	2.37	-3.93	-17.65
95.0	-1.06	-.19	-.11	-.26	-.04	-.98	-.39	-.36	-.43	-127.23	-79.63	-5.30	2.47	-3.55	-14.55

CHANNEL REACH 3

37	10	10	0.000	0.	0.	.396	2106.	1266.	.390	0.	0.	-823.	0.
38	11	10	0.000	0.	0.	.390	1266.	348.	.416	0.	0.	-866.	0.
39	12	10	0.000	0.	0.	.416	348.	-924.	.467	0.	0.	-1211.	0.
40	12	11	.467	-924.	-1013.	.505	-355.	-443.	.494	0.	0.	0.	0.
41	13	11	0.000	0.	0.	.494	-1456.	-1542.	.511	0.	0.	0.	0.
42	14	11	0.000	0.	0.	.511	-1542.	-1627.	.527	0.	0.	0.	0.
43	14	12	.527	-452.	-535.	.543	616.	535.	.535	0.	0.	0.	0.
44	13	12	.511	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.543	0.	0.	0.	0.
45	13	13	.543	-616.	-695.	0.000	0.	0.	.549	0.	0.	0.	0.
46	14	13	.535	0.	0.	.549	-695.	-772.	.555	0.	0.	0.	0.
47	14	14	.555	-772.	-962.	0.000	0.	0.	.557	0.	0.	0.	0.
48	15	14	0.000	0.	0.	.557	-962.	-1094.	.560	0.	0.	0.	0.
49	15	15	.560	-1094.	-1224.	.568	1297.	1224.	.562	0.	0.	0.	0.
50	14	15	.557	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.568	0.	0.	0.	0.
51	14	16	.568	-1297.	-1368.	0.000	0.	0.	.573	0.	0.	0.	0.
52	14	17	.573	-1368.	-1439.	0.000	0.	0.	.586	0.	0.	0.	0.
53	14	18	.586	-1439.	-1470.	0.000	0.	0.	.752	0.	0.	0.	0.
54	-14	19	.752	-1470.	-1500.	0.000	0.	0.	.917	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 4

55	11	11	.416	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.505	0.	0.	0.	0.
56	11	12	.505	355.	266.	.522	-178.	-266.	.515	0.	0.	0.	0.
57	10	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.522	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	10	13	.522	178.	89.	.531	-44.	-89.	.526	0.	0.	0.	0.
59	9	13	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.531	0.	0.	0.	0.
60	-9	14	.531	44.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.532	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 5

61	15	11	0.000	0.	0.	.527	-1175.	-1304.	.534	0.	0.	0.	0.
62	16	11	0.000	0.	0.	.534	-1304.	-1434.	.538	0.	0.	0.	0.
63	17	11	0.000	0.	0.	.538	-1434.	-1564.	.540	0.	0.	0.	0.
64	18	11	0.000	0.	0.	.540	-1564.	-1693.	.540	0.	0.	0.	0.
65	19	11	.532	1947.	1821.	.540	-1693.	-1821.	.537	0.	0.	0.	0.
66	19	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.532	0.	0.	0.	0.
67	20	10	0.000	0.	0.	.532	-1947.	-2067.	.526	0.	0.	0.	0.
68	21	10	0.000	0.	0.	.526	-2067.	-2180.	.518	0.	0.	0.	0.
69	22	10	0.000	0.	0.	.518	-2180.	-2283.	.509	0.	0.	0.	0.
70	23	10	.484	5789.	5677.	.509	-2283.	-2373.	.500	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 6

71	-22	1	.580	54557.	54640.	0.000	0.	0.	.574	0.	0.	0.	0.
72	23	1	0.000	0.	0.	.574	12789.	12843.	.565	0.	0.	0.	0.
73	23	2	.565	12843.	12868.	.544	-12884.	-12868.	.555	0.	0.	0.	0.
74	22	2	.574	41852.	41875.	0.000	0.	0.	.544	0.	0.	0.	0.
75	22	3	.544	54759.	54752.	0.000	0.	0.	.495	0.	0.	0.	0.
76	22	4	.495	54752.	41901.	0.000	0.	0.	.371	0.	13290.	0.	0.
77	22	5	.371	41901.	25348.	0.000	0.	0.	.372	-11303.	5237.	0.	0.
78	23	5	0.000	0.	0.	.372	25348.	20711.	.393	0.	0.	-4574.	0.
79	23	6	.393	20711.	20625.	0.000	0.	0.	.415	0.	0.	0.	0.
80	23	7	.415	20625.	20533.	0.000	0.	0.	.438	0.	0.	0.	0.
81	23	8	.438	20533.	20434.	0.000	0.	0.	.461	0.	0.	0.	0.
82	23	9	.461	20434.	20327.	0.000	0.	0.	.484	0.	0.	0.	0.
83	24	9	0.000	0.	0.	.484	14539.	2173.	.495	0.	0.	-12163.	0.
84	24	10	.495	2173.	1949.	.500	3304.	3027.	.508	0.	0.	0.	0.
85	24	11	.508	4423.	4210.	0.000	0.	0.	.524	0.	0.	0.	0.
86	24	12	.524	4210.	3994.	0.000	0.	0.	.542	0.	0.	0.	0.
87	24	13	.542	3984.	3750.	0.000	0.	0.	.554	0.	0.	0.	0.
88	25	13	0.000	0.	0.	.554	3750.	3532.	.566	0.	0.	0.	0.
89	25	14	.566	3532.	2353.	0.000	0.	0.	.581	0.	1115.	0.	0.
90	26	14	0.000	0.	0.	.581	2353.	-389.	.589	0.	0.	-2599.	0.
91	27	14	0.000	0.	0.	.589	-389.	-528.	.591	0.	0.	0.	0.
92	27	15	.591	-528.	-665.	0.000	0.	0.	.592	0.	0.	0.	0.
93	-28	15	0.000	0.	0.	.592	-665.	-800.	.592	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 7

94	25	10	0.000	0.	0.	.508	553.	468.	.523	0.	0.	0.	0.
95	26	10	.547	-285.	-377.	.523	468.	377.	.536	0.	0.	0.	0.
96	26	9	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.547	0.	0.	0.	0.
97	27	9	.561	-95.	-190.	.547	285.	190.	.556	0.	0.	0.	0.
98	27	8	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.561	0.	0.	0.	0.
99	-28	8	0.000	0.	0.	.581	95.	0.	.563	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 8

100	-1	4	0.000	0.	0.	.255	0.	-75.	.254	0.	0.	0.	0.
101	2	4	0.000	0.	0.	.254	-75.	-151.	.252	0.	0.	0.	0.
102	3	4	0.000	0.	0.	.252	-151.	-230.	.248	0.	0.	0.	0.
103	3	5	.248	-230.	-310.	0.000	0.	0.	.244	0.	0.	0.	0.
104	4	5	0.000	0.	0.	.244	-310.	-2015.	.251	0.	0.	0.	1091.
105	5	5	0.000	0.	0.	.251	-2015.	-2092.	.272	0.	0.	0.	0.
106	5	6	.272	-2092.	-2163.	0.000	0.	0.	.294	0.	0.	0.	0.
107	5	7	.294	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.178	0.	0.	0.	0.
108	5	8	.178	7511.	3773.	.150	-280.	-3773.	.154	-3711.	0.	-3434.	0.
109	4	8	0.000	0.	0.	.143	0.	0.	.150	0.	0.	0.	0.
110	4	9	.150	280.	241.	.145	-208.	-241.	.147	0.	0.	0.	0.
111	3	9	.143	-77.	-105.	0.000	0.	0.	.145	0.	0.	0.	0.
112	3	8	0.000	0.	0.	.143	-50.	-77.	.143	0.	0.	0.	0.
113	2	8	0.000	0.	0.	.142	-25.	-50.	.143	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	-1	8	0.000	0.	0.	.142	0.	-25.	.142	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 9

115	3	10	.145	103.	74.	.142	-48.	-74.	.143	0.	0.	0.	0.
116	2	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.142	0.	0.	0.	0.
117	2	11	.142	48.	23.	0.000	0.	0.	.142	0.	0.	0.	0.
118	-2	12	.142	23.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.141	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 10

119	6	8	.319	3481.	3383.	.154	0.	0.	.317	0.	0.	0.	0.
120	-7	8	.332	0.	0.	.317	3383.	0.	.314	0.	0.	0.	3354.

CHANNEL REACH 11

121	-7	5	.344	65342.	61083.	.334	0.	0.	.296	-3498.	0.	0.	0.

VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL = 1535.4 MILLIONS OF CU FT
(THE SEAWARD ROWS THRU J= 2 ARE EXCLUDED)

CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOURS 60 NTIME= 900

ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS

CHANNEL REACH 1

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
1	-8	1	.530	32086.	32799.	0.000	0.	0.	.544	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	8	2	.544	32799.	33388.	0.000	0.	0.	.557	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	8	3	.557	33388.	33998.	.578	-35602.	-33998.	.569	0.	-0.	0.	-1100.
4	7	3	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.578	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	7	4	.578	35602.	36317.	.589	-12523.	-12459.	.584	0.	-369.	0.	0.
6	6	4	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.589	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6	5	.589	12523.	11319.	.591	0.	0.	.592	-1242.	0.	0.	0.
8	6	6	.592	11319.	11298.	.588	-2377.	-2348.	.588	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	6	7	.588	8900.	8842.	.488	-6602.	-6634.	.581	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	7	7	0.000	0.	0.	.581	35.	-50.	.579	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	8	7	0.000	0.	0.	.579	-50.	-154.	.577	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	8	8	.577	-154.	-272.	.584	0.	0.	.574	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	9	8	0.000	0.	0.	.574	-272.	-404.	.572	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	9	9	.572	-404.	-548.	0.000	0.	0.	.569	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	9	10	.569	-548.	-394.	0.000	0.	0.	.568	0.	-313.	0.	0.
16	9	11	.568	904.	829.	.567	-745.	-829.	.567	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	8	11	0.000	0.	0.	.567	-655.	-745.	.567	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	7	11	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.567	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	7	12	.567	655.	558.	.567	-456.	-558.	.567	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	6	12	0.000	0.	0.	.568	-362.	-456.	.567	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	5	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.568	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	5	13	.568	362.	265.	0.000	0.	0.	.568	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	5	14	.568	265.	165.	.570	-63.	-165.	.569	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	4	14	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.570	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	4	15	.570	63.	-27.	0.000	0.	0.	.572	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	5	15	.569	0.	0.	.572	-27.	-169.	.572	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	5	16	.572	-169.	-272.	.574	397.	272.	.573	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	4	16	.572	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.574	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	4	17	.574	-397.	-522.	.576	-114.	-161.	.575	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	5	17	.573	0.	0.	.575	-683.	-778.	.576	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	5	18	.576	-778.	-900.	.578	1003.	900.	.577	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	4	18	.575	0.	0.	.577	0.	0.	.578	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	-4	19	.578	-1003.	-1100.	0.000	0.	0.	.578	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 2

34	3	17	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.576	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	3	18	.576	114.	65.	.578	-33.	-65.	.577	0.	0.	0.	0.
36	-2	18	0.000	0.	0.	.578	0.	-33.	.578	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 3

37	10	10	0.000	0.	0.	.588	-1298.	-1319.	.582	0.	0.	9.	0.
38	11	10	0.000	0.	0.	.582	-1319.	-1499.	.598	0.	0.	-181.	0.
39	12	10	0.000	0.	0.	.598	-1499.	-1868.	.617	0.	0.	-368.	0.
40	12	11	.617	-1868.	-1870.	.609	0.	0.	.612	0.	0.	0.	0.
41	13	11	0.000	0.	0.	.612	-1862.	-1861.	.609	0.	0.	0.	0.
42	14	11	0.000	0.	0.	.609	-1861.	-1858.	.607	0.	0.	0.	0.
43	14	12	.607	-1759.	-1753.	.605	1744.	1753.	.606	0.	0.	0.	0.
44	13	12	.609	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.605	0.	0.	0.	0.
45	13	13	.605	-1744.	-1731.	0.000	0.	0.	.605	0.	0.	0.	0.
46	14	13	.606	0.	0.	.605	-1731.	-1715.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
47	14	14	.604	-1715.	-1668.	0.000	0.	0.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
48	15	14	0.000	0.	0.	.604	-1668.	-1634.	.605	0.	0.	0.	0.
49	15	15	.605	-1634.	-1596.	.611	1574.	1596.	.606	0.	0.	0.	0.
50	14	15	.608	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.611	0.	0.	0.	0.
51	14	16	.611	-1578.	-1550.	0.000	0.	0.	.616	0.	0.	0.	0.
52	14	17	.616	-1550.	-1524.	0.000	0.	0.	.630	0.	0.	0.	0.
53	14	18	.630	-1524.	-1512.	0.000	0.	0.	.806	0.	0.	0.	0.
54	-14	19	.806	-1512.	-1500.	0.000	0.	0.	.972	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 4

55	11	11	.598	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.609	0.	0.	0.	0.
56	11	12	.609	-8.	-6.	.604	5.	6.	.606	0.	0.	0.	0.
57	10	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	10	13	.604	-5.	-2.	.602	1.	2.	.603	0.	0.	0.	0.
59	9	13	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.602	0.	0.	0.	0.
60	-9	14	.602	-1.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.602	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 5

61	15	11	0.000	0.	0.	.607	-89.	-95.	.606	0.	0.	0.	0.
62	16	11	0.000	0.	0.	.606	-95.	-95.	.605	0.	0.	0.	0.
63	17	11	0.000	0.	0.	.605	-95.	-100.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
64	18	11	0.000	0.	0.	.604	-100.	-108.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
65	19	11	.602	130.	118.	.604	-108.	-118.	.603	0.	0.	0.	0.
66	19	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.602	0.	0.	0.	0.
67	20	10	0.000	0.	0.	.602	-130.	-142.	.600	0.	0.	0.	0.
68	21	10	0.000	0.	0.	.600	-142.	-152.	.598	0.	0.	0.	0.
69	22	10	0.000	0.	0.	.598	-152.	-162.	.596	0.	0.	0.	0.
70	23	10	.595	571.	560.	.596	-162.	-172.	.593	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 6

71	-22	1	.530	22960.	23228.	0.000	0.	0.	.545	0.	0.	0.	0.
72	23	1	0.000	0.	0.	.545	5183.	5529.	.548	0.	0.	0.	0.
73	23	2	.548	5529.	5082.	.559	-6203.	-5082.	.553	0.	0.	0.	0.
74	22	2	.545	18045.	18201.	0.000	0.	0.	.559	0.	0.	0.	0.
75	22	3	.559	24408.	24605.	0.000	0.	0.	.570	0.	0.	0.	0.
76	22	4	.570	24605.	18355.	0.000	0.	0.	.565	0.	6515.	0.	0.
77	22	5	.565	18355.	7960.	0.000	0.	0.	.573	-2269.	8225.	0.	0.
78	23	5	0.000	0.	0.	.573	7960.	5086.	.580	0.	0.	-2895.	0.
79	23	6	.580	5086.	5091.	0.000	0.	0.	.585	0.	0.	0.	0.
80	23	7	.585	5091.	5091.	0.000	0.	0.	.589	0.	0.	0.	0.
81	23	8	.589	5091.	5088.	0.000	0.	0.	.592	0.	0.	0.	0.
82	23	9	.592	5088.	5080.	0.000	0.	0.	.595	0.	0.	0.	0.
83	24	9	0.000	0.	0.	.595	4509.	-1092.	.595	0.	0.	-5598.	0.
84	24	10	.595	-1092.	-1110.	.593	389.	358.	.590	0.	0.	0.	0.
85	24	11	.590	-1100.	-1123.	0.000	0.	0.	.582	0.	0.	0.	0.
86	24	12	.582	-1123.	-1144.	0.000	0.	0.	.573	0.	0.	0.	0.
87	24	13	.573	-1144.	-1163.	0.000	0.	0.	.566	0.	0.	0.	0.
88	25	13	0.000	0.	0.	.566	-1163.	-1183.	.560	0.	0.	0.	0.
89	25	14	.560	-1183.	-1121.	0.000	0.	0.	.552	0.	-78.	0.	0.
90	26	14	0.000	0.	0.	.552	-1121.	-740.	.547	0.	0.	399.	0.
91	27	14	0.000	0.	0.	.547	-740.	-759.	.545	0.	0.	0.	0.
92	27	15	.545	-759.	-779.	0.000	0.	0.	.544	0.	0.	0.	0.
93	-28	15	0.000	0.	0.	.544	-779.	-800.	.544	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 7

94	25	10	0.000	0.	0.	.590	343.	325.	.592	0.	0.	0.	0.
95	26	10	.594	-234.	-208.	.592	325.	288.	.593	0.	0.	0.	0.
96	26	9	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.594	0.	0.	0.	0.
97	27	9	.596	-86.	-106.	.594	-234.	166.	.595	0.	0.	0.	0.
98	27	8	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.596	0.	0.	0.	0.
99	-28	8	0.000	0.	0.	.596	86.	0.	.596	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 8

100	-1	4	0.000	0.	0.	.551	0.	-53.	.551	0.	0.	0.	0.
101	2	4	0.000	0.	0.	.551	-53.	-106.	.551	0.	0.	0.	0.
102	3	4	0.000	0.	0.	.551	-106.	-196.	.551	0.	0.	0.	0.
103	3	5	.551	-196.	-205.	0.000	0.	0.	.551	0.	0.	0.	0.
104	4	5	0.000	0.	0.	.551	-205.	-2305.	.553	0.	0.	0.	2073.
105	5	5	0.000	0.	0.	.553	-2305.	-2345.	.561	0.	0.	0.	0.
106	5	6	.561	-2345.	-2377.	0.000	0.	0.	.560	0.	0.	0.	0.
107	5	7	.560	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.488	0.	0.	0.	0.
108	5	8	.488	4602.	3371.	.474	-254.	-3371.	.475	-3215.	0.	-3075.	0.
109	4	8	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	0.	.474	0.	0.	0.	0.
110	4	9	.474	254.	224.	.475	-196.	-224.	.474	0.	0.	0.	0.
111	3	9	.475	-73.	-98.	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
112	3	8	0.000	0.	0.	.475	-48.	-73.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
113	2	8	0.000	0.	0.	.475	-24.	-48.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	-1	8	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	-24.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 9

115	3	10	.475	98.	72.	.475	-47.	-72.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
116	2	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
117	2	11	.475	47.	23.	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.
118	-2	12	.475	23.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.475	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 10

119	6	8	.581	2172.	2135.	.475	0.	0.	.583	0.	0.	0.	0.
120	-7	8	.579	0.	0.	.583	2135.	0.	.584	0.	0.	0.	2121.

CHANNEL REACH 11

121	-7	5	.584	23858.	23963.	.592	0.	0.	.585	30.	0.	0.	0.

VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL = 3437.0 MILLIONS OF CU FT
(THE SEAWARD ROWS THRU J= 2 ARE EXCLUDED)

CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOUR= 90 NTIME= 1350

ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS

CHANNEL REACH 1

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
1	-8	1	-.710	-110067.	-106011.	0.000	0.	0.	-.411	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	8	2	-.411	-106011.	-102963.	0.000	0.	0.	-.131	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	8	3	-.131	-102963.	-100004.	.211	83895.	100004.	.049	0.	-0.	0.	-13912.
4	7	3	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.211	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	7	4	.211	-83895.	-85742.	.418	11810.	12451.	.361	0.	4031.	0.	0.
6	6	4	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.418	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6	5	.418	-11810.	-8459.	.617	0.	0.	.469	4763.	0.	0.	0.
8	6	6	.469	-8459.	-5977.	.569	46.	185.	.519	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	6	7	.519	-5792.	-5358.	.604	-3537.	-3442.	.569	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	7	7	0.000	0.	0.	.569	-8623.	-8214.	.592	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	8	7	0.000	0.	0.	.592	-8214.	-7809.	.613	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	8	8	.613	-7809.	-7405.	.604	0.	0.	.633	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	9	8	0.000	0.	0.	.633	-7405.	-7002.	.653	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	9	9	.653	-7002.	-6603.	0.000	0.	0.	.671	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	9	10	.671	-6603.	-4292.	0.000	0.	0.	.685	0.	-1915.	0.	0.
16	9	11	.685	-3181.	-3010.	.710	2845.	3010.	.698	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	8	11	0.000	0.	0.	.721	2687.	2845.	.710	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	7	11	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.721	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	7	12	.721	-2687.	-2535.	.740	2390.	2535.	.731	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	6	12	0.000	0.	0.	.747	2249.	2390.	.740	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	5	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.747	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	5	13	.747	-2269.	-2153.	0.000	0.	0.	.754	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	5	14	.754	-2153.	-2044.	.767	1939.	2044.	.761	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	4	14	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.767	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	4	15	.767	-1939.	-1850.	0.000	0.	0.	.779	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	5	15	.781	0.	0.	.779	-1858.	-1750.	.783	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	5	16	.783	-1756.	-1658.	.792	1565.	1658.	.787	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	4	16	.779	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.792	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	4	17	.792	-1565.	-1470.	.798	71.	103.	.796	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	5	17	.787	0.	0.	.796	-1373.	-1309.	.799	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	5	18	.799	-1309.	-1225.	.802	1162.	1225.	.800	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	4	18	.796	0.	0.	.800	0.	0.	.802	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	-4	19	.802	-1162.	-1100.	0.000	0.	0.	.803	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 2

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
34	3	17	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.798	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	3	18	.798	-71.	-40.	.802	20.	60.	.800	0.	0.	0.	0.
36	-2	18	0.000	0.	0.	.802	0.	20.	.802	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 3

37	10	10	0.000	0.	0.	.685	-1111.	-836.	.722	0.	0.	204.	0.
38	11	10	0.000	0.	0.	.722	-836.	-858.	.753	0.	0.	-88.	0.
39	12	10	0.000	0.	0.	.753	-858.	-1149.	.795	0.	0.	-390.	0.
40	12	11	.795	-1149.	-1157.	.822	108.	127.	.814	0.	0.	0.	0.
41	13	11	0.000	0.	0.	.814	-1031.	-1005.	.824	0.	0.	0.	0.
42	14	11	0.000	0.	0.	.824	-1005.	-983.	.833	0.	0.	0.	0.
43	14	12	.833	-1235.	-1221.	.862	1216.	1221.	.848	0.	0.	0.	0.
44	13	12	.824	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.862	0.	0.	0.	0.
45	13	13	.862	-1216.	-1220.	0.000	0.	0.	.875	0.	0.	0.	0.
46	14	13	.848	0.	0.	.875	-1220.	-1232.	.886	0.	0.	0.	0.
47	14	14	.886	-1232.	-1278.	0.000	0.	0.	.891	0.	0.	0.	0.
48	15	14	0.000	0.	0.	.891	-1278.	-1317.	.897	0.	0.	0.	0.
49	15	15	.897	-1317.	-1363.	.910	1392.	1363.	.902	0.	0.	0.	0.
50	14	15	.891	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.910	0.	0.	0.	0.
51	14	16	.910	-1392.	-1420.	0.000	0.	0.	.918	0.	0.	0.	0.
52	14	17	.918	-1420.	-1462.	0.000	0.	0.	.932	0.	0.	0.	0.
53	14	18	.932	-1462.	-1481.	0.000	0.	0.	1.088	0.	0.	0.	0.
54	-14	19	1.088	-1481.	-1500.	0.000	0.	0.	1.239	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 4

55	11	11	.753	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.822	0.	0.	0.	0.
56	11	12	.822	-100.	-74.	.833	49.	74.	.828	0.	0.	0.	0.
57	10	12	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.833	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	10	13	.833	-49.	-25.	.839	12.	25.	.836	0.	0.	0.	0.
59	9	13	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.839	0.	0.	0.	0.
60	-9	14	.839	-12.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.840	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 5

61	15	11	0.000	0.	0.	.833	252.	284.	.823	0.	0.	0.	0.
62	16	11	0.000	0.	0.	.823	284.	328.	.810	0.	0.	0.	0.
63	17	11	0.000	0.	0.	.810	328.	384.	.794	0.	0.	0.	0.
64	18	11	0.000	0.	0.	.794	384.	450.	.775	0.	0.	0.	0.
65	19	11	.730	-610.	-520.	.775	450.	520.	.754	0.	0.	0.	0.
66	19	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.730	0.	0.	0.	0.
67	20	10	0.000	0.	0.	.730	610.	702.	.704	0.	0.	0.	0.
68	21	10	0.000	0.	0.	.704	702.	802.	.676	0.	0.	0.	0.
69	22	10	0.000	0.	0.	.676	802.	911.	.646	0.	0.	0.	0.
70	23	10	.587	-2849.	-2678.	.646	911.	1027.	.613	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 6

71	-22	1	-.710	-54847.	-53253.	0.000	0.	0.	-.512	0.	0.	0.	-0.
72	23	1	0.000	0.	0.	-.512	-13162.	-11233.	-.439	0.	0.	0.	0.
73	23	2	-.439	-11233.	-9330.	-.303	7512.	9330.	-.370	0.	0.	0.	0.
74	22	2	-.512	-48092.	-39165.	0.000	0.	0.	-.303	0.	0.	0.	0.
75	22	3	-.303	-46676.	-45377.	0.000	0.	0.	-.091	0.	0.	0.	0.
76	22	4	-.091	-45377.	-25130.	0.000	0.	0.	.161	0.	-19621.	0.	0.
77	22	5	.161	-25130.	-7846.	0.000	0.	0.	.268	-10982.	-27390.	0.	0.
78	23	5	0.000	0.	0.	.288	-7846.	-4313.	.342	0.	0.	3142.	0.
79	23	6	.342	-4313.	-4014.	0.000	0.	0.	.405	0.	0.	0.	0.
80	23	7	.405	-4014.	-3749.	0.000	0.	0.	.467	0.	0.	0.	0.
81	23	8	.467	-3749.	-3519.	0.000	0.	0.	.527	0.	0.	0.	0.
82	23	9	.527	-3519.	-3325.	0.000	0.	0.	.587	0.	0.	0.	0.
83	24	9	0.000	0.	0.	.587	-475.	-3015.	.609	0.	0.	-3491.	0.
84	24	10	.609	-3015.	-3292.	.613	-1651.	-1289.	.627	0.	0.	0.	0.
85	24	11	.627	-3710.	-3407.	0.000	0.	0.	.654	0.	0.	0.	0.
86	24	12	.654	-3407.	-3099.	0.000	0.	0.	.683	0.	0.	0.	0.
87	24	13	.683	-3099.	-2784.	0.000	0.	0.	.703	0.	0.	0.	0.
88	25	13	0.000	0.	0.	.703	-2784.	-2492.	.722	0.	0.	0.	0.
89	25	14	.722	-2492.	-1854.	0.000	0.	0.	.746	0.	-508.	0.	0.
90	26	14	0.000	0.	0.	.746	-1854.	-1369.	.759	0.	0.	287.	0.
91	27	14	0.000	0.	0.	.759	-1369.	-1179.	.764	0.	0.	0.	0.
92	27	15	.764	-1179.	-989.	0.000	0.	0.	.767	0.	0.	0.	0.
93	-28	15	0.000	0.	0.	.767	-989.	-800.	.768	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 7

94	25	10	0.000	0.	0.	.627	-831.	-710.	.644	0.	0.	0.	0.
95	26	10	.670	445.	582.	.644	-710.	-582.	.658	0.	0.	0.	0.
96	26	9	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.670	0.	0.	0.	0.
97	27	9	.683	153.	302.	.670	-445.	-302.	.678	0.	0.	0.	0.
98	27	8	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.683	0.	0.	0.	0.
99	-28	8	0.000	0.	0.	.683	-153.	0.	.685	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 8

100	-1	4	0.000	0.	0.	.703	0.	69.	.702	0.	0.	0.	0.
101	2	4	0.000	0.	0.	.702	69.	138.	.699	0.	0.	0.	0.
102	3	4	0.000	0.	0.	.699	138.	208.	.695	0.	0.	0.	0.
103	3	5	.695	208.	280.	0.000	0.	0.	.688	0.	0.	0.	0.
104	4	5	0.000	0.	0.	.688	280.	-161.	.662	0.	0.	0.	-97.
105	5	5	0.000	0.	0.	.662	-161.	-68.	.617	0.	0.	0.	0.
106	5	6	.617	-68.	40.	0.000	0.	0.	.569	0.	0.	0.	0.
107	5	7	.569	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.604	0.	0.	0.	0.
108	5	8	.608	3537.	1950.	.649	71.	-1950.	.635	-1643.	0.	-2068.	0.
109	4	8	0.000	0.	0.	.690	0.	0.	.649	0.	0.	0.	0.
110	4	9	.649	-71.	-56.	.682	45.	56.	.665	0.	0.	0.	0.
111	3	9	.690	16.	23.	0.000	0.	0.	.682	0.	0.	0.	0.
112	3	8	0.000	0.	0.	.695	10.	16.	.690	0.	0.	0.	0.
113	2	9	0.000	0.	0.	.698	5.	10.	.695	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	-1	8	0.000	0.	0.	.699	0.	5.	.698	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 9

115	3	10	.682	-22.	-14.	.695	8.	14.	.690	0.	0.	0.	0.
116	2	10	0.000	0.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.695	0.	0.	0.	0.
117	2	11	.695	-8.	-4.	0.000	0.	0.	.698	0.	0.	0.	0.
118	-2	12	.698	-4.	0.	0.000	0.	0.	.700	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 10

119	6	8	.569	-177.	3.	.635	0.	0.	.587	0.	0.	0.	0.
120	-7	8	.592	0.	0.	.587	3.	0.	.604	0.	0.	0.	93.

CHANNEL REACH 11

121	-7	5	.301	-73291.	-61573.	.409	0.	0.	.566	10634.	0.	0.	0.

VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL = 4120.4 MILLIONS OF CU FT
(THE SEAWARD RUNS THRU JB 2 ARE EXCLUDED)

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APPENDIX G

IDENTIFICATION OF GAGES
FOR
SABINE-CALCASIEU HURRICANE CARLA VERIFICATION

Gages for Sabine-Calcasieu Hurricane Carla verification and time sequences of water level and flow at the identified gage for 60 hours are identified. Also included are listings of detailed channel output at 30 and 60 hours. For explanation of each column see Appendix C,7,b.

HURRICANE CARLA CALIBRATION FOR SABINE-CALCASIEU AREA

PERIOD OF RECORD= 0000 SEP 10 TO 0000 SEP 13, 1961

CALCULATIONS ALLOW FOR SUB-GRID SCALE CHANNELS AND BARRIERS

TIME SEQUENCES OF WATER LEVEL AND FLOW ARE SAVED FOR THE FOLLOWING PLACES=

GAGE 1 SABINE PASS, SOUTHWEST JETTY

GAGE 2 PORT ARTHUR, CE AREA OFFICE

GAGE 3 NORTH SABINE LAKE

GAGE 4 BEAUMONT, NECHES RIVER AND BRAKES BAYOU

GAGE 5 ORANGE NAVAL STATION, SABINE RIVER

GAGE 6 CAMERON, CALCASIEU PASS

GAGE 7 WEST END OF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

GAGE 8 SABINE PASS, COAST GUARD STATION

GAGE 9 LAKE CHARLES, CALCASIEU RIVER

FLOW 1 SABINE PASS INFLOW

FLOW 2 CALCASIEU PASS INFLOW

WATER LEVEL HYDROGRAPHS (FT) AND KEY FLOWS (1000 CFS)

HOUR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2
0.0	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00
1.0	4.83	3.08	3.16	3.27	3.25	4.49	3.55	4.58	3.08	103.46	92.03
2.0	5.17	3.42	3.15	3.30	3.24	4.50	3.75	4.41	3.14	146.22	128.51
3.0	5.50	3.54	3.59	3.32	3.21	4.67	3.88	4.88	2.97	132.56	171.46
4.0	5.73	3.65	3.80	3.41	3.19	4.79	3.94	5.03	2.86	160.98	199.86
5.0	5.97	3.76	3.95	3.53	3.17	4.93	4.04	5.20	2.89	177.48	216.70
6.0	6.20	3.91	4.16	3.69	3.20	5.08	4.19	5.43	2.83	179.66	233.63
7.0	6.13	4.09	4.36	3.83	3.20	5.09	4.38	5.51	2.90	169.05	235.17
8.0	6.07	4.33	4.57	3.96	3.22	5.03	4.53	5.57	2.88	158.33	233.57
9.0	6.00	4.43	4.73	4.12	3.26	4.97	4.70	5.59	2.91	143.54	231.81
10.0	5.93	4.68	4.92	4.28	3.31	4.91	4.90	5.65	2.94	128.36	229.76
11.0	5.87	5.02	5.07	4.44	3.39	4.86	4.97	5.68	2.92	111.24	225.86
12.0	5.80	5.01	5.21	4.62	3.49	4.79	5.30	5.72	2.94	90.76	223.02
13.0	5.93	5.14	5.34	4.82	3.62	4.81	5.33	5.65	2.92	79.31	229.31
14.0	6.07	5.23	5.43	4.99	3.77	4.86	5.52	6.00	2.89	64.82	239.04
15.0	6.20	5.34	5.56	5.11	3.92	4.93	5.71	6.15	2.85	55.37	248.26
16.0	6.30	5.45	5.69	5.16	4.02	4.95	5.87	6.27	2.80	46.64	257.14
17.0	6.40	5.54	5.83	5.23	4.15	4.95	5.96	6.37	2.79	42.11	269.48
18.0	6.50	5.64	5.45	5.30	4.32	4.99	6.05	6.47	2.79	42.56	280.16
19.0	6.40	5.72	6.06	5.36	4.44	4.93	6.16	6.46	2.82	34.18	282.00
20.0	6.30	5.80	6.19	5.42	4.58	4.85	6.26	6.44	2.91	23.28	280.14
21.0	6.20	5.85	6.26	5.47	4.77	4.76	6.37	6.40	3.03	3.39	278.99
22.0	6.13	5.89	6.30	5.57	4.98	4.68	6.44	6.37	3.18	-21.15	279.25
23.0	6.07	5.90	6.31	5.68	5.12	4.57	6.45	6.29	3.32	-42.18	286.38
24.0	6.00	5.92	6.30	5.61	5.23	4.51	6.48	6.24	3.44	-53.90	284.92
25.0	6.40	5.96	6.31	5.94	5.37	4.88	6.58	6.38	3.55	-27.87	293.24
26.0	6.80	6.06	6.40	6.06	5.63	5.00	6.81	6.70	3.66	16.03	312.52
27.0	7.20	6.35	6.03	6.17	5.89	5.28	7.07	7.07	3.82	74.96	330.25
28.0	7.13	6.56	6.82	6.32	6.04	5.36	7.26	7.14	3.98	93.92	328.19
29.0	7.07	6.73	6.94	6.57	6.08	5.35	7.40	7.16	4.10	99.89	322.78
30.0	7.00	6.86	6.98	6.87	6.20	5.33	7.57	7.10	4.18	92.34	317.63
31.0	6.60	6.93	7.01	7.22	6.42	5.15	7.67	6.90	4.26	62.47	300.85
32.0	6.20	6.97	7.06	7.34	6.63	4.94	7.71	6.70	4.36	21.24	278.61
33.0	5.80	6.98	7.02	7.47	6.77	4.73	7.74	6.45	4.48	-51.13	255.06
34.0	5.93	6.98	6.96	7.59	6.83	4.72	7.70	6.50	4.61	-93.79	256.06
35.0	6.07	7.00	6.92	7.65	6.83	4.79	7.66	6.58	4.68	-118.94	258.51
36.0	6.20	7.07	6.97	7.67	6.83	4.68	7.60	6.66	4.71	-120.69	269.57
37.0	6.33	7.11	7.05	7.71	6.89	4.98	7.59	6.76	4.72	-112.30	275.67
38.0	6.47	7.16	7.19	7.78	7.01	5.09	7.65	6.86	4.76	-98.98	280.56
39.0	6.60	7.32	7.38	7.90	7.23	5.18	7.71	6.90	4.89	-80.85	294.90
40.0	6.33	7.45	7.53	8.03	7.42	5.12	7.79	6.90	5.08	-90.35	290.06
41.0	6.07	7.54	7.60	8.17	7.51	5.03	7.92	6.81	5.28	-109.32	279.29
42.0	5.80	7.56	7.59	8.30	7.65	4.94	7.97	6.68	5.40	-141.29	267.21
43.0	5.30	7.57	7.59	8.42	7.78	4.76	8.00	6.47	5.44	-178.72	247.17
44.0	4.80	7.55	7.62	8.51	7.89	4.51	8.00	6.24	5.42	-223.01	229.47
45.0	4.30	7.52	7.62	8.61	7.96	4.24	7.98	6.07	5.41	-269.26	210.62
46.0	4.40	7.53	7.60	8.73	8.02	4.14	7.92	6.05	5.42	-263.19	208.77
47.0	4.50	7.55	7.61	8.84	8.06	4.13	7.82	6.11	5.42	-261.43	214.60
48.0	4.60	7.59	7.68	8.95	8.13	4.09	7.71	6.11	5.41	-240.30	221.54
49.0	4.87	7.62	7.73	9.07	8.24	4.22	7.57	6.23	5.41	-220.05	234.07
50.0	5.13	7.65	7.77	9.20	8.37	4.38	7.38	6.34	5.43	-190.60	255.91
51.0	5.40	7.70	7.87	9.31	8.56	4.56	7.21	6.46	5.47	-175.61	277.15
52.0	5.17	7.71	7.91	9.42	8.80	4.51	7.03	6.31	5.53	-182.30	274.94
53.0	4.93	7.69	7.81	9.52	8.82	4.43	6.98	6.14	5.63	-196.34	261.53
54.0	4.70	7.63	7.63	9.57	8.81	4.40	6.92	5.98	5.70	-210.66	242.76
55.0	4.20	7.57	7.50	9.53	8.72	4.28	6.88	5.82	5.79	-250.55	217.02
56.0	3.70	7.47	7.46	9.40	8.67	4.14	6.61	5.51	5.90	-267.89	177.37
57.0	3.20	7.38	7.39	9.27	8.69	3.93	6.25	5.05	6.13	-276.51	130.76
58.0	3.03	7.30	7.27	9.17	8.79	3.85	5.97	4.91	6.43	-264.63	102.29
59.0	2.87	7.16	7.04	9.06	8.85	3.91	5.84	4.76	6.69	-266.28	54.86

CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOUR= 30 NTIME= 450

ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
CHANNEL REACH 1													
1	-8	1	7.000	92340.	90785.	3.200	0.	0.	7.039	-25145.	-23084.	0.	0.
2	8	2	7.039	90785.	95512.	3.200	0.	0.	7.071	-48402.	-52665.	0.	0.
3	8	3	7.071	95512.	124170.	7.156	-115427.	-124170.	7.101	-52801.	-81663.	32926.	41853.
4	7	3	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.156	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	7	4	7.156	115427.	60525.	7.182	-81445.	-100131.	7.191	-55840.	-262.	-44157.	-25058.
6	6	4	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.182	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6	5	7.182	81445.	70369.	7.147	0.	0.	7.135	-47279.	-36038.	0.	0.
8	6	6	7.135	70369.	67395.	7.167	-3989.	-7855.	7.070	-45047.	-42096.	16013.	19912.
9	6	7	7.070	59581.	63865.	7.090	602.	-3562.	6.956	-44978.	-49653.	34173.	38289.
10	7	7	3.200	0.	0.	6.956	-14847.	-15132.	6.906	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	8	7	3.200	0.	0.	6.906	-15132.	-15494.	6.857	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	8	8	6.857	-15494.	-15662.	3.390	0.	0.	6.877	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	9	8	3.200	0.	0.	6.877	-15862.	-16177.	6.832	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	9	9	6.832	-16177.	-10428.	3.200	0.	0.	6.847	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	9	10	6.847	-10428.	-7211.	3.200	0.	0.	6.863	0.	-9546.	0.	0.
16	9	11	6.863	-4296.	2074.	6.925	-8744.	-2074.	6.887	-92762.	-99309.	98131.	91328.
17	8	11	3.200	0.	0.	6.958	-14485.	-8744.	6.925	0.	0.	0.	-5916.
18	7	11	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.958	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	7	12	6.958	14485.	18296.	6.969	-18919.	-18208.	6.974	-33927.	-37896.	25680.	25087.
20	6	12	3.200	0.	0.	6.997	-19635.	-18919.	6.989	0.	0.	0.	-926.
21	5	12	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.997	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	5	13	6.997	19635.	20364.	3.200	0.	0.	6.987	0.	-976.	0.	0.
23	5	14	6.987	20364.	22691.	6.901	-22657.	-22691.	6.976	-45761.	-48437.	39196.	38930.
24	4	14	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.981	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	4	15	6.981	22657.	20181.	3.200	0.	0.	6.874	0.	2270.	0.	0.
26	5	15	6.976	0.	0.	6.874	20181.	18767.	6.846	0.	0.	29302.	30322.
27	5	16	6.846	18767.	15432.	6.844	-14940.	-15432.	6.845	17510.	20478.	-92.	0.
28	4	16	6.874	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.844	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	4	17	6.844	14940.	629.	6.803	-312.	-456.	6.840	-14055.	0.	0.	0.
30	5	17	6.845	0.	0.	6.840	173.	-130.	6.811	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	5	18	6.811	-130.	-539.	6.839	846.	539.	6.818	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	4	18	6.840	0.	0.	6.806	0.	0.	6.839	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	-4	19	6.839	-846.	-1152.	3.200	0.	0.	6.847	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 2													
34	3	17	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.863	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	3	18	6.863	312.	174.	6.892	-85.	-174.	6.866	0.	0.	0.	0.
36	-2	18	3.200	0.	0.	6.923	0.	-85.	6.892	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 3													
37	10	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.863	-2915.	-248.	6.795	0.	0.	53830.	51051.
38	11	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.795	-248.	2188.	6.720	0.	0.	24697.	22353.
39	12	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.720	2188.	4322.	6.617	0.	0.	39781.	37519.
40	12	11	6.617	4322.	6076.	6.721	5033.	8746.	6.618	-23417.	-25233.	-9157.	-12971.
41	13	11	3.200	0.	0.	6.618	14824.	16663.	6.436	0.	0.	26771.	24830.
42	14	11	3.200	0.	0.	6.436	16663.	17614.	6.221	0.	0.	98091.	97048.
43	14	12	6.221	-1396.	-1709.	6.235	653.	1709.	6.222	85475.	85711.	17485.	16328.
44	13	12	6.436	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.235	0.	0.	0.	0.
45	13	13	6.235	-653.	-252.	3.200	0.	0.	6.236	0.	-518.	0.	0.
46	14	13	6.222	0.	0.	6.236	-252.	296.	6.204	0.	0.	689.	0.
47	14	14	6.204	296.	-1666.	3.200	0.	0.	6.222	0.	1812.	0.	0.
48	15	14	3.200	0.	0.	6.222	-1666.	-2165.	6.191	0.	0.	10228.	10285.
49	15	15	6.191	-2165.	-1245.	6.235	930.	1245.	6.207	1161.	0.	470.	0.
50	14	15	6.222	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.235	0.	0.	0.	0.
51	14	16	6.235	-930.	-1113.	3.200	0.	0.	6.245	0.	0.	0.	0.
52	14	17	6.245	-1113.	-1325.	3.200	0.	0.	6.259	0.	0.	0.	0.
53	14	18	6.259	-1325.	-1440.	3.200	0.	0.	6.309	0.	0.	0.	0.
54	-14	19	6.309	-1440.	-1560.	3.200	0.	0.	6.373	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 4													
55	11	11	6.720	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.721	0.	0.	0.	0.
56	11	12	6.721	-5033.	-606.	6.768	172.	606.	6.750	0.	-4408.	361.	0.
57	10	12	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.788	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	10	13	6.788	-172.	-82.	6.829	36.	82.	6.801	0.	0.	0.	0.
59	9	13	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.829	0.	0.	0.	0.
60	-9	14	6.829	-36.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.840	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH, 5													
61	15	11	3.200	0.	0.	6.221	19010.	17622.	5.953	0.	0.	0.	1298.
62	16	11	3.200	0.	0.	5.953	17622.	15806.	5.692	0.	0.	0.	1711.
63	17	11	3.200	0.	0.	5.692	15806.	15608.	5.437	0.	0.	0.	0.
64	18	11	3.200	0.	0.	5.437	15608.	15512.	5.182	0.	0.	0.	0.
65	19	11	4.729	-12460.	-15395.	5.182	15512.	15305.	4.927	0.	2942.	0.	0.
66	19	10	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	4.729	0.	0.	0.	0.
67	20	10	3.200	0.	0.	4.729	12460.	12246.	4.546	0.	0.	0.	117.
68	21	10	3.200	0.	0.	4.546	12246.	4617.	4.419	0.	0.	0.	7718.
69	22	10	3.200	0.	0.	4.419	4617.	4511.	4.327	0.	0.	0.	0.
70	23	10	4.192	5304.	5173.	4.327	4511.	7738.	4.206	0.	0.	0.	-3400.

CHANNEL REACH 6

71	-22	1	7.000	317627.	335432.	3.200	0.	0.	6.062	-14111.	-37523.	0.	0.
72	23	1	3.200	0.	0.	6.002	114307.	99863.	5.330	0.	0.	32077.	47784.
73	23	2	5.334	99863.	45264.	5.135	9628.	-45264.	5.072	9258.	67216.	82334.	138703.
74	22	2	6.062	221125.	181244.	3.200	0.	0.	5.135	0.	41783.	0.	0.
75	22	3	5.135	171616.	136769.	3.200	0.	0.	4.768	0.	36195.	0.	0.
76	22	4	4.768	136769.	91854.	3.200	0.	0.	4.318	-27876.	19793.	0.	0.
77	22	5	4.318	91854.	62618.	3.200	0.	0.	4.285	-121662.	-92366.	0.	0.
78	23	5	3.200	0.	0.	4.285	62618.	53652.	4.214	0.	0.	91177.	100122.
79	23	6	4.214	53652.	46860.	3.200	0.	0.	4.205	-6737.	0.	0.	0.
80	23	7	4.205	46860.	41430.	3.200	0.	0.	4.201	-5363.	0.	0.	0.
81	23	8	4.201	41430.	41319.	3.200	0.	0.	4.199	0.	0.	0.	0.
82	23	9	4.199	41319.	31814.	3.200	0.	0.	4.192	-9464.	0.	0.	0.
83	24	9	3.200	0.	0.	4.192	26510.	18303.	4.149	0.	0.	-14730.	-6013.
84	24	10	4.149	18303.	11786.	4.206	12911.	9212.	4.164	-30437.	-27670.	23952.	27297.
85	24	11	4.164	8333.	6483.	3.200	0.	0.	4.183	447.	0.	0.	0.
86	24	12	4.183	8083.	13347.	3.200	0.	0.	4.206	7214.	0.	0.	0.
87	24	13	4.206	13347.	12997.	3.200	0.	0.	4.225	0.	0.	0.	0.
88	25	13	3.200	0.	0.	4.225	12497.	12064.	4.204	0.	0.	0.	0.
89	25	14	4.204	12064.	10648.	3.200	0.	0.	4.220	0.	1897.	0.	0.
90	26	14	3.200	0.	0.	4.220	10648.	6910.	4.196	0.	0.	-3524.	0.
91	27	14	3.200	0.	0.	4.196	6910.	-462.	4.168	0.	0.	-7162.	0.
92	27	15	4.168	-462.	-683.	3.200	0.	0.	4.184	0.	0.	0.	0.
93	-28	15	3.200	0.	0.	4.184	-683.	-900.	4.155	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 7

94	25	10	3.200	0.	0.	4.164	14666.	13275.	3.928	0.	0.	-1345.	0.
95	26	10	3.608	-9603.	-11328.	3.928	13275.	11328.	3.736	-11671.	-10231.	-1907.	0.
96	26	9	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	3.608	0.	0.	0.	0.
97	27	9	3.459	-200.	-5435.	3.608	9603.	5435.	3.502	-5108.	0.	13392.	17490.
98	27	8	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	3.459	0.	0.	0.	0.
99	-28	8	3.200	0.	0.	3.459	200.	0.	3.397	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 8

100	-1	4	3.200	0.	0.	7.603	0.	4713.	7.573	0.	0.	18851.	13965.
101	2	4	3.200	0.	0.	7.573	4713.	6561.	7.467	0.	0.	24550.	22509.
102	3	4	3.200	0.	0.	7.467	6561.	5027.	7.352	0.	0.	25098.	25845.
103	3	5	7.352	5027.	4621.	3.200	0.	0.	7.385	-25209.	-24380.	0.	0.
104	4	5	3.200	0.	0.	7.385	4621.	3341.	7.269	0.	0.	22611.	23746.
105	5	5	3.200	0.	0.	7.269	3341.	-248.	7.147	0.	0.	32412.	35883.
106	5	6	7.147	-248.	-3989.	3.200	0.	0.	7.167	-21252.	-17606.	0.	0.
107	5	7	7.167	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.090	0.	0.	0.	0.
108	5	8	7.090	-602.	-5247.	7.240	4607.	5207.	7.153	29979.	34510.	63644.	62858.
109	4	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.456	0.	0.	7.240	0.	0.	0.	0.
110	4	9	7.240	-4607.	-3041.	7.412	94.	3041.	7.305	-32403.	-34062.	8351.	5303.
111	3	9	7.456	3557.	6915.	3.200	0.	0.	7.412	-42020.	-45538.	0.	0.
112	3	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.599	229.	3557.	7.456	0.	0.	-35191.	-38636.
113	2	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.732	270.	229.	7.599	0.	0.	0.	0.
114	-1	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.841	0.	270.	7.732	0.	0.	5977.	5704.

CHANNEL REACH 9

115	3	10	7.412	6822.	10088.	7.268	-5973.	-10088.	7.325	0.	-3453.	0.	4156.
116	2	10	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.288	0.	0.	0.	0.
117	2	11	7.268	5973.	2157.	3.200	0.	0.	7.256	0.	3805.	0.	0.
118	-2	12	7.256	2157.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.268	0.	2082.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 10

119	6	8	6.956	75150.	68077.	7.153	0.	0.	6.423	12609.	20123.	0.	0.
120	-7	8	6.906	0.	0.	6.423	68077.	78491.	3.390	0.	0.	3729.	-7978.

CHANNEL REACH 11

121	-7	5	7.191	-30606.	-53478.	7.135	0.	0.	7.239	-89976.	-75915.	0.	0.

VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL = 162254.6 MILLIONS OF CU FT
(THE SEAWARD BLKS THRU J= 2 ARE EXCLUDED)

CHANNEL OUTPUT FOR HOURS 60 NTIME= 900

ALL H VALUES IN FEET, ALL Q VALUES IN CFS

K	I	J	HX	QXN	QXP	HY	QYN	QYP	HC	QXT	QXF	QYT	QYF
CHANNEL REACH 1													
1	-8	1	2.700	-277231.	-276172.	3.200	0.	0.	3.501	0.	0.	0.	0.
2	8	2	3.501	-276172.	-275406.	3.200	0.	0.	4.223	0.	0.	0.	0.
3	8	3	4.223	-275406.	-318537.	5.082	303734.	318537.	4.714	0.	45990.	0.	-15033.
4	7	3	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	5.082	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	7	4	5.082	-303734.	-279710.	5.733	117952.	127117.	5.500	27099.	2366.	24313.	15000.
6	6	4	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	5.733	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6	5	5.733	-117952.	-113302.	6.338	0.	0.	6.024	28994.	24412.	0.	0.
8	6	6	6.024	-113302.	-110478.	6.466	4356.	12320.	6.423	39551.	36891.	-5365.	-13573.
9	6	7	6.423	-98151.	-102759.	7.273	21326.	25057.	6.925	47027.	52368.	-13725.	-17461.
10	7	7	3.200	0.	0.	6.925	-30614.	-30008.	6.971	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	8	7	3.200	0.	0.	6.971	-30098.	-29633.	7.013	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	8	8	7.013	-29633.	-29177.	7.698	0.	0.	7.086	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	9	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.066	-29177.	-28706.	7.120	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	9	9	7.120	-28706.	-28223.	3.200	0.	0.	7.188	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	9	10	7.188	-28223.	-45006.	3.200	0.	0.	7.269	0.	17522.	0.	0.
16	9	11	7.269	-44792.	-46054.	7.627	44861.	46054.	7.469	190213.	191729.	-71043.	-72048.
17	8	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.774	43023.	44861.	7.627	0.	0.	0.	-1676.
18	7	11	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.774	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	7	12	7.774	-43023.	-43137.	8.092	41731.	43137.	7.957	33981.	34291.	-29236.	-30488.
20	6	12	3.200	0.	0.	8.191	42281.	41731.	8.092	0.	0.	924.	1664.
21	5	12	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.191	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	5	13	8.191	-42281.	-41917.	3.200	0.	0.	8.319	0.	-203.	0.	0.
23	5	14	8.319	-41917.	-40016.	8.513	37275.	40016.	8.439	44351.	42590.	-39092.	-41698.
24	4	14	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.513	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	4	15	8.513	-37275.	-36206.	3.200	0.	0.	8.919	0.	-960.	0.	0.
26	5	15	8.439	0.	0.	8.919	-36206.	-37260.	8.992	0.	.0.	-68882.	-67586.
27	5	16	8.992	-37260.	-36656.	9.199	36416.	36656.	9.065	-25009.	-25189.	-35893.	-36108.
28	4	16	8.919	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	9.199	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	4	17	9.199	-36416.	-36746.	9.407	5000.	8221.	9.360	7461.	8046.	0.	-3208.
30	5	17	9.065	0.	0.	9.360	-28527.	-25822.	9.495	0.	0.	-20998.	-23580.
31	5	18	9.495	-25822.	-18774.	9.605	11582.	18774.	9.578	6904.	0.	3845.	-3257.
32	4	18	9.360	0.	0.	9.476	0.	0.	9.605	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	-4	19	9.605	-11582.	-1812.	3.200	0.	0.	9.652	4927.	-4728.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 2													
34	3	17	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	9.407	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	3	18	9.407	-5000.	-2513.	9.465	74.	2513.	9.476	12658.	10235.	-1788.	-4181.
36	-2	18	3.200	0.	0.	9.449	0.	74.	9.465	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 3													
37	10	10	3.200	0.	0.	7.269	-215.	-3069.	7.297	0.	0.	-162328.	-159306.
38	11	10	3.200	0.	0.	7.297	-3069.	-6424.	7.398	0.	0.	-165598.	-141987.
39	12	10	3.200	0.	0.	7.398	-6424.	-10325.	7.660	0.	0.	12059.	16321.
40	12	11	7.660	-10325.	-13864.	7.889	11813.	9615.	7.792	-29432.	-25650.	13747.	15893.
41	13	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.792	-4249.	-5629.	7.872	0.	0.	8481.	10050.
42	14	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.872	-5629.	-6006.	7.951	0.	0.	-95164.	-93782.
43	14	12	7.951	-16586.	-16390.	8.310	17062.	16390.	8.161	-20684.	-20964.	-19415.	-18613.
44	13	12	7.872	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.310	0.	0.	0.	0.
45	13	13	8.310	-17062.	-17634.	3.200	0.	0.	8.527	0.	914.	0.	0.
46	14	13	8.161	0.	0.	8.527	-17834.	-18012.	8.721	0.	0.	36394.	37314.
47	14	14	8.721	-18612.	-18776.	3.200	0.	0.	8.836	44231.	44706.	0.	0.
48	15	14	3.200	0.	0.	8.836	-18776.	-17842.	8.963	0.	0.	-53785.	-54504.
49	15	15	8.963	-17842.	-15696.	9.298	14574.	15696.	9.110	-26378.	-28384.	-19764.	-20701.
50	14	15	8.836	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	9.298	0.	0.	0.	0.
51	14	16	9.298	-14574.	-13779.	3.200	0.	0.	9.594	0.	-1076.	0.	0.
52	14	17	9.594	-13779.	-8131.	3.200	0.	0.	9.572	0.	-3710.	0.	0.
53	14	18	9.572	-8131.	-2872.	3.200	0.	0.	9.936	0.	-2750.	0.	0.
54	-14	19	9.936	-2872.	-2066.	3.200	0.	0.	10.624	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 4													
55	11	11	7.398	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.889	0.	0.	0.	0.
56	11	12	7.889	-11813.	-12487.	7.780	8974.	12487.	7.822	314.	2201.	-4352.	-5257.
57	10	12	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.780	0.	0.	0.	0.
58	10	13	7.780	-8974.	-64.	8.074	39.	64.	7.999	0.	-7061.	0.	0.
59	9	13	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.074	0.	0.	0.	0.
60	-9	14	8.074	-39.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.169	0.	0.	0.	0.
CHANNEL REACH 5													
61	15	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.051	9688.	12726.	7.948	0.	0.	0.	-2924.
62	16	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.948	12726.	17838.	7.877	0.	0.	0.	-5096.
63	17	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.877	17838.	21112.	7.726	0.	0.	-17336.	-20577.
64	18	11	3.200	0.	0.	7.726	21112.	27935.	7.463	0.	0.	-16480.	-23488.
65	19	11	6.711	-19441.	-28040.	7.463	27935.	28040.	7.093	0.	9108.	0.	0.
66	19	10	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.711	0.	0.	0.	0.
67	20	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.711	19441.	14552.	6.559	0.	0.	0.	5122.
68	21	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.559	14552.	12630.	6.444	0.	0.	0.	2013.
69	22	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.444	12630.	12668.	6.319	0.	0.	0.	-11.
70	23	10	6.060	-30846.	-39759.	6.319	12668.	15476.	6.159	0.	0.	0.	-2853.

CHANNEL REACH 6

71	-22	1	3.475	-16093.	-15629.	3.200	0.	0.	3.856	0.	0.	0.	0.
72	23	1	3.200	0.	0.	3.856	33840.	-253.	4.007	0.	0.	0.	34916.
73	23	2	4.007	-253.	-28350.	4.196	43708.	28350.	4.182	32354.	60717.	4972.	20711.
74	22	2	3.856	-69469.	-64333.	3.200	0.	0.	4.196	0.	20488.	0.	0.
75	22	3	4.196	-113091.	-108587.	3.200	0.	0.	4.534	0.	-4476.	0.	0.
76	22	4	4.534	-108587.	-104600.	3.200	0.	0.	5.071	5752.	1513.	0.	0.
77	22	5	5.071	-104600.	-105541.	3.200	0.	0.	5.269	136440.	137361.	0.	0.
78	23	5	3.200	0.	0.	5.269	-105541.	-105977.	5.448	0.	0.	-103736.	-103290.
79	23	6	5.448	-105977.	-106405.	3.200	0.	0.	5.628	-415.	0.	0.	0.
80	23	7	5.628	-106405.	-100803.	3.200	0.	0.	5.800	5720.	0.	0.	0.
81	23	8	5.800	-100803.	-86780.	3.200	0.	0.	5.953	14151.	0.	0.	0.
82	23	9	5.953	-86780.	-65829.	3.200	0.	0.	6.080	21081.	0.	0.	0.
83	24	9	3.200	0.	0.	6.080	-25981.	-25245.	6.112	0.	0.	-117662.	-118253.
84	24	10	6.112	-25245.	-19986.	6.159	-24283.	-13077.	6.180	-70164.	-75321.	-45764.	-56227.
85	24	11	6.180	-21455.	-7980.	3.200	0.	0.	6.261	-34462.	-47852.	0.	0.
86	24	12	6.261	-7980.	14947.	3.200	0.	0.	6.368	22855.	0.	0.	0.
87	24	13	6.368	14947.	15121.	3.200	0.	0.	6.457	0.	0.	0.	0.
88	25	13	3.200	0.	0.	6.457	15121.	15264.	6.518	0.	0.	0.	0.
89	25	14	6.518	15264.	13196.	3.200	0.	0.	6.622	0.	2184.	0.	0.
90	26	14	3.200	0.	0.	6.622	13196.	6048.	6.678	0.	0.	-7210.	0.
91	27	14	3.200	0.	0.	6.678	6048.	-1312.	6.708	0.	0.	-7464.	0.
92	27	15	6.708	-1312.	-1310.	3.200	0.	0.	6.758	0.	0.	0.	0.
93	-28	15	3.200	0.	0.	6.758	-1310.	-1310.	6.770	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 7

94	25	10	3.200	0.	0.	6.169	-12209.	-8707.	6.275	0.	0.	29729.	26265.
95	26	10	6.297	1289.	4076.	6.275	-8707.	-4078.	6.343	-40345.	-43033.	-3623.	-8250.
96	26	9	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.297	0.	0.	0.	0.
97	27	9	6.271	103.	-136.	6.297	-1289.	136.	6.346	-351.	0.	46643.	45335.
98	27	8	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	6.271	0.	0.	0.	0.
99	-28	8	3.200	0.	0.	6.271	-103.	0.	6.295	0.	0.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 8

100	-1	4	3.200	0.	0.	5.751	0.	-5487.	5.802	0.	0.	-6551.	-958.
101	2	4	3.200	0.	0.	5.802	-5487.	-9014.	5.883	0.	0.	-8345.	-4704.
102	3	4	3.200	0.	0.	5.883	-9014.	-10935.	5.992	0.	0.	-11431.	-9411.
103	3	5	5.992	-10935.	-9793.	3.200	0.	0.	6.173	14330.	13229.	0.	0.
104	4	5	3.200	0.	0.	6.173	-9793.	-6408.	6.265	0.	0.	-18304.	-21673.
105	5	5	3.200	0.	0.	6.265	-6408.	-2200.	6.338	0.	0.	-47662.	-51939.
106	5	6	6.338	-2290.	4356.	3.200	0.	0.	6.466	31688.	25302.	0.	0.
107	5	7	6.466	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	7.273	0.	0.	0.	0.
108	5	8	7.273	-21326.	-18045.	7.400	14477.	18045.	7.395	-13961.	-16634.	-46581.	-49765.
109	4	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.850	0.	0.	7.400	0.	0.	0.	0.
110	4	9	7.400	-14477.	-13041.	7.937	12990.	13041.	7.686	41371.	40056.	-4913.	-4860.
111	3	9	7.850	-1672.	-3786.	3.200	0.	0.	7.937	67047.	69285.	0.	0.
112	3	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.859	1864.	-1072.	7.850	0.	0.	49891.	53586.
113	2	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.875	1221.	1864.	7.859	0.	0.	15.	-487.
114	-1	8	3.200	0.	0.	7.867	0.	1221.	7.875	0.	0.	18.	-1069.

CHANNEL REACH 9

115	3	10	7.937	-18776.	-18740.	8.809	11104.	18748.	8.522	550.	2676.	0.	-7978.
116	2	10	3.200	0.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	8.809	0.	0.	0.	0.
117	2	11	8.909	-11104.	-6372.	3.200	0.	0.	8.987	9946.	5134.	0.	0.
118	-2	12	8.987	-6372.	0.	3.200	0.	0.	9.062	0.	-6360.	0.	0.

CHANNEL REACH 10

119	6	8	6.925	-47088.	-36475.	7.395	0.	0.	7.171	-31386.	-42017.	0.	0.
120	-7	8	6.971	0.	0.	7.171	-36475.	-33139.	7.648	0.	0.	-66590.	-69932.

CHANNEL REACH 11

121	-7	5	5.560	-152593.	-158599.	6.024	0.	0.	5.784	137602.	144391.	0.	0.

VOLUME OF WATER ABOVE MSL = 195850.6 MILLIONS OF CU FT
(THE SEAWARD ROWS THRU JB 2 ARE EXCLUDED)

Reid, Robert O.
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